

INDIA AND CEYLON : Provincial Book Depots.

MADRAS:—Superintendent, Government Press, Mount Road, Madras.
BOMBAY:—Superintendent, Government Printing and Stationery, Queen's Road, Bombay.
SIND:—Library attached to the Office of the Commissioner in Sind, Karachi.
BENGAL:—Bengal Secretariat Book Depot, Writers' Buildings, Room No. 1, Ground Floor, Calcutta.
UNITED PROVINCES OF AGRA AND OUDH:—Superintendent of Government Press, United Provinces of Agra and Oudh, Allahabad.
PUNJAB:—Superintendent, Government Printing, Punjab, Lahore.
BURMA:—Superintendent, Government Printing, Burma, Rangoon.
CENTRAL PROVINCES AND BEHAR:—Superintendent, Government Printing, Central Provinces, Sagaur.
ASSAM:—Superintendent, Assam Secretariat Press, Shillong.
BIHAR AND ORISSA:—Superintendent, Government Printing, Bihar and Orissa, J. O. Guizartagh, Patna.
NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE:—Manager, Government Printing and Stationery, Peshawar.

Thacker, Spink & Co. Ltd., Calcutta and Simla.
W. Newman & Co. Ltd., Calcutta.
S. K. Lahiri & Co., Calcutta.
The Indian School Supply Depot, 309 Bow Bazar Street, Calcutta.
Butterworth & Co. (India) Ltd., Calcutta.
M. C. Sircar & Sons, 15 College Square, Calcutta.
Standard Literature Company Limited, Calcutta.
Association Press, Calcutta.
Chakraverty, Chatterjee & Co. Ltd., 13 College Square, Calcutta.
The Book Company, Calcutta.
James Murray & Co., 12 Government Place, Calcutta.
(For Meteorological Publications only.)
Ray, Chaudhury & Co., 68-5 Anant Mohanji Road, Calcutta.
Scientific Publishing Co., 9 Taltola Lane, Calcutta.
Chatterjee & Co., 3-1 Bacharam Chatterjee Lane, Calcutta.
Standard Law Book Society, 5 Hastings Street, Calcutta.
The Hindu Library, 3 Nandajal Mullaik Lane, Calcutta.
Kamala Book Depot Ltd., 15 College Square, Calcutta.
The Pioneer Book Supply Co., 20, Shib Narain Das Lane, Calcutta.
P. C. Sarker & Co., 2, Shama Charan Das Street, Calcutta.
* Bengali Flying Club, Dum Dum Cantt.
Kali Chandra & Co., Municipal Market, Calcutta.
N. M. Roy Chowdhury & Co., 11 College Square, Calcutta.
Grantha Mandir, Cuttack.
B. O. Basak Esq., Proprietor, Albert Library, Dacca.
Higginbotham, Madras.
Bookhouse & Sons, Madras.
G. A. Nateson & Co., Publishers, George Town, Madras.
P. Varadachary & Co., Madras.
City Book Co., Madras.
Law Publishing Co., Mysapore, Madras.
The Booklover's Resort, Trivak, Trivandrum, South India.
E. M. Gopalakrishna Kone, Pudukmandapam, Madras.
Central Book Depot, Madras.
Vijapur & Co., Vizagapatnam.
Thacker & Co. Ltd., Bombay.
D. B. Taraporevala Sons & Co., Bombay.
Ram Chandra Govind & Sons, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.
N. M. Tripathi & Co., Booksellers, Princess Street, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.
New and Secondhand Bookshop, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.
J. M. Pandia & Co., Bombay.
A. H. Wheeler & Co., Allahabad, Calcutta and Bombay.
Bombay Book Depot, Girgaon, Bombay.
Bennett Coleman & Co. Ltd., The Times of India Press, Bombay.
The Popular Book Depot, Bombay.
Lawrence & Mayo Ltd., Bombay.
The Manager, Oriental Book Supplying Agency, 15 Shukrawar, Poona City.
Rama Krishna Bros., Opposite Bishrambag, Poona City.
S. P. Bookstall, 21 Budhwar, Poona.
The International Book Service, Poona 4.
Mangaldas & Sons, Booksellers and Publishers, Bhaga Talao, Surat.
The Standard Book and Stationery Co., 32-33 Arbab Road, Peshawar.
The Students Own Book Depot, Dharwar.
Shri Shankar Karnataka Pustaka Bhandara, Malamuddi, Dharwar.
The English Book Depot, Ferozepore.
Frontier Book & Stationery Co., Rawalpindi.

* Hosenbhai Krishnaji & Sons, Karachi.
The English Bookstall, Karachi.
Rose & Co., Karachi.
Khalo & Co., Karachi.
Rajn Chander & Sons, Amibala, Kasauli.
The Standard Bookstall, Quetta and Lahore.
U. P. Malhotra & Co., Quetta.
J. Hay & Sons, at K. & L., Edwardes Road, Rawalpindi, Murree and Lahore.
The Standard Book Depot, Lahore, Nainital, Mussoorie, Dilhousie Ambala Cantonment and Delhi.
The North India Christian Tract and Book Society, 18 Clive Road, Allahabad.
Ram Narain Lal, Katra, Allahabad.
"The Leader," Allahabad.
The Indian Army Book Depot, Dayalbagh, Agra.
The English Book Depot, Taj Road, Agra.
Gaya Prasad & Sons, Agra.
Narayan & Co., Meerton Road, Cawnpore.
The Indian Army Book Depot, Jullundur City—Daryaganj, Delhi.
Mansoor, Newal Kishore Press, Lucknow.
The Upper India Publishing House Ltd., Literature Palace, Ammuddan Park, Lucknow.
Raj Sahib M. Gulab Singh & Sons, Masjid-i-Am Press, Lahore and Allahabad.
Itama Krishna & Sons, Booksellers, Anarkali, Lahore.
Students Popular Depot, Anarkali, Lahore.
The Proprietor, Punjab Sanskrit Book Depot, Saidmitha Street, Lahore.
The Insurance Publicity Co. Ltd., Lahore.
The Punjab Religious Book Society, Lahore.
The Commercial Book Co., Lahore.
The University Book Agency, Raddiari Road, Lahore.
Manager of the Imperial Book Depot, 63 Chandni Chowk Street, Delhi.
J. M. Jafar and Bros, Delhi.
Feroz Book Agency, New Delhi and Simla.
Oxford Book and Stationery Company, Delhi, Lahore, Simla, Meerut and Calcutta.
Mohandini Dossabini Shah, Rajkot.
Supdt., American Baptist Mission Press, Rangoon.
Burma Book Club Ltd., Rangoon.
S. C. Talukdar, Proprietor, Students & Co., Cooch Behar.
The Manager, The Indian Book Shop, Benares City.
Nandkeshore & Bros., Chowk, Benares City.
The Srivilliputtur Co-operative Trading Union Ltd., Srivilliputtur (S. I. J.).
Raghunath Prasad & Sons, Patna City.
The Students' Emporium, Patna.
K. L. Jintur & Bros., Gazi, Patna City.
Kamala Book Stores, Bankipore, Patna.
G. Jannerka & Bros., Ranchi.
M. C. Kulkarni, Ralpara Road, Baroda.
B. Parikh & Co., Baroda.
The Hyderabad Book Depot, Chanderghat, Hyderabad (Deccan).
S. Krishnaswami & Co., Teppakulam P. O., Trichinopoly Port.
Standard Book and Map Agency, Booksellers and Publishers, Ballygunge.
Karnataka Publishing House, Bangalore City.
Bhema Sons, Fort, Bangalore City.
Superintendent, Bangalore Press, Lake View, Mysore Road, Bangalore City.

AGENT IN PALESTINE:—Stolmatzy, Jerusalem.

* Agent for publications on aviation only.

INDIA AND CEYLON : Provincial Book Depots.

MADRAS:—Superintendent, Government Press, Mount Road, Madras.
BOMBAY:—Superintendent, Government Printing and Stationery, Queen's Road, Bombay.
SIND:—Library attached to the Office of the Commissioner in Sind, Karachi.
BENGAL:—Bengal Secretariat Book Depot, Writers' Buildings, Room No. 1, Ground Floor, Calcutta.
UNITED PROVINCES OF AGRA AND OUDH:—Superintendent of Government Press, United Provinces of Agra and Oudh, Allahabad.
PUNJAB:—Superintendent, Government Printing, Punjab, Lahore.
BURMA:—Superintendent, Government Printing, Burma, Rangoon.
CENTRAL PROVINCES AND BEHAR:—Superintendent, Government Printing, Central Provinces, Sagaur.
ASSAM:—Superintendent, Assam Secretariat Press, Shillong.
BIHAR AND ORISSA:—Superintendent, Government Printing, Bihar and Orissa, J. O. Guizartagh, Patna.
NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE:—Manager, Government Printing and Stationery, Peshawar.

Thacker, Spink & Co. Ltd., Calcutta and Simla.
W. Newman & Co. Ltd., Calcutta.
S. K. Lahiri & Co., Calcutta.
The Indian School Supply Depot, 309 Bow Bazar Street, Calcutta.
Butterworth & Co. (India) Ltd., Calcutta.
M. C. Sircar & Sons, 15 College Square, Calcutta.
Standard Literature Company Limited, Calcutta.
Association Press, Calcutta.
Chakraverty, Chatterjee & Co. Ltd., 13 College Square, Calcutta.
The Book Company, Calcutta.
James Murray & Co., 12 Government Place, Calcutta.
(For Meteorological Publications only.)
Ray, Chaudhury & Co., 68-5 Anant Mohanji Road, Calcutta.
Scientific Publishing Co., 9 Taltola Lane, Calcutta.
Chatterjee & Co., 3-1 Bacharam Chatterjee Lane, Calcutta.
Standard Law Book Society, 5 Hastings Street, Calcutta.
The Hindu Library, 3 Nandajal Mullaik Lane, Calcutta.
Kamala Book Depot Ltd., 15 College Square, Calcutta.
The Pioneer Book Supply Co., 20, Shib Narain Das Lane, Calcutta.
P. C. Sarker & Co., 2, Shama Charan Das Street, Calcutta.
* Bengali Flying Club, Dum Dum Cantt.
Kali Chandra & Co., Municipal Market, Calcutta.
N. M. Roy Chowdhury & Co., 11 College Square, Calcutta.
Grantha Mandir, Cuttack.
B. O. Basak Esq., Proprietor, Albert Library, Dacca.
Higginbotham, Madras.
Bookhouse & Sons, Madras.
G. A. Nateson & Co., Publishers, George Town, Madras.
P. Varadachary & Co., Madras.
City Book Co., Madras.
Law Publishing Co., Mysapore, Madras.
The Booklover's Resort, Tanikad, Trivandrum, South India.
E. M. Gopalakrishna Kone, Pudukmandapam, Madras.
Central Book Depot, Madras.
Vijapur & Co., Vizagapatnam.
Thacker & Co. Ltd., Bombay.
D. B. Taraporevala Sons & Co., Bombay.
Ram Chandra Govind & Sons, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.
N. M. Tripathi & Co., Booksellers, Princess Street, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.
New and Secondhand Bookshop, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.
J. M. Pandia & Co., Bombay.
A. H. Wheeler & Co., Allahabad, Calcutta and Bombay.
Bombay Book Depot, Girgaon, Bombay.
Bennett Coleman & Co. Ltd., The Times of India Press, Bombay.
The Popular Book Depot, Bombay.
Lawrence & Mayo Ltd., Bombay.
The Manager, Oriental Book Supplying Agency, 15 Shukrawar, Poona City.
Rama Krishna Bros., Opposite Bishrambag, Poona City.
S. P. Bookstall, 21 Budhwar, Poona.
The International Book Service, Poona 4.
Mangaldas & Sons, Booksellers and Publishers, Bhaga Talao, Surat.
The Standard Book and Stationery Co., 32-33 Arbab Road, Peshawar.
The Students Own Book Depot, Dharwar.
Shri Shankar Karnataka Pustaka Bhandara, Malamuddi, Dharwar.
The English Book Depot, Ferozapore.
Frontier Book & Stationery Co., Rawalpindi.

* Hosenbhai Krishnaji & Sons, Karachi.
The English Bookstall, Karachi.
Rose & Co., Karachi.
Khalo & Co., Karachi.
Rajn Chander & Sons, Amibala, Kasauli.
The Standard Bookstall, Quetta and Lahore.
U. P. Malhotra & Co., Quetta.
J. Hay & Sons, at K. & L., Edwardes Road, Rawalpindi, Murree and Lahore.
The Standard Book Depot, Lahore, Nainital, Mussoorie, Dilhousie Ambala Cantonment and Delhi.
The North India Christian Tract and Book Society, 18 Clive Road, Allahabad.
Ram Narain Lal, Katra, Allahabad.
"The Leader," Allahabad.
The Indian Army Book Depot, Dayalbagh, Agra.
The English Book Depot, Taj Road, Agra.
Gaya Prasad & Sons, Agra.
Narayan & Co., Meerton Road, Cawnpore.
The Indian Army Book Depot, Jullundur City—Daryaganj, Delhi.
Mansoor, Newal Kishore Press, Lucknow.
The Upper India Publishing House Ltd., Literature Palace, Ammuddan Park, Lucknow.
Raj Sahib M. Gulab Singh & Sons, Masjid-i-Am Press, Lahore and Allahabad.
Itama Krishna & Sons, Booksellers, Anarkali, Lahore.
Students Popular Depot, Anarkali, Lahore.
The Proprietor, Punjab Sanskrit Book Depot, Saidmitha Street, Lahore.
The Insurance Publicity Co. Ltd., Lahore.
The Punjab Religious Book Society, Lahore.
The Commercial Book Co., Lahore.
The University Book Agency, Raddiari Road, Lahore.
Manager of the Imperial Book Depot, 63 Chandni Chowk Street, Delhi.
J. M. Jalan and Bros, Delhi.
Fong Book Agency, New Delhi and Simla.
Oxford Book and Stationery Company, Delhi, Lahore, Simla, Meerut and Calcutta.
Mohandini Dossabini Shah, Rajkot.
Supdt., American Baptist Mission Press, Rangoon.
Burma Book Club Ltd., Rangoon.
S. C. Talukdar, Proprietor, Students & Co., Cooch Behar.
The Manager, The Indian Book Shop, Benares City.
Nandkeshore & Bros., Chowk, Benares City.
The Srivilliputtur Co-operative Trading Union Ltd., Srivilliputtur (S. J. J.).
Raghunath Prasad & Sons, Patna City.
The Students' Emporium, Patna.
K. L. Jintur & Bros., Gazi, Patna City.
Kamala Book Stores, Bankipore, Patna.
G. Janner & Bros., Ranchi.
M. G. Kulkarni, Ralpara Road, Baroda.
B. Parikh & Co., Baroda.
The Hyderabad Book Depot, Chanderghat, Hyderabad (Deccan).
S. Krishnaswami & Co., Teppakulam P. O., Trichinopoly Port.
Standard Book and Map Agency, Booksellers and Publishers, Ballygunge.
Karnataka Publishing House, Bangalore City.
Bhema Sons, Fort, Bangalore City.
Superintendent, Bangalore Press, Lake View, Mysore Road, Bangalore City.

AGENT IN PALESTINE:—Stolmatzy, Jerusalem.

* Agent for publications on aviation only.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Part I—Report

A. POPULATION STATISTICS.

CHAPTER I—INTRODUCTORY.

	PAGE
1. Scope of the Report	1
2. Statistics of the Cities	1
3. Nature of statistics	1
4. Cost of the Census in Cities	2
5. Comparison of Bombay City with other cities outside India	3
6. Comparison of Bombay City with cities in India	3
7. Number of Cities in different provinces in India	3
8. The Census City	3
9. Variation in the population of the Cities in the Presidency	4

CHAPTER II—BOMBAY CITY.

1. Definition of Bombay	6
2. Taking of the Census	6
3. Wards, sections and density of population	6
4. Area of the Island and area of the Sections	6
5. Changes in the population figures and accuracy of the Census enumeration	7
6. Vital statistics	8
7. Density	9
8. Religion	11
9. Birthplace	14
10. Europeans and Anglo-Indians	24
11. Age	25
12. Sex	31
13. Civil condition	34
14. Literacy	35
15. Language	37
16. Bilingualism	37
17. Caste	38
18. Infirmities	44
19. Occupation	45

CHAPTER III—KARACHI CITY.

1. Introductory	57
2. Enumeration and its results	57
3. Units for which the figures are presented	58
4. Birthplace	59
5. Religion	60
6. Age, sex and civil condition	61
7. Literacy	63
8. Occupation and Industries	64

CHAPTER IV—OTHER CITIES.

I—POONA.

1. Introductory	66
2. Birthplace	67
3. Age, sex and civil condition	68
4. Religion	69
5. Occupation	70

II--SHOLAPUR.

	PAGE
1. Introductory	70
2. Birthplace	71
3. Religion	71
4. Age, sex and civil condition	72
5. Literacy	72
6. Occupation and industry	73

B. HOUSING STATISTICS.

CHAPTER V--HOUSING IN BOMBAY CITY.

1. Introductory	75
2. System of enumeration and compilation	75
3. Instructions	75
4. Difficulties encountered	75
5. Statistical Tables of Housing	76
6. Definition of building and standards of overcrowding	76
7. Total number of buildings	77
8. Buildings per acre	77
9. Housing Table I	79
10. Housing Table II	82
11. Housing Table III	84
12. Housing Table IV	85
13. Housing Table V	85
14. Housing Table VI-A	88
15. Housing Table VI-B	91
16. Housing Table VII	92

CHAPTER VI--HOUSING IN KARACHI.

1. Introductory	93
2. Definition of building	93
3. Pressure of population on Housing	93
4. The Housing Tables	93
5. Housing Table I	94
6. Housing Table II	95
7. Housing Tables III, IV and V	95
8. Housing Tables VI-A and VI-B	96
9. Housing Table VII	97

CHAPTER VII--HOUSING IN SHOLAPUR.

1. Introductory	98
2. Housing Tables	98

CHAPTER VIII--HOUSING CONDITIONS AND ECONOMIC WELFARE
IN CITIES.

1. Special Economic enquiries held during the decade	100
2. Correlation with the Census statistics	100
3. The types of city population considered in special enquiries	100
4. Chief heads of examination	101
5. Housing available	101
6. Family budgets, expenditure on food and rent	103
7. Mortality rates amongst working and non-working mothers in Bombay.	105
8. Chief defects in existing housing	106
9. Overcrowding in cities	107

MAPS AND DIAGRAMS.

	Facing page
1. Proportional changes in the population of the seven cities of the Bombay Presidency 1881-1931	4
2. Map of Bombay Town and Island showing divisions used in the Census and the density of each section 1931	6
3. Actual number of births and deaths (in thousands) and excess of deaths over births in Bombay City	8
4. Variation in the population by main religions	10
Maps showing distribution of population by Religion —	
5. Hindu	
6. Muslim	12
7. Christians	
8. Zoroastrians	
9. Distribution of every 1,000 persons by age-periods—Bombay City, Karachi City and the Presidency compared	26
10. Distribution of every 1,000 persons by age-groups—Bombay City and Presidency compared, 1921 and 1931	26
11. Diagram showing the distribution of 1,000 of each sex in each religion by civil condition	35
12. Diagram showing the distribution of the working population by occupation	53
13. Map of Karachi City showing the boundaries of each quarter	57
14. Map of Greater Poona showing units adopted in the Census Tables, 1931	66
15. Buildings per acre by sections, Bombay City	76
16—Actual number of buildings with different numbers of floors, Bombay City since 1901	76
17. Percentage distribution of buildings according to number of floors, Bombay City since 1901	76
18. Percentage distribution of tenements in sections, Bombay City, 1931	76
19. Percentage distribution of total population of each religion, occupying each class of tenements with one room, two rooms, etc.	93

APPENDICES.

	PAGES
Appendix A—Report from the Executive Health Officer, Bombay Municipality, on Preliminary Census Operations	109-127
Appendix B—Report of the Chief Officer, Karachi Municipality, on Preliminary Census Operations	128-129
Appendix C—Part I—Children aged 4 to 15 by individual age-groups, Bombay City	131-135
Part II—Distribution of children in Bombay City aged 4 to 15 by main languages and wards	136
Appendix D—Distribution of children aged 6 to 11 by religion, Karachi City	137-152

Part II—Statistics

A—CITY TABLES.

SERIAL NO.	TABLE.	PAGES
1. ALL CITIES.		
1.	II. Variation in Population since 1881	151-155
2. BOMBAY.		
2.	I. Area, Houses and Population	156
3.	II. Variation in Population since 1881	157-159
4.	III. Religion	160-166
5.	IV. Age, Sex and Civil Condition	167-169
6.	V. Part I—Literacy by Religion and Age—Bombay City ..	170
7.	V. Part II—Literacy by Religion and Age by Sections ..	171-177
8.	VI. Part I—Birthplace	178-181
9.	VI. Part II—Special Statistics regarding Birthplace combined with Age, Caste and Occupation	182-193
10.	VII. Part I—Occupation or Means of Livelihood—Total earners and by Classes and Orders	194-199
11.	VII. Part II—Occupation or Means of Livelihood by Religion ..	200-225
12.	VIII. European and Allied Races and Anglo-Indians by Age ..	226-227
3. KARACHI.		
13.	I. Area, Houses and Population	228
14.	II. (See the General City Table for All Cities).	
15.	III. Religion	229-231
16.	IV. Age, Sex and Civil Condition	232-238
17.	V. Part I—Literacy by Religion and Age—Karachi City ..	239
18.	V. Part II—Literacy by Religion and Age by Quarters ..	240-248
19.	VI. Part I—Birthplace	249-250
20.	VI. Part II—Selected Birthplaces combined with Age and Selected Occupations	251
21.	VII. Part I—Occupation or Means of Livelihood	252-257
4. POONA.		
22.	I. Area, Houses and Population	258
23.	II. (See General Table for All Cities).	
24.	III. Religion	259-260
25.	IV. Age, Sex and Civil Condition	261-265
26.	V. Part I—Literacy by Religion and Age	266-269
27.	VI. Part I—Birthplace	270-271
28.	VII. Part I—Occupation or Means of Livelihood	272-277
5. SHOLAPUR.		
29.	I. Area, Houses and Population	278
30.	II. (See General Table for All Cities).	
31.	III. Religion	279
32.	IV. Age, Sex and Civil Condition	280-281
33.	V. Part I—Literacy by Religion and Age	282
34.	VI. Part I—Birthplace	283
35.	VII. Part I—Occupation or Means of Livelihood	284-288
6. POONA AND SHOLAPUR.		
36.	VIII. European and Allied Races and Anglo-Indians by Age ..	289

B—HOUSING TABLES.

SERIAL No.	TABLE.	PAGES
1. BOMBAY TOWN AND ISLAND.		
37.	I. General Classification of Buildings by Uses	290-294
38.	II. Classification of Buildings by the Number of Floors contained in each	295-299
39.	III. Residential Buildings Classified according to the Number of Tenements contained in each	300-304
40.	IV. Classification of Residential Buildings by the Number of Occupants	305-312
41.	V. Distribution of Persons by Rooms in Residential Buildings ..	313-317
42.	VI-A. Tenements by Rooms and Population	318-322
43.	VI-B. Details of One-Roomed Tenements containing more than one family	323
44.	VII. Tenements by Rooms and Population by Religion	324-333
2. KARACHI.		
45.	I. General Classification of Buildings by Uses	335-337
46.	II. Classification of Buildings by the Number of Floors contained in each	338
47.	III. Residential Buildings by the Number of Tenements	339
48.	IV. Residential Buildings by the Number of Occupants	340
49.	V. Distribution of Persons by Rooms in Residential Buildings ..	341
50.	VI-A. Tenements by Rooms and Population	342-346
51.	VI-B. Details of One-Roomed Tenements containing more than one family	347
52.	VII. Tenements by Rooms and Population by Religion	348-355
3. SHOLAPUR.		
53.	I. General Classification of Buildings	356
54.	II. Classification of Buildings by the Number of Floors	356
55.	III. Distribution of Buildings by the Number of Rooms	357
56.	IV. Classification of Buildings by the Number of Families	357

Part I—Report

CHAPTER I—INTRODUCTORY.

CITIES OF THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY—POPULATION STATISTICS.

1. SCOPE OF THE REPORT.

This volume deals with only four cities of the Bombay Presidency, namely Bombay, Karachi, Poona and Sholapur. In the corresponding volume of the 1921 Census there were three additional cities dealt with, namely Ahmedabad, Surat and Hubli. For various reasons, however, connected chiefly with the non-co-operation movement the statistics available in respect of these three cities are so unreliable and incomplete that the exclusion of them from the present Report was inevitable. The present volume is divided into two parts : Part I The Report and Part II The Tables. Part I is divided into a portion dealing with population statistics and a portion dealing with housing statistics.

2. STATISTICS OF THE CITIES.

In Part II the various tables given are of two kinds. The first, which are called City Tables, present certain population statistics of a kind similar to those presented in the Imperial Tables given in Volume VIII, Part II, of the 1931 Census Report for the Bombay Presidency. But they refer to cities only. The second kind of tables are called Housing Tables. They present statistics of house accommodation, pressure of population on tenements and the like. These statistics which were first given for Bombay City in 1901 have been compiled on the present occasion for the cities of Bombay, Karachi and Sholapur.

3. NATURE OF THE STATISTICS.

As it is desirable at this stage to indicate the nature of the statistical material available in regard to the population of the cities dealt with in the present report a list of the tables for the three cities is given here.

List showing City Tables prepared and printed in Part II of this Volume.

<i>Table I</i> —Area, Houses and Population	..	Bombay, Karachi, Poona and Sholapur.
<i>Table II</i> —Variation in population since 1881..		One for Bombay alone by sections and one for all the four cities combined.
<i>Table III</i> —Religion	.. ..	All the four cities.
<i>Table IV</i> —Age, sex and civil condition	..	All the four cities.
<i>Table V, Part I</i> —Literacy by religion and age.		All the four cities.
<i>Table V, Part II</i> —Literacy by sections, religion and age.		Bombay and Karachi.
<i>Table VI, Part I</i> —Birthplace	.. ..	All the four cities.
<i>Table VI, Part II</i> —Special statistics regarding birthplace combined with age, caste and occupation.		Bombay and Karachi.
<i>Table VII, Part I</i> —Occupation or means of livelihood.		All the four cities.
<i>Table VII, Part II</i> —Occupation or means of livelihood by religion.		Bombay.
<i>Table VIII</i> —Europeans and allied races and Anglo-Indians.		Separate for Bombay by wards, and combined for Poona and Sholapur.

The tables compiled in respect of housing will be described in their proper place in the portion of Part I of this volume dealing with housing (see page 75 below).

4. COST OF THE CENSUS IN CITIES.

The original system was that the cost of enumeration should be borne by the municipalities of the cities concerned and the cost of abstraction and compilation by Government. Following the practice however observed at last Census, Government bore half the enumeration costs incurred by the municipalities of Bombay and Karachi and recovered from these bodies half of the costs of abstraction and compilation. In the case of other municipalities there was no such arrangement and the costs of abstraction and compilation were recovered by Government from them on a basis of Rs. 100 per 10,000 of the population. Forms were supplied free and the costs of enumeration were borne by the municipalities. The following statement (No. 1) shows the costs incurred for Census Operations in the cities of Bombay and Karachi.

STATEMENT No. 1.

City.	Cost of enumeration.		Cost of abstraction and compilation.		Total costs.	
	1921	1931	1921	1931	1921	1931
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Bombay	23,204	37,823	43,896	22,963	72,000	60,791
Karachi	33,600	19,691	10,020	4,515	49,020	24,206
Total ..	57,204	57,519	53,916	27,478	121,020	84,997

As explained above, these costs were shared, half and half, by Government and the municipalities.

As compared with 1921, the cost of enumeration in Bombay was 34 per cent. higher and the cost of abstraction and compilation was 47·7 per cent. lower. The increased cost of enumeration in Bombay was the result of the civil disobedience movement which caused a general apathy of the public towards the Census and necessitated the employment of a hired staff of enumerators and supervisors. The decreased cost of abstraction and compilation was due to economical administration. The abstraction office was moved from Bombay to Ahmednagar, a place of decidedly cheaper living, and the office was run with a smaller staff who were paid at lower rates of pay. The work was also completed within a shorter period than in 1921. As a result of these measures of economy the saving in cost amounts to about 50 per cent. of the costs incurred in 1921 for abstraction and compilation. As regards the Karachi City Census it was found possible to achieve it at half the cost of the 1921 Census. In 1921 the Karachi Municipality spent a considerable amount of money on house-numbering, by fixing metal sheet numbers to the houses. On the present occasion approval was not given to this practice. The municipality was advised to paint the numbers on the houses. This was done and the cost was considerably reduced.

5. COMPARISON OF BOMBAY CITY WITH OTHER CITIES OUTSIDE INDIA.

The population of Bombay is compared with that of the other great cities of the world in the statement (No. 2) given below.

STATEMENT No. 2.

Population of Bombay City ..	1,161,383	Cities having population 1 million and over— <i>contd.</i>	
Cities beyond India—			
Cities having population over 7 millions.	Greater London ..	8,202,818	Canton .. 1,370,000
Cities having population over 6 millions.	New York ..	6,930,446	Nankin .. 1,300,000
Cities having population over 3 millions.	Berlin ..	4,000,000	Peking .. 1,300,000
	Chicago ..	3,376,438	Sydney .. 1,238,660
Cities having population over 2 millions.	Paris ..	2,871,039	Los Angeles 1,238,048
	Osaka ..	2,600,000	Hamburg .. 1,130,000
	Tokio ..	2,300,000	Warsaw .. 1,110,000
	Buenos Aires. 2,100,000		Glasgow .. 1,088,000
			Cairo .. 1,000,000
			Melbourne .. 1,020,000
			Birmingham. 1,002,000
Cities having population 1 million and over.	Philadelphia. 1,030,961	Cities having population 1 million.	Budapest .. 1,000,000
	Vienna .. 1,886,000		Leningrad .. 1,000,000
	Moscow .. 1,600,000		Montreal .. 1,000,000
	Detroit .. 1,568,602		Rome .. 1,000,000
	Rio de Janeiro 1,500,000		Shanghai .. 1,000,000

6. COMPARISON OF BOMBAY CITY WITH CITIES IN INDIA.

In the statement (No. 3) given below the population of Bombay City is compared with the population of other cities in India.

STATEMENT No. 3.

Bombay	1,161,383	18. Madura	182,018
1. Greater Calcutta	1,485,582	19. Srinagar	173,573
Calcutta proper	1,196,734	20. Patna	159,690
2. Madras	647,230	21. Mandalay	147,932
3. Hyderabad (Deccan)	466,804	22. Jaipur	144,179
4. Delhi	447,442	23. Bareilly	144,031
5. Lahore	420,447	24. Trichinopoly	142,843
6. Rangoon	400,415	25. Dacca	138,518
7. Ahmedabad	313,789	26. Meerut	136,709
8. Bangalore	306,470	27. Sholapur	135,574
9. Lucknow	274,659	28. Indore	127,327
10. Amritsar	264,810	29. Jubbulpore	124,382
11. Karachi	263,565	30. Peshawar	121,866
12. Greater Poona	250,187	31. Ajmer	119,524
13. Cawnpore	243,755	32. Multan	119,457
14. Agra	229,764	33. Rawalpindi	119,284
15. Nagpur	215,105	34. Baroda	112,862
16. Benares	205,315	35. Moradabad	110,562
17. Allahabad	183,914	36. Salom	102,179

7. NUMBER OF CITIES IN DIFFERENT PROVINCES IN INDIA.

The province in India with the largest number of cities having a population of one hundred thousand and over is the United Provinces, which has nine such cities. Bombay, the Punjab and Madras have four each, Bengal has three and Burma and the Central Provinces have two each. Bombay City is the fourth largest city in the British Empire, the second largest city in India, and, as far as the statistics of other countries can be relied upon, is the twenty-first city in size in the whole world.

8. THE CENSUS CITY.

Towns with a population of 100,000 and over and towns which, though falling below this standard of population, have been declared by the Local Government to be "Cities" are treated as cities for Census purposes. Ahmedabad, Surat and

Hubli are all cities for Census purposes but, as explained above, statistics in respect of them find no place in the present volume. The population enumerated in Surat at this Census proved to be under 100,000, namely 98,936, which would remove it from the "City" class in the absence of orders from the Local Government that it should be regarded as a Census "City". Surat is not a growing town but there is little doubt that its present Census enumeration is an understatement. It seems likely that the population should be about the 1921 figure, as many persons must have escaped enumeration on account of the opposition to the Census caused by the non-co-operation movement in Gujarat. There is no reason to think that Surat has failed to maintain its population at a stationary level and the Census figures must be regarded as only partially accurate. Hubli has returned a population of 89,982. It was also affected by the non-co-operation movement against Census enumeration and probably the population enumerated is understated. It does however show a substantial increase in population over 1921 when it was first included in the category of Census "Cities".

9. VARIATION IN THE POPULATION OF CITIES IN THE PRESIDENCY.

The statement (No. 4) given below shows the population of places classed at one time or another as "Cities" for the last four Censuses.

STATEMENT No. 4.

City	1901	1911	1921	1931
Bombay	776,006	979,445	1,175,914	1,161,383
Ahmedabad	199,600	232,777	274,007	313,789
Surat	110,306	114,868	117,434	98,936
Greater Poona	175,463	188,701	214,796	250,187
Sholapur	75,288	61,345	119,581	135,574
Karachi	116,603	151,903	216,883	263,565
Hyderabad	64,790	69,140	73,951	96,021
Hubli	60,214	61,440	69,206	89,982
Belgaum	26,237	31,451	38,306	41,204
Broach	42,896	43,403	42,648	34,276
Nasik	21,490	33,463	42,756	48,703
Sukkur	31,316	35,294	42,750	69,277

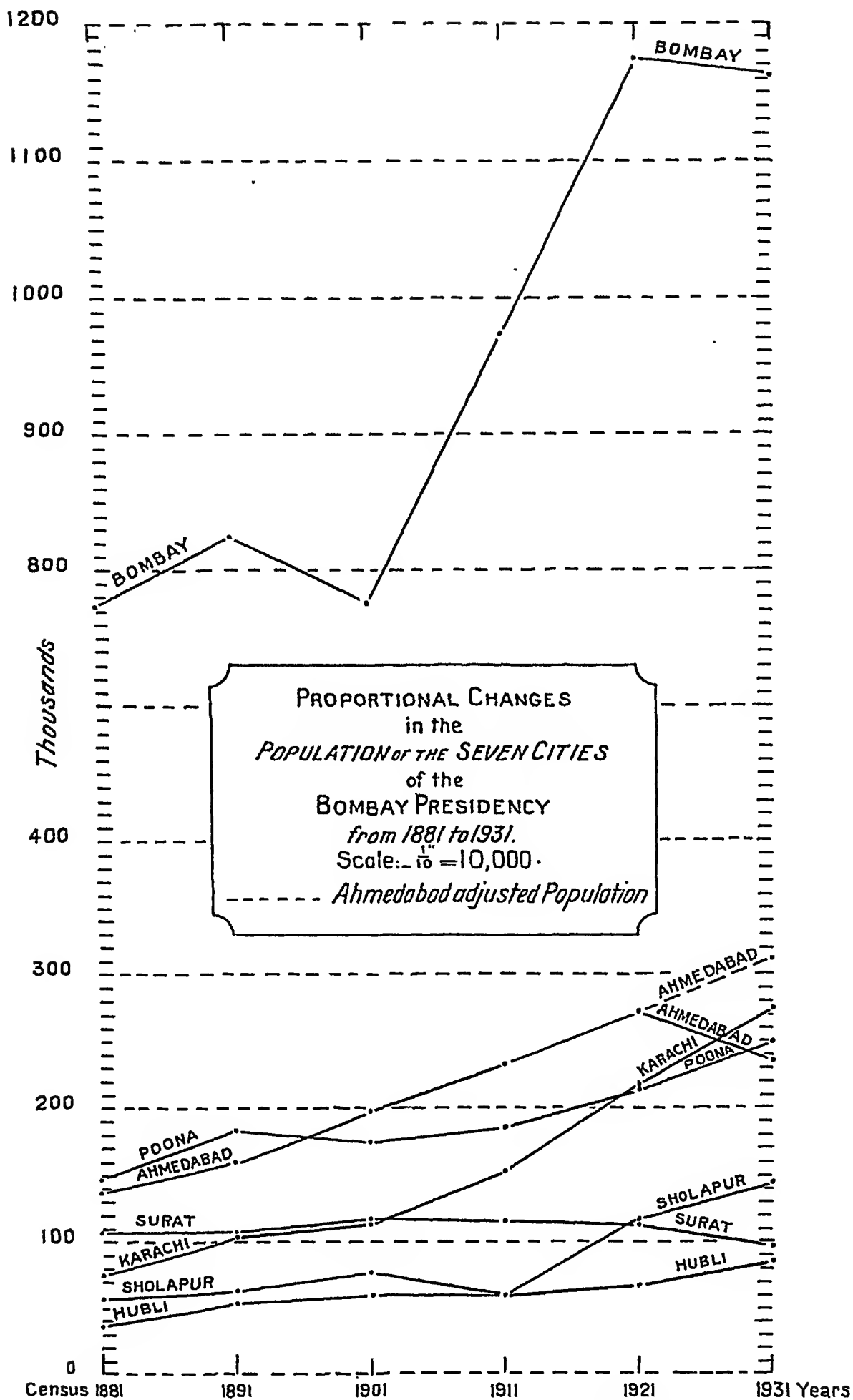
In 1901 all the above were treated as "Cities". In 1911 only Bombay, Ahmedabad, Karachi, Surat, Poona and Sholapur were treated as "Cities". In 1921 Hubli was added to the 1921 list. In 1931 these seven towns remain as "Cities" but the population statistics and the report are confined to Bombay, Karachi, Poona and Sholapur only. The population of cities and of towns once classified as "Cities" at one time or another has been given in the statement above. The population of towns with a population of over 50,000 is set out here for comparison :—

Kolhapur	69,860
Shikarpur	62,505

The statement (No. 5) given below shows the comparative growth of the various cities of the Bombay Presidency since 1872.

STATEMENT No. 5.

City	1872	1881	1891	1901	1911	1921	1931
Bombay	644,405	773,196	821,764	776,006	979,445	1,175,914	1,161,383
Ahmedabad	129,505	137,011	150,366	199,600	232,777	274,007	313,789
Karachi	56,753	73,560	105,109	116,603	151,903	216,883	263,565
Poona	125,613	144,340	162,099	175,463	188,701	214,796	250,187
Surat	107,555	109,844	109,220	110,306	114,868	117,434	98,936
Sholapur	53,403	59,690	61,915	75,288	61,345	119,581	135,574
Hubli	27,961	36,677	52,593	60,214	61,440	69,206	89,982



The enumerated population of Ahmedabad in 1931 was 234,265. This figure was known to be much too low as the city was badly affected by the non-co-operation movement which greatly hampered Census Operations. This matter has been discussed at some length in another volume of the Bombay Presidency Census Report, Vol. VIII, Part I. The Census authorities did not accept the enumerated population as correct and by estimate raised the population figure from 234,265 to 313,789; of which 310,000 was estimated as the population of the City and 3,789 as the population of Ahmedabad Cantonment. The Municipality of Ahmedabad have recently taken a Census of their own in July 1932 and have found the population to be 382,768. Though this cannot be recognised officially as the Census figure, there is no reason to doubt its substantial accuracy. Ahmedabad has certainly been flourishing in the last decade and it is certain that the general increase in population found throughout the Presidency has not omitted Ahmedabad.

The statement (No. 6) given below shows the variation in the population of the cities since 1872, of which the Census figures are taken as equivalent to 100 in each case.

STATEMENT No. 6.

Variation in population of Cities since 1872.

Proportionate population of each city at each succeeding Census taking population of 1872 as 100.

	1872	1881	1891	1901	1911	1921	1931
Bombay ..	100	120	128	120	152	182	180
Ahmedabad ..	100	107	124	155	181	213	244
Karachi ..	100	130	185	206	268	382	464
Poona ..	100	115	145	140	150	171	199
Surat ..	100	102	101	112	107	100	92
Sholapur ..	100	112	116	141	115	224	254
Hubli ..	100	97	130	150	162	182	237

The great increase in the population of Karachi is worthy of note. The stationary nature of the population of Surat is also remarkable. Sholapur showed a great increase in the decade 1911 to 1921 but the increase has since slowed down. Hubli shows a large increase this Census.

CHAPTER II—BOMBAY CITY.

1. DEFINITION OF BOMBAY.

Bombay City as a Census unit includes the main Island (town) with the area reclaimed from the sea within the last decade, 1921 to 1931, and four islands in the Harbour, namely Cross Island, Middle Ground, Orster Rock and Butcher Island. This means that the definition of Bombay remains the same as in the Census of 1921. In the 1921 Cities Report there is a very long and detailed discussion of the area of the Island and the areas of sections. The conclusions at which the Superintendent of Census Operations (Mr. Sedgwick) arrived are stated on page 8 of the Cities Report for 1921 and have been accepted here. There is no need for going into difficult questions of disputed areas in this Report. The definition of the Bombay Census area is now sufficiently clearly established.

2. TAKING OF THE CENSUS.

The Census of Bombay City was taken by the Executive Health Officer of the Bombay Municipality under the general supervision of the Provincial Superintendent of Census Operations, Bombay Presidency. The manner in which the Census was taken in 1931 has been fully described in the excellent report of the Executive Health Officer, Dr. J. S. Nerurkar. That report has been printed as Appendix A to the present volume. Particular attention should be directed to the description of the difficulties encountered, especially in consequence of the civil disobedience movement.

3. WARDS, SECTIONS AND DENSITY OF POPULATION.

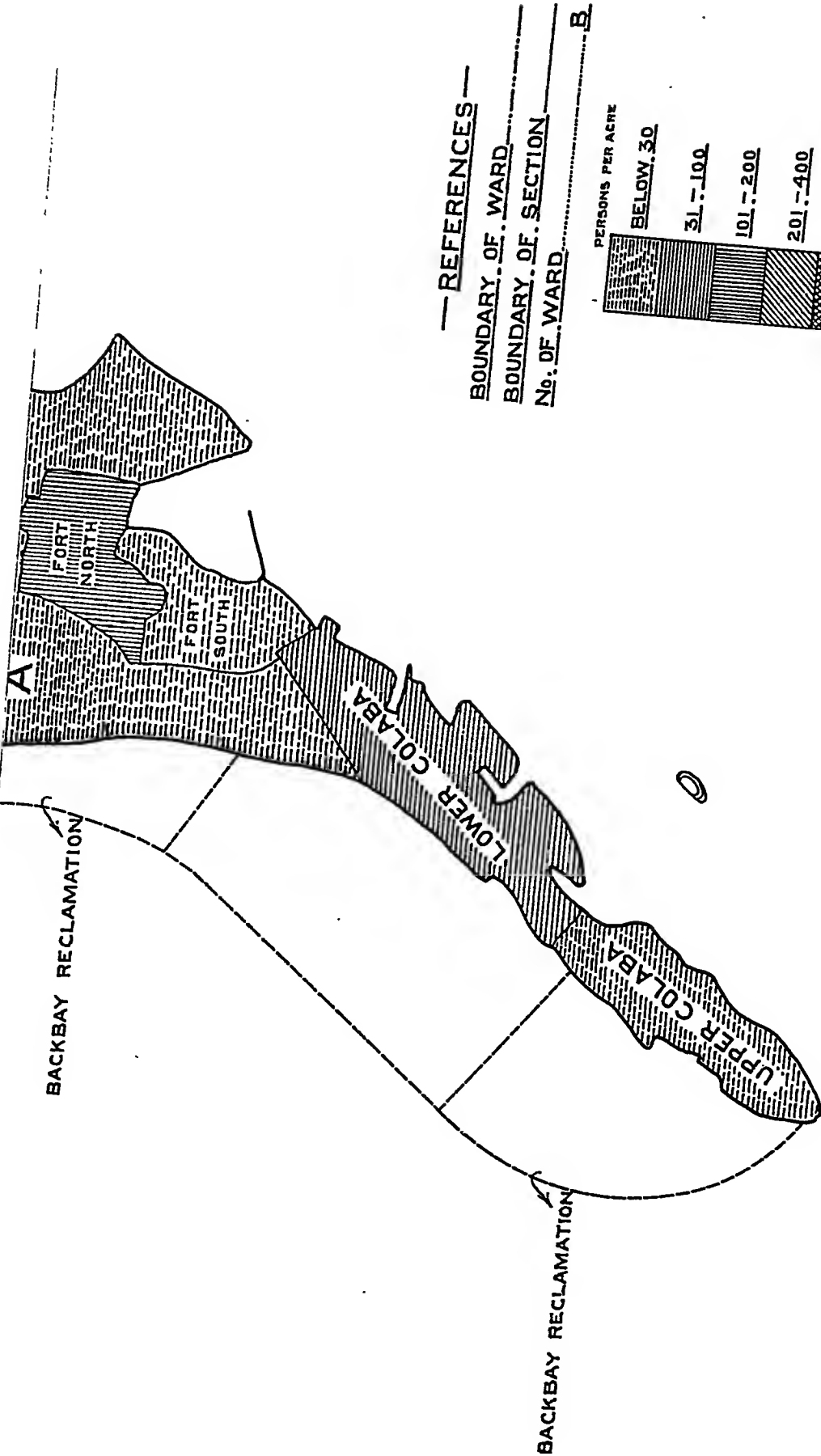
A map has been prepared of Bombay Town and Island showing the boundaries of the various wards and sections, and the density of population by sections. This map will be found opposite page 6.

4. AREA OF THE ISLAND AND AREAS OF SECTIONS.

The following statement (No. 1) shows the area in acres of each section at this Census and in 1921.

STATEMENT No. 1.

Ward and Section.					Area, 1921	Area, 1931	Increase (+) Decrease (—)
A Ward					1,443.81	1,768.49	+324.68
Upper Colaba					162.64	169.51	+246.87
Lower Colaba					279.74	279.74	
Port South					133.11	133.11	
Port North					158.68	158.68	
Regent Circle					709.64	787.45	+ 77.81
B Ward					637.65	637.65	
Chhatrapati					47.02	47.02	
Marina					187.33	187.33	
Mumbai					109.64	109.64	
Mumbai					392.66	392.66	
C Ward					460.60	550.60	+ 90.00
Mumbai					85.21	85.21	
Mumbai					118.27	208.27	+ 90.00
Mumbai					98.44	98.44	
Mumbai					75.46	75.46	
Mumbai					44.66	44.66	
Mumbai					41.14	41.14	



PERSONS PER ACRE

BELOW 30

31 - 100

101 - 200

201 - 400

401 - 600

601 - 727

CHANGES IN THE POPULATION FIGURES AND ACCURACY OF THE CENSUS ENUMERATION

7

STATEMENT NO. 1—*contd.*

Ward and Section.					Area, 1921	Area, 1931	Increase (+) Decrease (—)
D Ward	..	..	..	..	1,624·53	1,624·53	
Khotwadi	..	..	..	..	155·00	155·00	
Girgaum	..	..	..	..	112·40	112·40	
Chaupati	..	..	..	..	108·72	108·72	
Walkeshwar	..	..	..	..	589·90	589·90	
Mahalaxmi	..	..	..	..	658·51	658·51	
E Ward	..	..	..	..	2,416·59	2,416·59	
Tardeo	..	..	..	..	149·86	149·86	
Kamathipura	..	..	..	..	62·44	62·44	
First Nagpada	..	..	..	..	29·38	29·38	
Second Nagpada	..	..	..	..	33·05	33·05	
Byculla	..	..	..	..	567·57	567·57	
Tarwadi	..	..	..	..	498·81	498·81	
Mazagaon	..	..	..	..	1,075·48	1,075·48	
F Ward	..	..	..	..	4,698·05	4,698·05	
Parol	..	..	..	..	561·25	561·25	
Sewri	..	..	..	..	577·70	577·70	
Sion	..	..	..	..	3,559·10	3,559·10	
G Ward	..	..	..	..	3,784·38	3,784·38	
Mahim	..	..	..	..	1,511·00	1,511·00	
Worli	..	..	..	..	2,273·38	2,273·38	
Grand Total					15,065·61	15,480·29	+ 414·68

The total area of the Island at each of the previous Censuses and at this Census after rounding off the acres thus comes to :—

1872	..	..	..	..	11,930 acres.
1881	..	..	..	..	14,229 „
1891	..	..	..	..	14,080 „
1901	..	..	..	..	14,342 „
1906	..	..	..	..	14,386 „
1911	..	..	..	..	14,576 „
1921	..	..	..	..	15,066 „
1931	..	..	..	..	15,480 „

The total increase in area in Upper Colaba, Esplanade and in Dhobi Talao is due to the Back Bay reclamation.

5. CHANGES IN THE POPULATION FIGURES AND ACCURACY OF THE CENSUS ENUMERATION.

The population of Bombay in 1921 was 1,175,914. The population enumerated in the present Census is 1,161,383, a decrease of 14,531. If the figures of recorded births and deaths are taken for the intercensus period of 120 months the

enumerated population in 1931 would show a deficiency of 108,130. The statement (No. 2) which follows will make the point clear.

STATEMENT No. 2.

Year.					Births and deaths in Bombay between 1921-1931.		
					Births.	Deaths.	Excess of deaths over births.
1st April 1921 to 1st January 1922	..	..	..	..	14,523	30,716	22,193
1922	1923	..	..	..	20,452	37,297	16,845
1923	1924	..	..	..	20,995	37,959	16,964
1924	1925	..	..	..	21,838	38,774	16,936
1925	1926	..	..	..	20,268	31,968	11,700
Do. 1926	do. 1927	..	..	..	21,008	31,991	10,923
1927	1928	..	..	..	21,685	27,632	5,948
1928	1929	..	..	..	24,017	27,312	3,295
1929	1930	..	..	..	24,220	26,555	2,335
1930	1931	..	..	..	25,329	27,552	2,223
1st January 1931 to 1st April 1931	..	..	..	..	6,447	5,215	-1,232
120 Months ..					220,842	328,972	108,130

Thus there is a difference in population of 108,130 (excess of deaths over births in ten years) *minus* 14,531 (difference in population enumerated in 1921 and 1931) to be accounted for. Were the figures of births and deaths accurate this would give the exact number of immigrants.

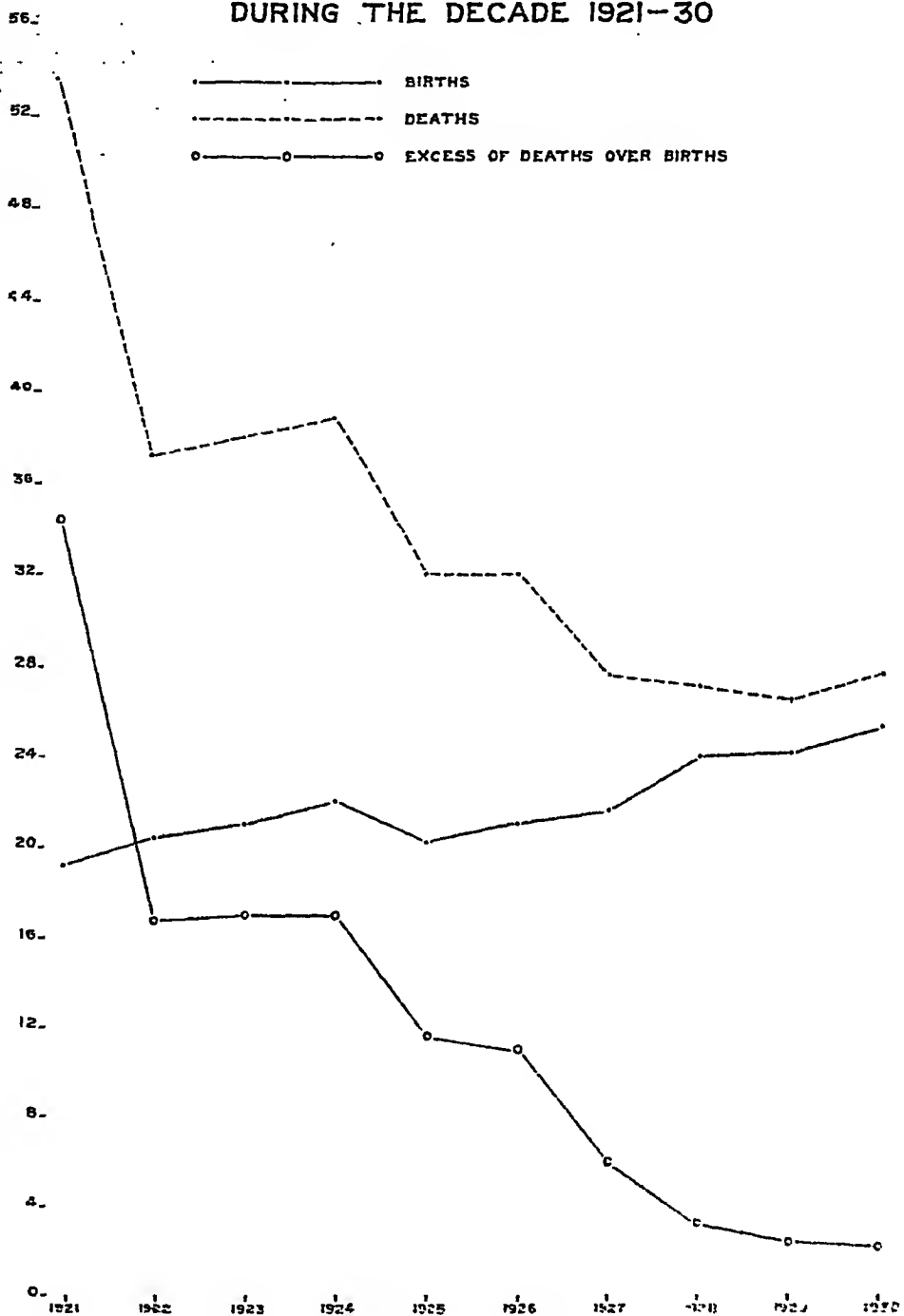
6. VITAL STATISTICS.

The figures of births and deaths cannot be regarded as accurate and the birth figures are undoubtedly less satisfactory than the death figures. If the population be reduced to thousands and the figure 93,599 reduced to 9.4 per annum, the following calculation can be made (statement No. 3).

STATEMENT No. 3.

Year.	Population in thousands.	Deduct for excess of deaths over births.	Results.	Add constant for immigrants (9.4).	Result, being population at the end of each year.
1	2	3	4	5	6
1921 ..	1,175.9	22.2	1,153.7	9.4	1,163.1
1922 ..	1,163.1	16.8	1,146.3	9.4	1,155.7
1923 ..	1,155.7	17.0	1,138.7	9.4	1,148.1
1924 ..	1,148.1	16.9	1,131.2	9.4	1,140.6
1925 ..	1,140.6	11.7	1,128.9	9.4	1,138.3
1926 ..	1,138.3	10.9	1,127.4	9.4	1,136.8
1927 ..	1,136.8	5.9	1,130.9	9.4	1,140.3
1928 ..	1,140.3	3.3	1,137.0	9.4	1,146.4
1929 ..	1,146.4	2.3	1,144.1	9.4	1,153.5
1930 ..	1,153.5	2.2	1,151.3	9.4	1,160.7
1931 ..	1,160.7	— 1.2	1,161.9	9.4	1,171.3

**ACTUAL NUMBER OF BIRTHS & DEATHS (IN THOUSANDS)
AND EXCESS OF DEATHS OVER BIRTHS
IN BOMBAY CITY
DURING THE DECADE 1921-30**



By this calculation the population in 1931 would be expected to be 1,171,300 whereas it was actually enumerated as 1,161,383, a deficiency of 9,917, which would show that the vital statistics are not accurate.

The remarks quoted below from the report of the Executive Health Officer, Bombay Municipality show that the expected population of Bombay City in 1931 was between one million three hundred thousand and one million five hundred thousand, but that several influences were at work which prevented these expectations from being fulfilled.

"Having regard to the extensions and developments made in the city and to the increased activities and developments in traffic since 1921, the population that was expected to be in the city was between 13 to 13½ lakhs. For statistical purposes the population for the successive years was obtained by adding 1/10 of the difference between the population figures of 1921 and 1911 to the estimated population of the previous year. Thus the estimated population would be for the

Year 1922 :-	..	..	..	1,220,473
Year 1923 :-	..	..	..	1,220,120
Year 1924 :-	..	..	..	1,239,767
Year 1925 :-	..	..	..	1,259,414
Year 1926 :-	..	..	..	1,279,061
Year 1927 :-	..	..	..	1,298,708

There was, however, reason to believe that the increase which occurred in the years 1911 to 1920 did not continue at a uniform rate and hence the estimated population for 1927 was retained unaltered for the subsequent years. Thus the population that was expected in the City was somewhere about 1,300,000.

In 1931 the final count of the population of the Bombay City that was declared was 1,157,851. This was at a time when there was trade depression all over necessitating the exodus of the unemployed to their native villages. This exodus is estimated at nearly two lakhs. In respect of the mill industry alone, it was officially ascertained from the Millowners' Association that five mills were closed between April and August 1930 throwing thereby out of employment 12,669 persons who could not have been absorbed in any other industry and must have therefore left the city for their villages with their families which, if calculated at four members in a family would disclose the figure of 50,000 as the exodus for the mill industry alone. Although there are no data for estimating the exodus due to other industries, the figure of 150,000 would not be an exaggeration. Owing to the movement of non-cooperation, it can roughly be estimated that about 10,000 persons must have escaped enumeration altogether. This figure of exodus when added to the actual figure obtained after enumeration would make the population figure over 1,300,000 that was expected and under the normal conditions this expectation would perhaps have proved true."

The enumerated population of Bombay is probably not very far from the final truth. The population has certainly not been standing still during the past decade. But there have been severe epidemics, a heavy business slump and several years of bad trade, which have combined to depress the figures for the last years of the decade.

7. DENSITY.

Density of population in cities is an important criterion of congestion and overcrowding. The crude figures are, however, liable to misconstruction unless the topographical conditions of the various sections are adequately allowed for. What really matters of course is the density of population in those areas where population congregates, as in most sections there are usually some areas that are comparatively open. The density figures are therefore to be used with caution. Mr. Sedgwick drew attention to this point in his 1921 Cities report. He remarked "It is particularly important to remember that, in the peripheral sections, dock basins, salt pans, etc., are included in the total area. This means that the density per acre of occupiable dry land is really higher than the figure shown. This particularly applies to Esplanade, Mandvi and Dongri with their large dock basins and to Sion with its salt pans and lakes. Secondly, it must be remembered that the boundaries of Mahalaxmi, Byculla, Parel, Mahim

and Worli were almost certainly different in 1881 from what they were in 1901. Thirdly, the uncertainty regarding areas of sections in 1901 and 1911 has to be remembered. And lastly it must be remembered that the 1901 densities were calculated on a population thinned out by plague emigration and by plague losses not yet refilled.

The density of Bombay Town and Island as a whole in 1931 was 75 persons per acre. The density of population in 1921 on the then reported area was 78; in 1911 the figure was 64. The particular circumstances prevailing at the time of the Census in 1931 must be taken into account. Bad trade conditions have undoubtedly had some effect in lowering population in particular areas. If this be remembered it will be safe to conclude that there has been no great improvement in a lowering of the density in overcrowded localities.

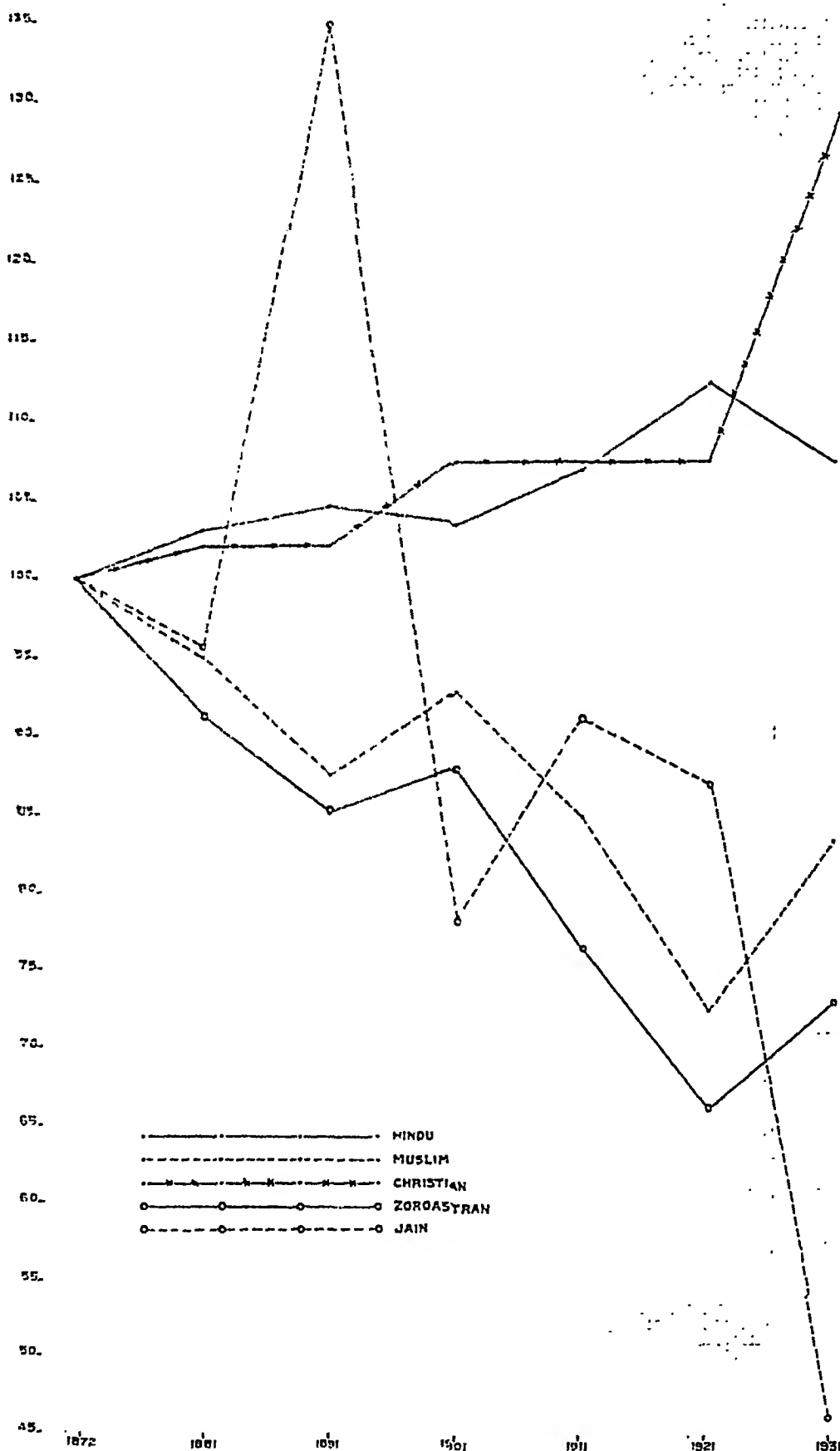
The statement (No. 4) given below shows the density of population per acre for six Censuses. A map showing density will be found opposite page 6.

STATEMENT No. 4

Section.	Number of persons per acre.					
	1881	1891	1901	1911	1921	1931
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Upper Colaba	20	30	27	11	23	1·1
Lower Colaba	56	52	40	70	72	71·3
Fort South	27	30	25	26	31	26
Fort North	235	247	171	158	165	163
Esplanade	21	16	16	26	22	18
Chakla	726	624	473	470	480	384
Martin	261	227	191	202	206	223
Umeshkhadi	526	498	460	431	460	413
Durgam	115	106	90	95	89	43
Market	558	502	319	339	412	451
W. of Talao	402	461	296	338	357	213
Panawadi	159	192	131	219	306	326
Highway	508	506	399	481	171	178
Korshawade	778	669	598	602	737	727
Khar Talea	700	610	556	552	582	565
Kharwade	175	169	159	188	256	254
Gangotri	295	217	119	217	329	315
Changani	100	103	60	102	131	149
Malabar	21	21	19	20	31	39
Mahalan	17	46	18	41	54	56
Tambor	90	83	92	121	213	212
Baradwaj	418	442	404	556	711	662
New Nagpada	323	376	357	218	299	216
Old Nagpada	182	552	547	638	699	636
Baroda	29	31	113	147	161	162
Tarapur	31	34	38	59	82	81
Mahagan	19	39	15	41	21	40
East	17	26	60	82	167	113
West	17	11	21	34	50	46
North	4	5	6	7	16	19
South	19	10	21	21	32	33
Central	10	17	25	40	53	50

The increase in population has not occurred altogether in some sections, chiefly Upper Colaba, Esplanade, W. of Talao and Panawadi. In the first three of these the cause has been the addition of land which was unutilized land is the chief cause

VARIATION IN THE POPULATION BY MAIN RELIGIONS
IN THE BOMBAY CITY TAKING THE FIGURE
FOR 1881 FOR EACH RELIGION AS 100



of the fall in density. But this does not mean that the actual density per occupied acre has fallen. In Fanaswadi an increase in area has proceeded simultaneously with an increase in density of population. This would seem to show that in Fanaswadi congestion is becoming worse. In Kamathipura the density has fallen considerably. This area is inhabited by labourers. Many of these have left Bombay owing to the trade slump and the density has fallen from 714 to 602. Changes in the density in other sections are not noteworthy. It was pointed out in 1921 that the central portions of the city declined in density after 1881 and had begun to fill up again. "Undeniably", it was remarked, "the central portions of the city are far more densely crowded than is compatible with sanitation and if it is true, as seems to be the case, that they are now increasing in density after temporarily thinning out, the fact is very deplorable". This may be admitted. There is no sign this Census of any improvement in this respect though the densities of some of the most thickly populated parts of the city have fallen a little. The departure of labourers and of traders from Cutch and Kathiawar, and non-cooperation may however account for this slight decrease.

S. RELIGION.

The actual numerical changes in the different religions since 1921 are shown in the table which appears later in this section. All religions except Hindu and Jain have increased their figures at this Census. In respect of Jains it is always doubtful whether the numbers recorded are really accurate as many return themselves as Hindus. Sometimes there is no uniformity about this practice so that the comparative figures of Jains and Hindus are always liable to a certain amount of disturbance by influences which cannot be gauged statistically. The figures recorded must therefore be taken for what they are worth and this phenomenon borne in mind. As regards Hindus, the disturbance is of course not nearly so great as in the case of the Jains, who are a very much smaller community. The present Census shows that the number of Jains enumerated has decreased by 11,460 and the number of Hindus by 47,820. The decrease may, however, be more apparent than real as these sections of the Bombay population were affected considerably by the non-cooperation movement. In the case of the Jains in particular the numerical effect of this was probably quite important. The disturbance caused by non-cooperation can be shown indirectly from several facts. If the figures of immigration from important areas which usually supply numbers of Hindu and Jain immigrants into Bombay be examined it will be hard to resist the conclusion that they are unduly low. For instance the number of immigrants recorded from Ahmednagar district this Census is only 17,467 against 48,501 in 1921. Satara district provides only 53,211 as against 65,053, in 1921; Kolaba district 32,666 as against 43,160; Cutch 20,020 as against 37,480 and Kathiawar 53,268 as against 72,435. As has been pointed out already, bad trade and the business slump have almost certainly led to some decrease in the number of these immigrants but it is quite impossible that the decrease can be as large as the Census enumeration shows. The main cause must be the civil disobedience movement which led many Hindus and Jains to evade enumeration or to make false returns.

The statement (No. 5) now given shows the actual increase or decrease in each religion for 1931 as compared with 1921.

STATEMENT No. 5.

Religion.					Present.	1921.	Change.
Hindu	..	..	..	..	47,820	41,720	+ 6,100
Muslim	..	..	..	..	10,220	10,000	+ 220
Jain	..	..	..	..	11,460	22,920	- 11,460
Zoroastrian	..	..	..	..	5,110	2,610	+ 2,500
Christian	..	..	..	..	12,310	11,210	+ 1,100
Jew	..	..	..	..	1,070	1,070	0
Total population					114,930	114,530	+ 400

The increase in the Muslim and the Christian population is worthy of note. The loss in the numbers of Hindus and Jains affects mostly the male population which contributes more than the female to an area of immigration like Bombay with its accessive characteristics.

In the Table (No. 6) which follows the percentage distribution of the population by religion is shown for six Censuses. The percentage of Hindus increased steadily from 1881 to 1921 but this Census it has fallen from 71·2 to 68. The percentage of Muslims, which showed a decline from 1901 to 1921, has risen this Census from 15·7 to 18 per cent. The percentage of Christians in the Bombay population has been remarkably constant on the whole but this Census it shows a rise from 5·8 to 7. The percentage of Zoroastrians shows little variation from the 1911 figure. It has not recovered the percentages which were prevalent prior to 1911. The percentage of Jews shows little variation over forty years. The Jain percentage figures are subject to capricious fluctuations for the reasons already explained. The majority of the population of Bombay City consists of Hindus and Muslims. These together form more than three quarters of the total. Up to the present Census Hindus were gaining and Muslims losing. But this time the order has been reversed. Four maps are attached which show the distribution of the Hindu, Muslim, Christian and Zoroastrian communities.

STATEMENT No. 6.

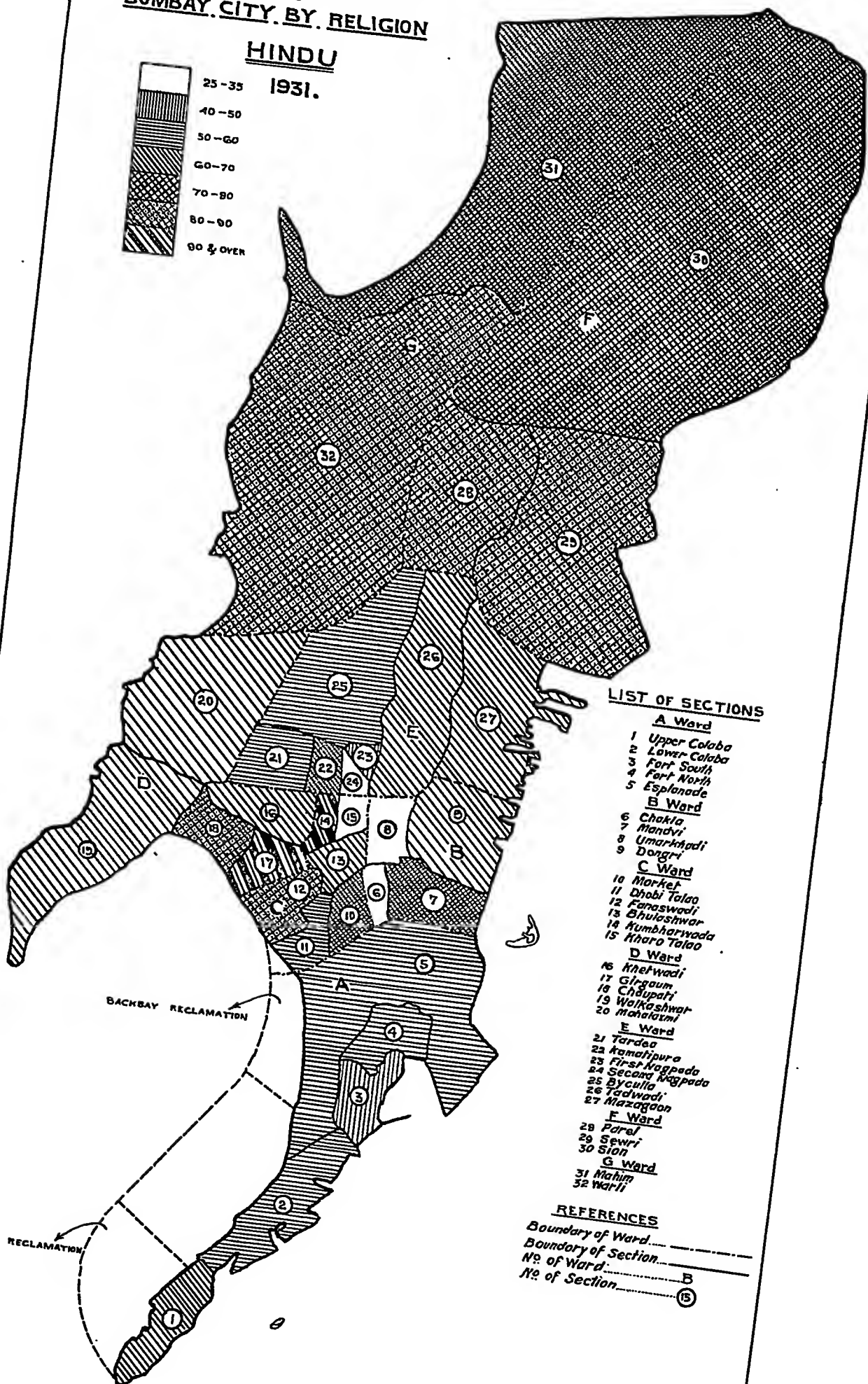
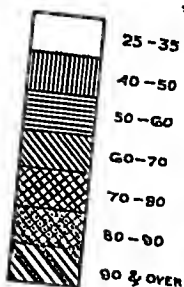
Religion.	1881	1891	1901	1911	1921	1931
Hindu ..	65·2	66·1	65·5	67·8	71·2	68·0
Muslim ..	20·5	18·0	20·1	18·3	15·7	18·0
Jain ..	2·2	3·1	1·8	2·1	2·0	1·0
Zoroastrian ..	6·2	5·8	6·0	5·2	4·5	5·0
Christian ..	5·5	5·5	5·8	5·8	5·8	7·0
Jew ..	0·4	0·6	0·8	0·7	0·6	0·8
Others ..	....	....	....	0·1	0·2	0·2

The statement (No. 7) which follows shows the regional distribution of religions.

STATEMENT No. 7.

		Percentage Table of the population of sections of Bombay by religion, 1931.						
No.	Sections	Hindu.	Muslim.	Jain.	Zoroastrian.	Christian.	Jew.	Others.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	City as a whole ..	68	18	1·1	5	6·0	0·7	0·2
1	Upper Colaba ..	67	10·8	..	5·2	16·5	0·5	..
2	Lower Colaba ..	55·6	8·7	0·4	6·0	27·3	1·8	0·2
3	Fort South ..	48·4	12·8	..	1·5	34·0	3·1	0·2
4	Fort North ..	54·2	17·3	0·4	23·0	10·7	0·2	0·2
5	Poplanade ..	54·0	23·3	0·1	4·2	16·0	0·6	0·9
6	Chakla ..	32·0	66·6	0·0	0·2	0·2	..	0·1
7	Mandri ..	78·3	20·1	0·6	0·0	0·4	0·4	0·2
8	Umakhandi ..	25·0	69·2	1·1	0·0	1·6	3·1	0·0
9	Dongri ..	68·5	22·6	4·2	0·1	1·5	2·8	0·1
10	Marol ..	78·9	9·3	7·8	0·2	3·8	0·0	0·0
11	Dehli Talao ..	55·7	2·7	0·6	16·0	22·0	0·0	0·0
12	Panavadi ..	67·6	1·3	0·2	5·1	5·8	..	0·0
13	Chulchwar ..	60·7	34·2	4·5	0·6	0·0	..	0·0

DISTRIBUTION OF THE POPULATION IN BOMBAY CITY BY RELIGION HINDU 1931.



LIST OF SECTIONS

A Ward

- 1 Upper Colaba
- 2 Lower Colaba
- 3 Fort South
- 4 Fort North
- 5 Esplanade

B Ward

- 6 Chakla
- 7 Mandvi
- 8 Umar Khadi
- 9 Dongri

C Ward

- 10 Market
- 11 Dhobi Talao
- 12 Fanaswadi
- 13 Bhulashwar
- 14 Ambharivada
- 15 Alhara Talao

D Ward

- 16 Khetwadi
- 17 Girgaum
- 18 Chhatrapati
- 19 Walkeshwar
- 20 Mahalaxmi

E Ward

- 21 Tardeo
- 22 Kamathipura
- 23 First Nagpada
- 24 Second Nagpada
- 25 Byculla
- 26 Tadmudi
- 27 Mazagaon

F Ward

- 28 Parel
- 29 Sewri
- 30 Sion

G Ward

- 31 Mahim
- 32 Worli

REFERENCES

Boundary of Ward.....
Boundary of Section.....
No. of Ward..... B
No. of Section..... 15

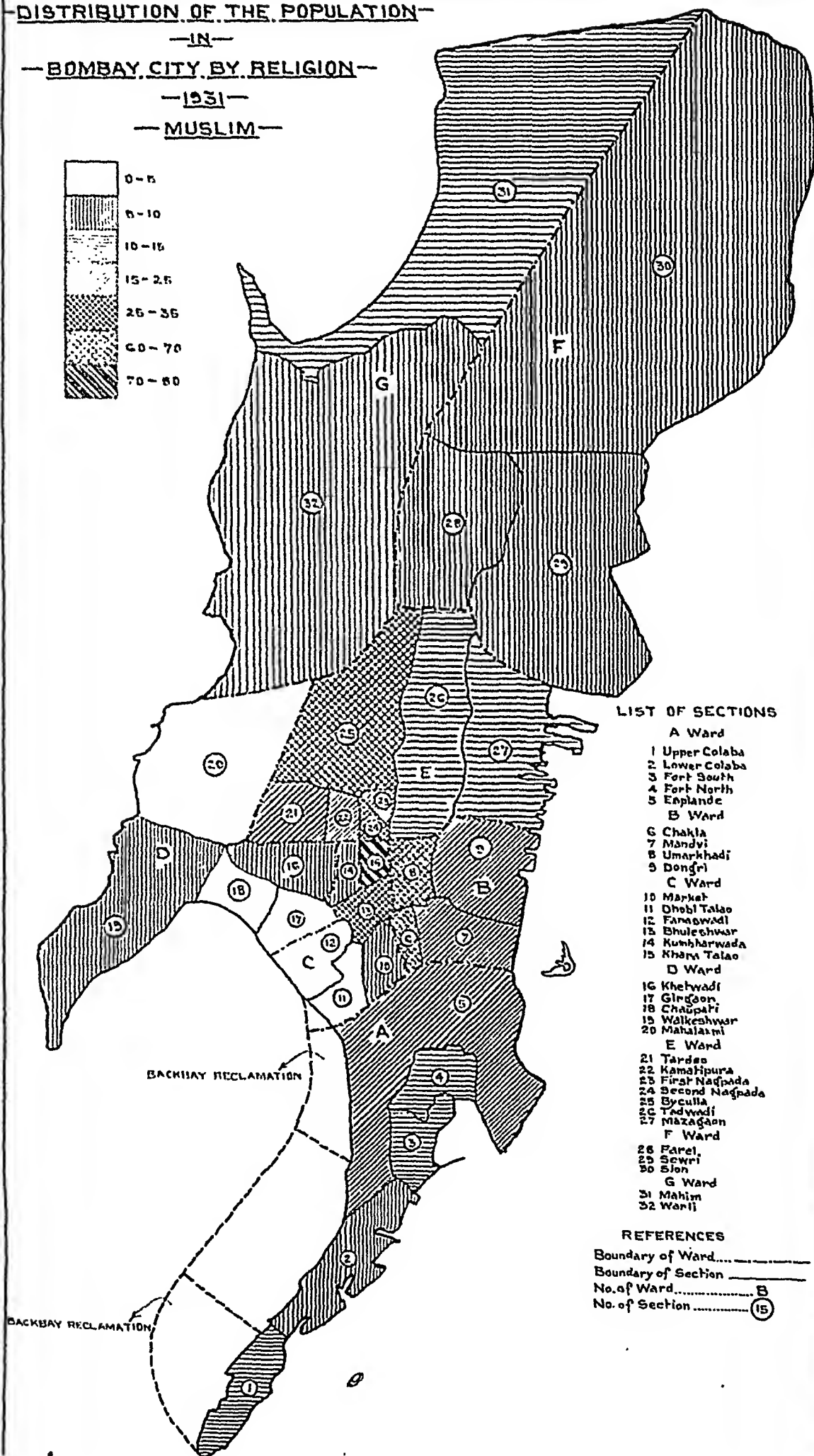
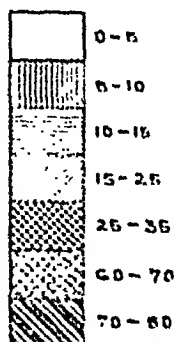
DISTRIBUTION OF THE POPULATION—

—IN—

—BOMBAY CITY BY RELIGION—

—1931—

—MUSLIM—



LIST OF SECTIONS

A Ward

- 1 Upper Colaba
- 2 Lower Colaba
- 3 Fort South
- 4 Fort North
- 5 Enplanee

B Ward

- 6 Chakla
- 7 Mandvi
- 8 Umarkhadi
- 9 Dongri

C Ward

- 10 Market
- 11 Dhebi Talao
- 12 Fannawadi
- 13 Bhuleshwar
- 14 Kumbharwada
- 15 Khari Talao

D Ward

- 16 Khetwadi
- 17 Girgaon
- 18 Chaulpati
- 19 Walkeshwar
- 20 Mahalaxmi

E Ward

- 21 Tardes
- 22 Kamajipura
- 23 First Nafpada
- 24 Second Nafpada
- 25 Byculla
- 26 Tadywadi
- 27 Mazagaon

F Ward

- 28 Parcel
- 29 Sewri
- 30 Slon

G Ward

- 31 Mahim
- 32 Worli

REFERENCES

Boundary of Ward.....
 Boundary of Section.....
 No. of Ward..... B
 No. of Section..... 15

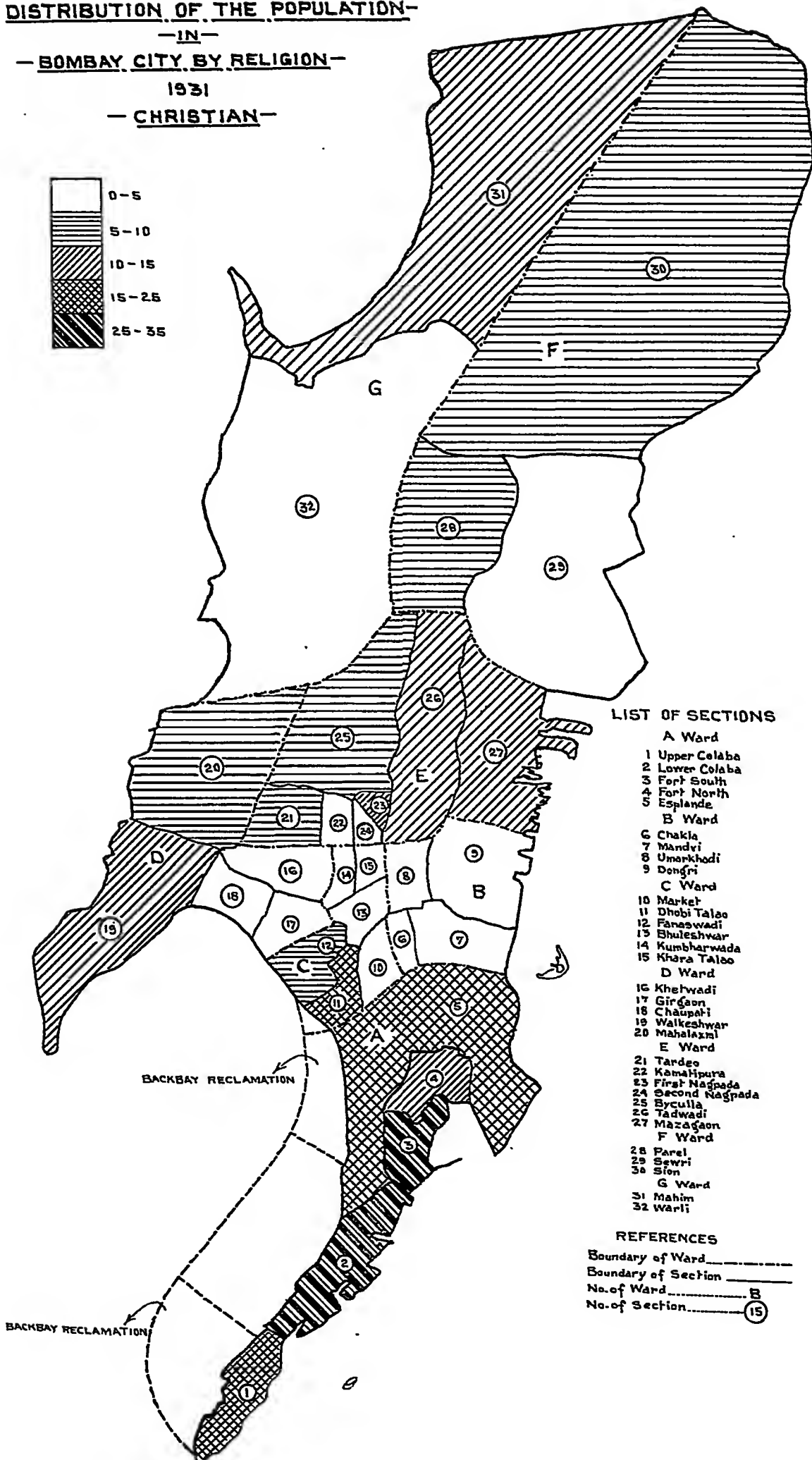
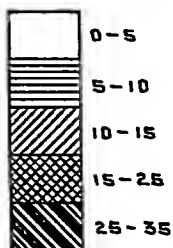
DISTRIBUTION OF THE POPULATION-

-IN-

-BOMBAY CITY BY RELIGION-

1931

- CHRISTIAN -



LIST OF SECTIONS

A Ward

- 1 Upper Colaba
- 2 Lower Colaba
- 3 Fort South
- 4 Fort North
- 5 Esplanade

B Ward

- 6 Chakla
- 7 Mandvi
- 8 Umakhodi
- 9 Dongri

C Ward

- 10 Market
- 11 Dhobi Talao
- 12 Faneaswadi
- 13 Bhuleshwar
- 14 Kumbharwada
- 15 Khara Talao

D Ward

- 16 Khetwadi
- 17 Girgaon
- 18 Chaupati
- 19 Walkeshwar
- 20 Mahalaxmi

E Ward

- 21 Tardeo
- 22 Kamalipura
- 23 First Nagpada
- 24 Second Nagpada
- 25 Byculla
- 26 Tadmadi
- 27 Mazgaon

F Ward

- 28 Parel
- 29 Sewri
- 30 Sion

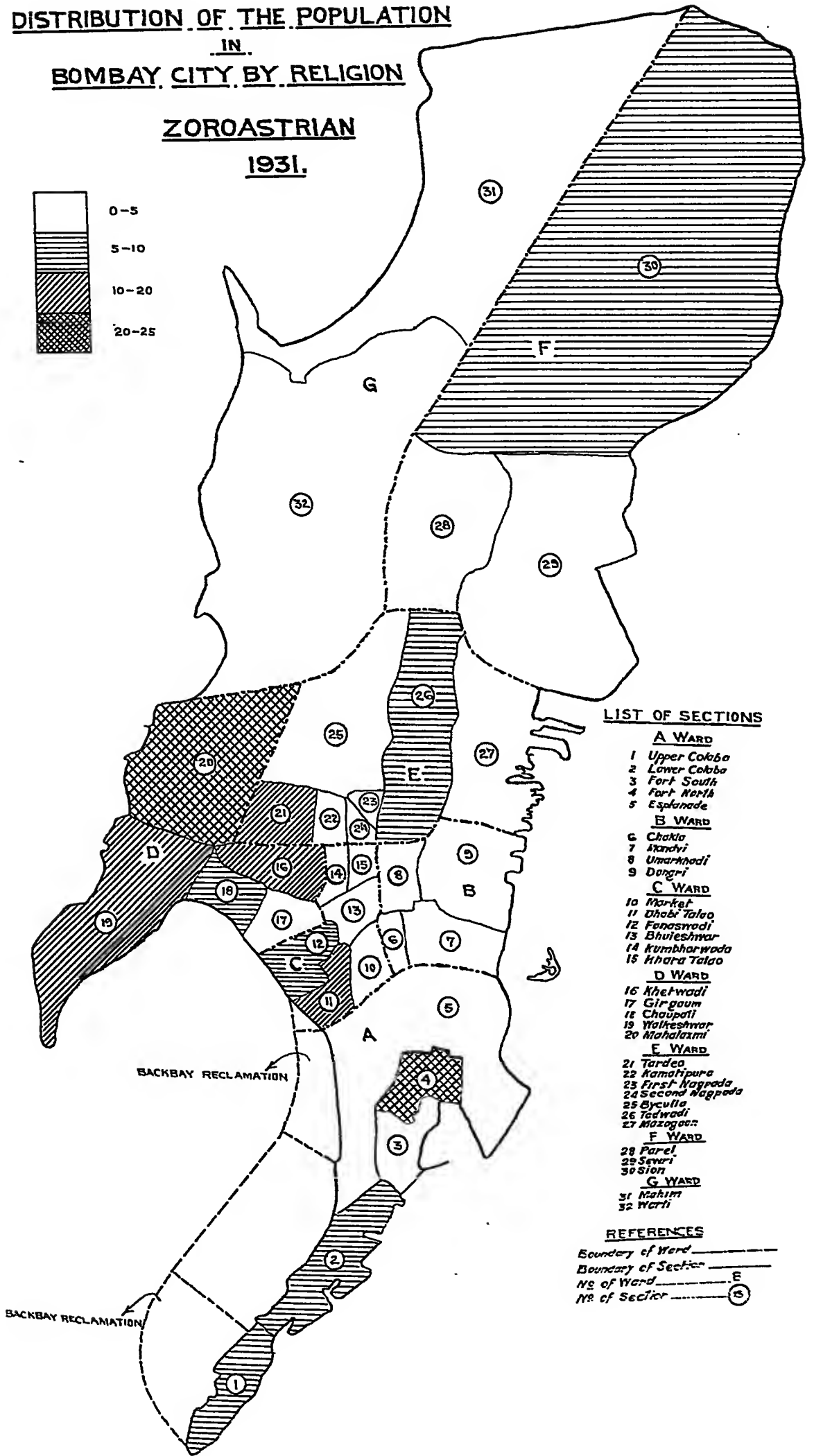
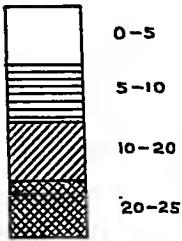
G Ward

- 31 Mahim
- 32 Worli

REFERENCES

Boundary of Ward _____
Boundary of Section _____
No. of Ward _____ B
No. of Section _____ 15

DISTRIBUTION OF THE POPULATION IN BOMBAY CITY BY RELIGION ZOROASTRIAN 1931.



LIST OF SECTIONS

A WARD

- 1 Upper Colaba
- 2 Lower Colaba
- 3 Fort South
- 4 Fort North
- 5 Esplanade

B WARD

- 6 Chakla
- 7 Mandvi
- 8 Umartkhadi
- 9 Dongri

C WARD

- 10 Market
- 11 Dhobi Talao
- 12 Fanaswadi
- 13 Bhuleshwar
- 14 Kumbharwada
- 15 Khara Talao

D WARD

- 16 Khetwadi
- 17 Girgaum
- 18 Chaupali
- 19 Walkeshwar
- 20 Mahalaxmi

E WARD

- 21 Tardeo
- 22 Kamahipura
- 23 First Naggada
- 24 Second Naggada
- 25 Byculla
- 26 Tadmadi
- 27 Mazgaon

F WARD

- 28 Parel
- 29 Sewri
- 30 Sion

G WARD

- 31 Mahim
- 32 Worli

REFERENCES

- Boundary of Ward _____
Boundary of Section _____
No. of Ward _____ E
No. of Section _____ 15

STATEMENT No. 7---contd.

No.	Sections.	Percentage Table of the population of Sections of Bombay by religion 1931.						
		Hindus.	Muslims.	Jains.	Zoroastrians.	Christians.	Jews.	Others.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
14	Kumbharwada ..	92.8	5.9	1.0	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.0
15	Khara Talao ..	22.8	70.7	0.3	0.0	0.1	..	0.0
16	Khotwadi ..	69.0	9.1	0.6	18.7	2.7	0.0	0.0
17	Girgaum ..	91.4	0.0	0.0	1.0	2.8	0.0	0.0
18	Chauapati ..	84.2	3.0	1.2	0.3	4.9	0.2	0.1
19	Walkeshwar ..	60.6	9.4	1.0	14.5	13.1	0.2	0.6
20	Mahalaxmi ..	61.1	4.0	0.4	22.4	7.0	0.0	0.3
21	Tardeo ..	56.0	19.1	0.0	18.0	5.3	0.2	0.6
22	Kamathipura ..	71.8	24.0	1.1	0.1	1.0	0.6	1.4
23	First Nagpada ..	42.5	24.7	0.0	0.1	11.8	20.0	0.0
24	Second Nagpada ..	25.8	7.3	0.6	0.2	1.0	3.0	0.0
25	Byculla ..	57.4	29.0	1.0	1.0	9.0	2.0	0.2
26	Tarwadi ..	67.8	11.7	0.3	6.4	12.2	1.6	0.1
27	Mazagaon ..	67.8	14.7	0.2	2.0	14.1	0.4	0.2
28	Parel ..	82.8	5.8	0.7	4.4	5.7	0.6	0.1
29	Sewri ..	86.2	9.0	0.7	0.2	2.0	0.0	0.1
30	Sion ..	75.2	8.6	0.7	7.7	7.3	0.3	0.3
31	Mahim ..	74.2	13.6	0.7	0.8	10.6	0.1	0.1
32	Worli ..	87.0	6.3	0.6	1.1	3.7	0.4	0.0
33	Harbour etc. ..	61.2	27.9	0.5	1.1	16.8	0.2	2.3

It will be seen that the areas where Hindus are most predominant are Mandvi (78.3), Market (78.9), Fanaswadi (87.6), Kumbharwada (92.8), Girgaum (94.4), Chauapati (84.2), Parel (82.8), Sewri (86.2) and Worli (87.9). The areas in which Muslims are most predominant are Chakla (66.6), Umarkhadi (69.2) and Khara Talao (76.7). In no other section does the proportion of Muslims exceed 24.2 (in Bhuleshwar). Zoroastrians are most numerous proportionately in Fort North (23 per cent.), Dhobi Talao (10), Khetwadi (18.7), Mahalakshmi (22.4), Tardeo (12), and Walkeshwar (14.5). In no other section do they form more than 7.7 per cent. of the total population. The distribution of Christians is more diffuse than that of Zoroastrians. Christians are most numerous proportionately in Lower Colaba (27.3), Fort South (34), Dhobi Talao (22), Tarwadi (12.2), Mazagaon (14.1) and Mahim (10.5).

The following statement (No. 8) for 1921 and 1931 shows the comparative proportions of Muslims and Hindus in the sections in which these are most predominant respectively.

STATEMENT No. 8.

Section.	Proportion of Muslims per 100 Hindus.		Section.	Proportion of Muslims per 100 Hindus.	
	1921	1931		1921	1931
Khara Talao ..	204	223	Fort North ..	22	22
Umarkhadi ..	277	187	Fort South ..	22	22
Chakla ..	204	170	Mandvi ..	22	22
First Nagpada ..	34	47	Mazagaon ..	22	22
Bhuleshwar ..	34	42	Fort South ..	22	22
Byculla ..	53	32	Mahim ..	22	22
Esplanade ..	57	54	Tarwadi ..	22	22
Kamathipura ..	48	22	Lower Colaba ..	22	22
Tardeo ..	34	22			

The sex composition by religion is a matter of some interest since the sex proportions vary with the characteristics of the city population.

of immigration and permanent settlement. For the City as a whole the proportion of females to males is 554 to 1,000. The following statement (No. 9) shows the proportion of females to males in each religion for six Censuses.

STATEMENT No. 9.

Religion.	Number of females per 1,000 males in each religion 1881-1931					
	1881	1891	1901	1911	1921	1931
Hindu	604	571	610	521	531	562
Muslim	679	633	617	507	452	455
Christian	521	493	521	486	480	560
Zoroastrian	831	910	904	903	864	888
Jain	341	311	381	329	357	381
Jew .. ..	..	..	..	883	870	873

The 1931 returns show that the proportion of females to males has risen over the 1921 returns in every case. The reason for this is not very clear but the general increase of population and the absence of anything like the influenza epidemic in the decade may have something to do with it. Further if the number of male labourers leaving Bombay on account of the trade slump has been considerable it would tend to bring the total figures of the proportion of females to males a little nearer the figures found amongst the resident population, where the female proportion would be expected to be higher. The Jains show by far the lowest proportion of females to males. This is because they are largely a merchant and trading community with family ties elsewhere. The Zoroastrians show the highest proportion of females to males. They are the converse case to the Jains. They are permanently resident in Bombay which is in many ways their home town.

9. BIRTHPLACE.

Mr. Sedgwick remarked in 1921 "The fact that the Bombay population is largely immigrant, using that term of course in its Census sense, is well known. The percentage of the total population which has actually been born in Bombay has steadily declined at each Census, as is shown in the margin. We have now reached a condition of things possibly unexampled. Where the matter will end it is difficult to see." (Census of India, Vol. IX, page 16). Mr. Sedgwick forecasted that the proportion of the Bombay-born population in the Bombay City population was likely still further to decline. The Census figures of 1931 do not on the face of them bear out this forecast. It is perhaps possible,

had the enumeration been accurate, that the forecast would have been fulfilled. But the figures as actually recorded do not bear this out. The percentage of the Bombay-born population steadily declined till 1921 from 31·1 in 1872 to 23·4 in 1901 to 16 in 1921. But this Census the figures show a rise to 24·6, which accords very closely with the figures of 1891. The enumeration at the present Census was not very satisfactory. In cases where birthplace was not filled in, that is, where the column in the enumeration book was returned blank, "Bombay" was shown as the birthplace, according to instructions which were issued. Very possibly this has affected considerably the final figures of the proportion of the Bombay-born population and also of the number of immigrants from various areas. The proportion of the Bombay-born population to the total city population per mille at each Census since 1872 is shown in the statement (No. 10) below :—

STATEMENT No. 10.

Census.	Home-born per mille of total population.					
1872	311
1881	278
1891	250
1901	234
1911	196
1921	160
1931	246

The following statement (No. 11) shows the distribution of every 1,000 of the population of Bombay by birth-place in 1921 and 1931.

STATEMENT No. 11.

Birth-place.								1931	1921
Bombay City	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	246	160
Ratnagiri	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	204	200
Kolaba	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	28	37
Thana and Bombay Suburban district	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	13
Central Division	...	..	..	..	..	..	..	142	206
Surat	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	50	34
Ahmedabad	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	18	15
Other districts of Gujarat	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	6
Belgaum, Bijapur, Dharwar and Kanara	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	9
Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	6
Cutch	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	17	32
Kolhapur, S. M. C. States and Sawantvadi	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14	13
Madras Presidency	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	18	13
Punjab, Delhi and North-West Frontier Province	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	11
United Provinces	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	72	60
Central Provinces and Berar	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	4
Bengal, Bihar, Orissa and Assam	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	4
Rajputana, Ajmer-Merwara	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	18
Hyderabad State	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14	17
Baroda State	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	7
French and Portuguese possessions in India	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	33	29
Other Asiatic countries	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	8
Europe	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	9
Elsewhere (including Bombay unspecified)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	19	27

The distribution of persons born in Europe is shown in the statement (No. 12) below. The distribution will be seen to be very irregular.

STATEMENT No. 12.

Ward.				Number of persons.	Ward.				Number of persons.
A	..	..	..	1,505	E	..	..	..	577
B	..	..	..	28	F	..	..	..	201
C	..	..	..	1,098	G	..	..	..	146
D	..	..	..	537	Harbour, etc.	..	..	..	2,523

Of these the following is the distribution of persons born in Great Britain and Ireland.

Ward.				Number of persons.	Ward.				Number of persons.
A	..	..	..	1,327	E	..	..	..	285
B	..	..	..	22	F	..	..	..	192
C	..	..	..	1,009	G	..	..	..	140
D	..	..	..	61	Harbour, etc.	..	..	..	2,252

The distribution of persons born in French and Portuguese possessions is shown below (statement No. 13). This population is almost entirely composed of persons from the Portuguese possessions on the West Coast of India, particularly Goa.

STATEMENT No. 13.

Ward.				Number of persons.	Ward.				Number of persons.
A	..	..	..	2,049	E	..	..	..	10,089
B	..	..	..	442	F	..	..	..	2,196
C	..	..	..	11,005	G	..	..	..	4,001
D	..	..	..	7,680	Harbour, etc.	..	..	..	1,279

In the following statement (No. 14) the actual number of immigrants into Bombay City from the more important districts of origin is shown for six Censuses.

STATEMENT No. 14.

Birth-place	1881	1891	1901	1911	1921	1931
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Mumbai	7,004	9,439	9,504	10,298	17,557	20,470
Bombay	1,763	1,537	1,226	1,660	2,272	4,497
Kaira	133	1,651	2,132	2,976	3,870	4,017
Surat	35,803	29,040	25,097	35,072	39,682	58,275
Thana including (Bombay Suburban district) ..	17,051	15,128	10,557	15,705	14,797	12,355
Kolaba	11,506	28,851	21,100	37,119	43,180	32,666
Ratnagiri	126,100	162,586	145,835	210,060	235,566	237,250
Nasik	7,142	6,352	7,939	9,863	24,454	17,347
Ahmednagar	8,274	9,543	15,100	14,614	48,501	17,407
Poona	69,004	51,543	84,794	71,185	89,231	60,099
Stafapur	8,749	4,420	8,812	8,528	11,816	7,367
Satara	45,304	37,864	60,387	56,754	65,053	53,211
Cutch	45,333	38,000	28,179	36,479	37,480	20,029
Kathiawar	32,568	39,059	45,531	58,775	72,435	53,288
Kolhapur	4,220	4,218	5,093	9,309	....	5,391
Bijapur	3,906	8,857	5,625	4,591	6,349	6,027
Hydrabad State	8,525	9,518	7,431	9,302	19,602	15,914
Madras	6,075	8,276	6,065	8,278	15,156	21,415
Rajputana	9,381	12,907	10,461	12,453	19,722	8,389
Punjab including Delhi ..	2,429	6,572	6,116	8,616	10,425	11,837
United Provinces .. ..	....	....	....	50,682	70,014	83,323
Other	8,722	8,831	6,613	....	....	....
Upper India .. ..	....	15,373	....	....	....	....
North Western Frontier ..	2,727	16,673	29,881	1,191	2,273	3,091
Central Provinces and Berar ..	2,794	1,659	4,336	3,543	5,016	4,811
Coastal India	2,944	2,906	2,407	1,065	3,360	3,339
East India	21,915	21,249	18,794	32,196	34,144	38,792

There has been a considerable variation in the number of immigrants recorded in the 1921 Census as compared with the figures recorded in the 1931 Census. All districts except Kaira, Surat, Ratnagiri, Madras, the Punjab, the United Provinces, the United Frontier Provinces and the North Western Frontier have shown an increase of 50,981

at this Census. On the other hand, other places of origin show a decrease of 146,596. This gives a net decrease of 95,615 in the number of immigrants. As compared with the 1921 figures the number of persons born in Bombay shows an increase of 97,943. The detailed statistics of immigration discussed later in this section show the nature of the decrease in the number of immigrants. The differences in the number of immigrants from Ahmednagar, Poona, Satara, Cutch, Kathiawar and Rajputana recorded at the 1921 and 1931 Censuses are certainly remarkable. Apart from differences caused by unsatisfactory enumeration already commented on, the cause of the variations must lie partly in the fact that large numbers of these persons must be labourers and traders who, coming to Bombay when trade is flourishing, depart therefrom in times of depression. This would explain a decrease in the numbers in 1931. Increases are harder to account for. Why the number of immigrants from the United Provinces should have risen from 70,911 in 1921 to 83,323 in 1931 is obscure. So is the increase recorded in the number of immigrants from Surat. As regards the immigrants from the United Provinces, the only probable reason that occurs is that the increase must be despite the fact that large numbers of United Provinces immigrants must have returned to their own province. It would seem to suggest that there was a considerable expansion in Bombay after 1921 up till the time of the slump and that some of this expansion has remained. The following statement (No. 15) shows the variation in the actual number of immigrants recorded at the Censuses of 1921 and 1931 :—

STATEMENT No. 15.

District.	Increase 1921 Immigrants. (+)	Decrease 1921 Immigrants. (—)	District.	Increase 1921 Immigrants. (+)	Decrease 1921 Immigrants. (—)
Ahmedabad ..	2,913	....	Thana ..	....	2,442
Broach ..	2,225	....	Kolaba ..	....	10,514
Kaira ..	138	....	Nasik ..	....	7,104
Surat ..	18,523	....	Ahmednagar ..	....	31,040
Ratnagiri ..	1,690	....	Poona ..	....	22,232
Madras ..	6,259	....	Sholapur ..	....	4,449
Punjab ..	1,412	....	Satara ..	....	12,742
United Provinces ..	12,412	....	Cutch ..	....	17,451
North West Frontier Province ..	818	....	Kathiawar ..	....	19,147
French and Portuguese Settlements..	4,591	....	Kolhapur ..	....	3,870
			Baroda ..	....	322
			Hyderabad State ..	....	3,688
			Rajputana ..	....	11,333
			Central Provinces and Berar ..	....	232
			Central India Agency ..	....	30
	50,981				146,596

The extent to which the Ratnagiri district contributes to the population of Bombay City is remarkable. In 1931 no fewer than 237,256 persons were returned as born in Ratnagiri district. This is equivalent to 20·4 per cent. of the total population of the City. The other main contributors are Surat district 58,275, 5·0 per cent.; Kolaba district 32,600, 2·8 per cent.; Poona district 66,999, 5·8 per cent.; Satara district 53,211, 4·6 per cent.; Kathiawar, 53,288, 4·6 per cent.; Madras 21,415, 1·8 per cent.; United Provinces 83,323, 7·2 per cent.; and French and Portuguese possessions in India (actually only Portuguese possessions) 38,702, 3·3 per cent. The extent to which the various sources of immigration have grown or diminished in importance as contributors to the Bombay City population is

shown in the statement (No. 16) which follows. The proportions are based on the 1881 figures as equivalent to 100 in each instance. .

STATEMENT No. 16.

District.	1891	1901	1911	1921	1931
Ahmedabad	135	137	233	251	292
Broach	87	70	94	129	255
Kaira	1,241	1,603	1,937	2,917	3,020
Surat	84	70	98	111	163
Thana including Bombay Suburban district ..	84	59	87	82	72
Kolaba	225	184	323	375	284
Ratnagiri	129	116	172	187	188
Nasik	89	111	138	344	243
Ahmednagar	115	183	177	586	211
Poona	79	94	103	129	97
Sholapur	51	101	98	135	84
Satara	83	133	125	145	117
Cutch	84	62	81	83	44
Kathiawar	120	140	180	221	164
Kolhapur	100	142	221	220	128
Baroda	224	144	116	162	155
Hyderabad State	112	87	109	230	187
Madras	136	99	136	250	353
Rajputana	138	112	133	210	89
Punjab and Delhi	270	257	355	429	487
*North India	375	329	476	671	789
Central Provinces	82	182	161	211	201
Central India Agency	142	115	194	161	159
French and Portuguese Possessions	98	86	147	156	176

* Including the North West Frontier Provinces and United Provinces of Agra and Ondh.

These figures must be corrected by reference to the actual numbers of immigrants shown in statement No. 14 above. It is important to examine the ratio of females to males in each stream of immigration from the more important areas contributing to the population of Bombay City. The following statement (No. 17) gives the information for the 1931 Census, the ratio being expressed as relative to 1,000 males.

STATEMENT No. 17.

Birthplace.	Per 1,000	Birthplace.	Per 1,000
Bombay City	728	Satara	545
Ahmednagar	738	Surat	595
Nasik	679	French and Portuguese Settlements ..	493
Poona	661	Punjab, Delhi and North West Frontier	
Kolaba	619	Provinces	238
Cutch	641	Rajputana	223
Hyderabad (Deccan)	443	United Provinces	211
Thana and Bombay Suburban district ..	613	Europe	407
Kathiawar	594	Other Asiatic countries	211
Ratnagiri	541		

The statement affords some clue as to the extent to which the stream of immigration is composed of permanent or temporary immigrants. In Bombay Town and Island as a whole the ratio of females to males is 621 to 1,000. For the Bombay City-born population alone the ratio is 728 to 1,000. The ratio of females to males in the district of Ahmednagar is 785 to 1,000; of Nasik 765 to 1,000 and of Poona 716 to 1,000. From this it may be presumed that a large proportion of these immigrants do not take their families with them but consist of able-bodied adult males arriving at the city to find work.

Further light is thrown on the character of the immigration into Bombay City by the statements (Nos. 18 and 19) which follow. The first shows the percentage of actual workers, male and female, and of dependents at the 1921 and 1931 Censuses coming from various areas. The second statement shows the percentage of immigrants in three age-groups, namely 0 to 15, 15 to 40, and 40 and over, for the last two Censuses.

STATEMENT No. 18.

District of Birth.	Percentage to total immigrants.					
	1931			1921		
	Actual workers.		Depen- dents.	Actual workers.		Depen- dents.
	Males.	Females.	Both sexes.	Males.	Females.	Both sexes.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Ahmednagar	43	20	31	42	18	40
Kelala	49	10	41	47	10	43
Poona	44	10	40	46	12	42
Ratnagiri	51	12	37	62	12	36
Satara	62	12	36	66	10	34
Surat	48	17	35	66	5	39
Thana and Bombay Suburban district	38	18	44	48	5	47
Cutch	44	16	40	44	3	53
Kathiawar	53	7	40	49	6	45
Rajputana	62	1	34	76	3	21
United Provinces	68	3	20	76	3	21
French and Portuguese Possessions	66	11	34	57	10	33
The same for the total population of the City	41	5	51	52	9	39

STATEMENT No. 19.

District of birth.	Percentage to total immigrants.					
	1931			1921		
	0-15	15-40	40 and over	0-15	15-40	40 and over
	2	3	4	5	6	7
Ahmednagar	33	46	21	29	53	18
Kelala	18	64	18	22	50	19
Poona	29	57	20	26	55	19
Ratnagiri	21	63	16	22	62	16
Satara	20	54	26	22	61	17
Surat	33	49	18	19	63	18
Thana and Bombay Suburban district	18	58	24	23	58	19
Cutch	29	53	18	28	53	19
Kathiawar	19	54	27	23	59	18
Rajputana	26	60	14	13	72	15
United Provinces	11	71	18	13	69	18
French and Portuguese Settlements	16	69	16	61	63	21
The same for the total population of the City	25	61	14	21	62	17

These statements show that generally in 1931 there has been an increase in the number of female workers and also an increase in the number of dependents. This would appear to indicate a tendency for labour to settle in Bombay City in respect of the immigrants from the areas specified. They show also the extent to which the immigrant population from these areas consists of workers in the prime of working life. Where the figures for persons under 15 years are high it would suggest that settlement of a permanent or a semi-permanent type is taking place. Thus in the case of the Ahmednagar and Surat immigrants who show a substantial increase in the lowest age-group at this Census, it is fair to assume that numbers are making a permanent home in the City, possibly helping to swell the mill population. City Table VI, Part II, gives special statistics of immigrants by caste and occupation. It has been compiled as far as possible on the lines followed in 1921. Statistics regarding castes immigrating from particular areas are compared for the 1921 and 1931 Censuses in the statement (No. 20) which follows.

There is no uniformity in these figures. It will be noted that while Dheds and Mahars have increased in numbers from some areas they have decreased from others. The same is true of Kumbi Marathas. There has been a large increase in the number of Goanese Christians.

STATEMENT No. 20.

District and Caste.						Persons (Immigrants)	
						1931	1921
						2	3
Ahmedabad						20,470	17,557
Barani						1,010	956
Brakman, others						1,205	1,138
Lehar						1,820	1,750
Mahar (Hindus)						4,000	1,720
Marathi						4,497	2,272
Muslims						1,607	525
Non-Muslims						639	337
Patel						4,017	3,870
Pravara Marathi						400	392
Raw						600	545
Shinde						320	321
Surat						59,275	29,582
Surat, Gujarati						2,519	2,210
Surat, Marathi						952	252
Surat, Muslim						751	372
Surat, Non-Muslim						710	620
Surat, Patel						1,540	3,150
Surat, Pravar						1,005	3,095
Surat, Raw						1,913	1,593
Surat, Shinde						3,901	1,215
Surat, Soni						1,800	339
Surat, Thakur						1,000	671
Surat, Vaidya						510	251
Surat, Vaidya						82	1,255
Surat, Vaidya						2,202	1,250
Surat, Vaidya						2,055	1,101
Surat, Vaidya						2,500	2,751

STATEMENT No. 20—*contd.*

District and Caste.	Persons (Immigrants).	
	1931	1921
	2	3
Thana	11,865	14,787
Bhandari	620	585
Brahman, others	391	671
Kayasth Prabhu	732	728
Kunbi Maratha	994	2,050
Kolaba	52,666	43,180
Arvi	1,320	3,920
Bhandari	1,206	1,601
Brahman, Chitpavan	1,020	1,074
Brahman, others	976	731
Chambhar, Modhi	2,201	2,099
Dhed or Mahar	3,340	3,846
Kayasth Prabhu	1,293	1,351
Koli	1,124	1,339
Kunbi Maratha	14,993	14,635
Shikhi	355	799
Ratnapid	257,255	235,656
Brahman, Chitpavan	2,218	3,693
Brahman, Deshastha	955	1,000
Brahman, Gaud Saraswat	1,641	1,559
Brahman, Saraswat	2,283	2,461
Brahman, others	3,390	3,355
Bhandari	14,797	20,819
Chambhar, Modhi	6,349	5,622
Dhed or Mahar	17,845	13,490
Dholi	1,120	973
Gavli	1,307	1,601
Kayasth Prabhu	708	421
Koli	780	705
Kumbhar	1,027	1,310
Kunbi Maratha	125,899	124,488
Nhari	1,720	1,610
Senar	4,721	4,074
Sutar	2,789	2,431
Teli	1,037	2,615
Vani, others (Hindu)	5,085	6,063
Shikhi	6,915	7,773
Ratlk	17,347	24,541
Brahman, others	880	827
Dhed or Mahar	6,340	9,342
Kunbi Maratha	6,092	6,391
Vanjeri	511	1,681
Ahmednagar	17,467	48,501
Chambhar	1,002	2,561
Dhed or Mahar	6,109	16,235
Kunbi Maratha	4,800	12,833
Shikhi	1,201	1,889

STATEMENT No. 20—*contd.*

District and Caste.	Persons (Immigrants).	
	1931	1921
	2	3
Rarefa	6,027	6,349
Brahman, others	521	541
Maratha	501	456
Vani, others	521	501
Zoroastrian	1,529	1,329
Hyderabad State	15,914	19,602
Koli	1,897	1,541
Kunbi Maratha	3,291	3,149
Shaikh	861	815
Madras	21,415	15,126
Brahman, Sarnawat	915	903
Brahman, others	1,821	1,535
Kunbi Maratha	1,229	1,180
Shaikh	1,025	978
Rajputana	8,359	19,722
Rajput	559	525
Vani, others (Hindu)	894	927
Shaikh	1,426	1,391
Vani, Orwal (Jain)	876	864
Vani, others	699	876
Punjab	8,517	7,692
Pathan	1,009	955
Shaikh	1,800	1,730
United Provinces	83,323	70,911
Ahir	1,140	2,256
Brahman, others	4,550	4,111
Dhobi	1,240	1,330
Kunbi Maratha	4,003	4,104
Rajput	1,320	5,871
Thakur	2,103	2,400
Vani, others (Hindu)	1,002	990
Memon	1,320	1,225
Pathan	2,472	2,104
Shaikh	13,302	15,358
Sayyad	1,003	1,004
North West Frontier Province	724	2,273
Pathan	119	419

STATEMENT No. 20—*concl'd.*

District and Caste.	Persons (Immigrants).	
	1931	1921
1	2	3
Central Provinces and Berar	4,814	5,046
Maratha	625	639
Central India Agency	3,330	3,360
Brahman, others	320	223
French and Portuguese Settlements in India	38,702	34,111
Brahman, Gaud Saraswat	710	671
Maratha	1,500	1,498
Goanese (Christian)	18,975	10,279

10. EUROPEANS AND ANGLO-INDIANS.

The number of Europeans (British subjects and others) shows a marked fall this Census from 13,544 in 1921 to 8,400. The reason is the smaller number of troops stationed in Bombay and a reduction in the number of Europeans, living mostly in Fort North and Esplanade. If the reduction in military strength be taken into account it will be seen that the decline in the number of Europeans as compared with the 1901 and 1911 figures is not very great. The 1921 figures were abnormally high. Anglo-Indians show a great increase. But it may be doubted whether the Census represents the facts correctly. It is more than likely that numbers of Indian Christians return themselves as Anglo-Indians. The population of "Others" is smaller than it has been since 1901. But the decline from the 1921 figure is trifling. The population of Europeans and Anglo-Indians taken together about equals the population of 1911 but is less than that of 1921 when special circumstances prevailed.

The following table (No. 21) gives statistics for four Censuses.

STATEMENT No. 21.

Race.	1901	1911	1921	1931
Anglo-Indians	3,258	4,188	4,724	7,039
Europeans (British subjects)	10,707	10,131	13,514	8,400
Others	1,494	1,724	1,162	1,009
Total	15,459	16,043	19,400	16,448

The statement (No. 22) below shows the proportionate increase in the total population of Bombay and in the population of Europeans and Anglo-Indians in Bombay, the 1881 figures being taken as 100.

STATEMENT No. 22.

Class.	Proportion at each Census taking the 1881 figure in each case as 100.					
	1881	1891	1901	1911	1921	1931
Total Population ..	100	106.2	109.3	120.6	152.0	150.2
Europeans and Anglo-Indians	100	136.6	133.6	138.1	167.3	141.5

There is nothing very remarkable about this statement. The statement which follows (No. 23) shows the distribution over various nationalities of "Others", who number 1,009.

STATEMENT No. 23.

Belgian	99
Dutch	4
French	125
Greek	37
Italian	130
Portuguese (born in Europe) ..	89
German	146
Russian	20
Spanish	37
Swiss	50
Other Europeans (unspecified) ..	80
Chinese	14
Japanese	4
Persian	2
African	19
United States of America ..	30
American (unspecified) ..	112
Armenian	11
Total ..	1,009

The figures show a slight fall. In 1921 the number was 1,182. In 1901 and in 1911 the figures were 1,494 and 1,724 respectively. This shows that the reduction in the number of European foreigners occasioned by the war has continued. This is a very natural result in these days of keen trading competition when, a place once having been lost in the trading community, recovery of it is very difficult.

11. AGE.

The age distribution of the urban population usually differs considerably from the age distribution of the rural population. The reason is to be found in the different economic conditions prevailing. Cities are preeminently places where there is comparatively a smaller number of persons in the highest and the lowest age-groups. Thus children and aged persons tend to form a much smaller proportion of the population of a town or city than they do of a rural area. Cities have large numbers of persons in the active wage-earning periods of life and they are usually recruited from rural areas to which the workers return after their period of wage-earning is over. From this point of view cities may be regarded preeminently as places where able-bodied persons come to earn a living and not so much as

places that are really typical of the whole series of grades of population from childhood to senile decay. Bombay City is par excellence a city of this working type with, comparatively, few children, old men and women, and, comparatively, a great preponderance of adults in the working stage. It also presents remarkable figures for the number of immigrants that make up its population. Only 24·6 per cent. of the Bombay City population is home-born. Of the non-home-born population the greater number do not reside in the city for the whole of their lives and a very large proportion of those who in early manhood or in adult life earn their living in the city leave it when they cease to be earners. Though the other cities in the Presidency dealt with in the present report show features similar to those presented by Bombay, none of them show these features in anything like so exaggerated a form, and in the case of Karachi, Sholapur and Poona it is easy to see the extent to which the basis of a rural distribution of population has been disturbed by the characteristic features of a city distribution. In Bombay City, on the other hand, the age distribution is so different from the general age distribution of the Presidency that it is obvious that quite extraordinary influences are in operation. In the table which follows this point is made quite clear. The statement (No. 24) shows the population per mille by age-groups for Bombay City, as compared with the general population of the Bombay Presidency and the other three cities of the Presidency dealt with in the present volume :—

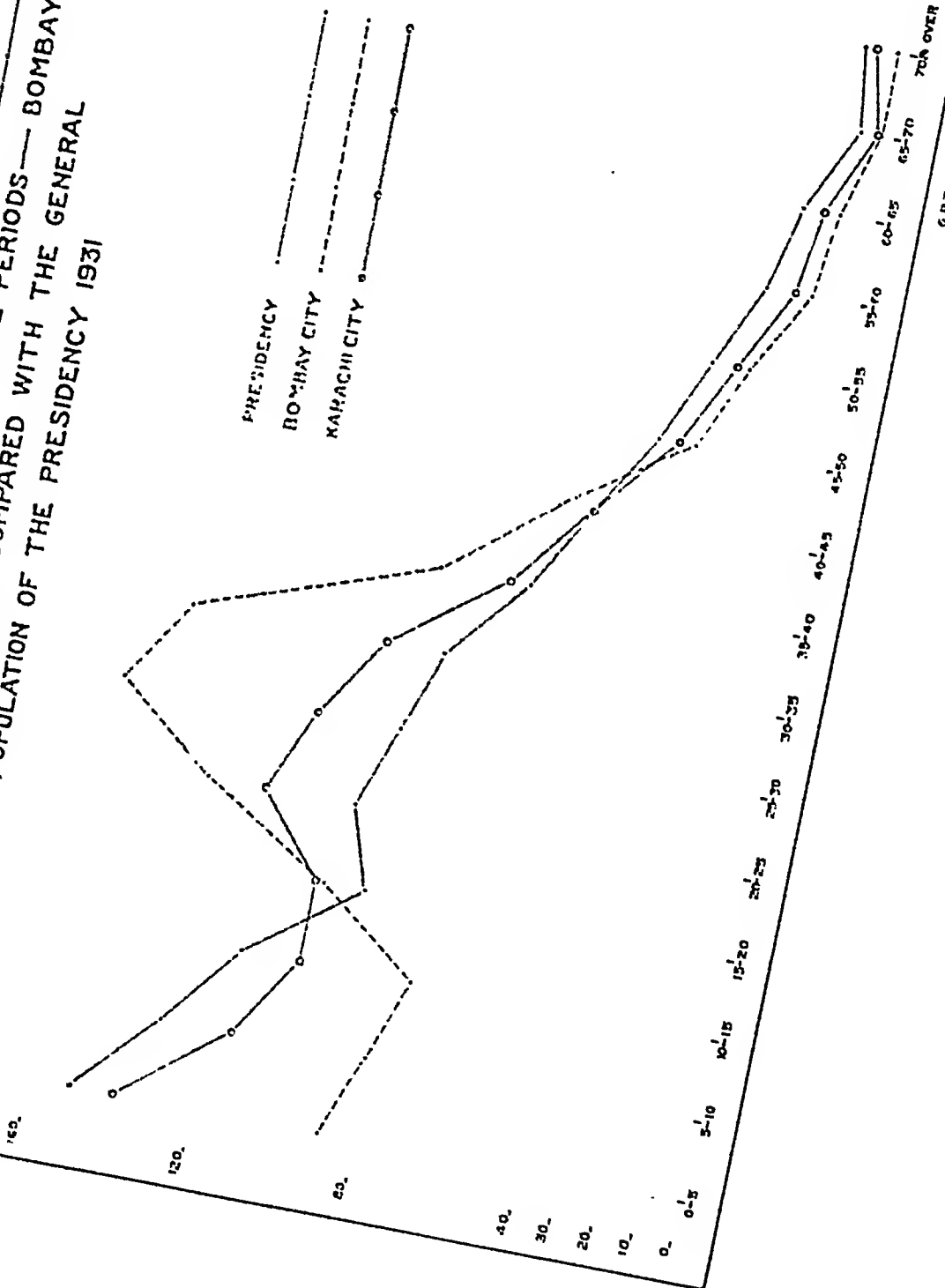
STATEMENT No. 24.

Age-group.	General population of the Presidency.	Bombay City.	Karachi.	Poona City Municipality.	Sholapur.
1	2	3	4	5	6
0—5	150	89	139	129	144
5—10	131	81	114	111	116
10—15	115	74	101	108	111
15—20	89	99	101	111	108
20—25	95	132	117	118	116
25—30	88	155	108	97	95
30—35	81	141	95	89	81
35—40	65	86	99	68	62
40—45	53	61	53	53	50
45—50	41	31	36	38	36
50—55	32	23	26	29	27
55—60	23	12	16	19	20
60—65	18	9	13	15	7
65—70	8	3	4	6	7
70 and over ..	11	4	8	9	10

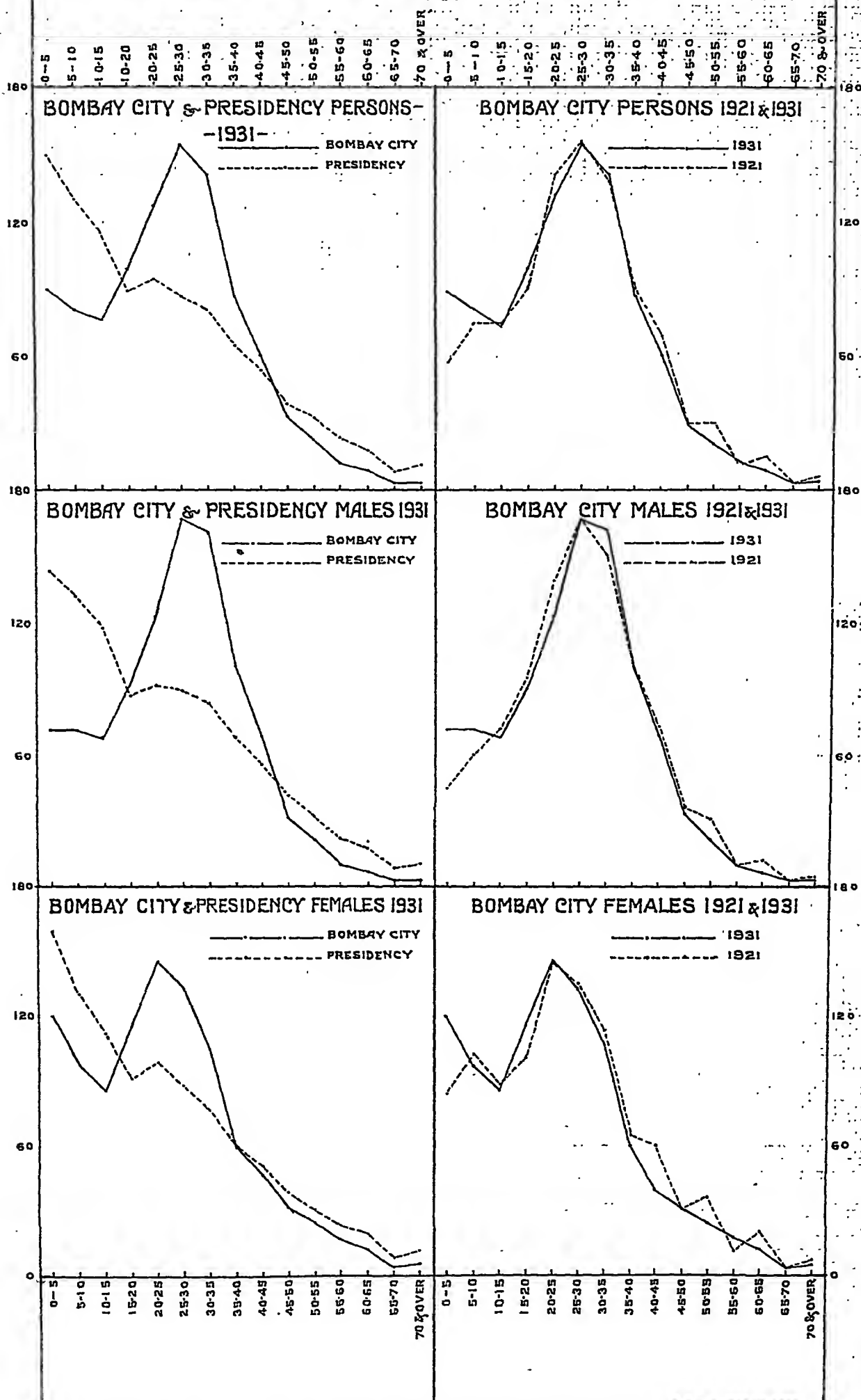
The important fact which this statement discloses is that, while in the Presidency as a whole the number of persons per mille in the age-groups 20 to 25, 25 to 30, 30 to 35, and 35 to 40, are 95, 88, 81 and 65 respectively, in Bombay City the figures are 132, 155, 141 and 86. The other three cities show figures for these age-groups which are much nearer the general Presidency level.

In the Statement (No. 25) which follows there is shown the distribution per mille of the total population of each sex by age-groups in Bombay City and in the Presidency generally in 1921 and 1931. It will be noted that in 1931 the proportion of persons in the two lowest age-groups has risen considerably but that otherwise the distribution remains more or less in 1931 what it was in 1921. In fact on the whole the proportion of persons in the highest age-groups has fallen. The reason for the increase in the proportion of persons in the two lowest age-groups is not clear and cannot be fully explained except by reference to accurate vital statistics. Those which exist however, by their inaccuracy, do not permit of any really adequate explanation of the phenomenon. The general increase of

DISTRIBUTION OF EVERY 1000 PERSONS BY AGE PERIODS—BOMBAY
AND KARACHI CITIES—COMPARED WITH THE GENERAL
POPULATION OF THE PRESIDENCY 1931



DISTRIBUTION OF EVERY 1000 PERSONS BY AGE GROUPS BOMBAY CITY AND WHOLE PRESIDENCY -1931-



population in the Presidency in the last decade has probably meant more births in Bombay City and the fall in the total population of the city must be due chiefly to the bad trade and business conditions prevailing at the time the Census was taken. Thus it may be possible to explain an apparently contradictory phenomenon—a rise in the proportion of young persons and a fall in total population.

STATEMENT No. 25.

Age-group.	1921				1931			
	Presidency.		Bombay City.		Presidency.		Bombay City.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
0—5 ..	118	133	45	84	143	150	72	120
5—10 ..	148	152	60	103	132	131	72	97
10—15 ..	74	107	72	88	118	112	68	85
15—20 ..	122	70	00	100	87	01	01	115
20—25 ..	331	325	140	144	02	90	123	145
25—30 ..			107	135	80	88	167	133
30—35 ..			151	113	64	77	161	106
35—40 ..	162	160	102	05	08	61	101	60
40—45 ..			74	59	56	51	69	46
45—50 ..			36	31	42	39	32	31
50—55 ..	45	53	31	36	32	31	21	25
55—60 ..			11	11	22	23	10	16
60—65 ..			13	20	17	19	7	12
65—70 ..	..	..	3	4	8	8	3	4
70 and over ..	..	..	5	7	10	11	3	5

The statement (No. 26) below shows the distribution per mille of the Bombay City population over the various age-groups for the last six Censuses. It demonstrates the manner in which the age distribution has altered as Bombay has grown in size. It will be obvious that when Bombay was a much smaller place than it is to-day its population was distributed by age more in the manner in which the population of places like Poona and Sholapur is distributed by age to-day. As it has got bigger the City has become less and less a place for children and old people. In this it presents the same features as are exhibited in present-day New York.

STATEMENT No. 26.

Age-group.	1931	1921	1911	1901	1891	1881
0—5 ..	89	58	67	69	80	105
5—10 ..	81	75	67	84	81	104
10—15 ..	74	78	78	92	95	96
15—20 ..	99	94	108	100	110	132
20—25 ..	132	141	151	132	136	134
25—30 ..	155	156	154	140	126	123
30—35 ..	141	138	125	121	108	78
35—40 ..	86	90	80	71	67	78
40—45 ..	61	69	69	74	71	83
45—50 ..	31	34	31	32	34	
50—55 ..	23	33	32	40	42	18
55—60 ..	12	11	11	13	14	26
60—65 ..	9	15	17	32	36	22
65—70 ..	3	3	4			
70 and over ..	4	5	6			

The rise in the proportion of children up to the age of 10 has already been noticed. The ratio for the age-groups from 10 to 15, to 40 to 45 years has fallen at this Census as compared with 1921 but the explanation is probably due to the number of the wage-earning classes which have left Bombay on account of the trade slump. It is interesting to compare the population in three age-groups, 0 to 15, 15 to 50, and 50 and over, for the last two Censuses for the Bombay Presidency and the four cities.

In the following statement (No. 27) this comparison is made.

STATEMENT No. 27.

Age-group.	Bombay Presidency.		Bombay City.		Karachi.		Poona.		Sholapur.	
	1921	1931	1921	1931	1921	1931	1921	1931	1921	1931
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
0—15 ..	39	40	21	24	33	35	33	35	35	37
15—50 ..	50	51	72	71	60	58	56	57	54	55
50 and over ..	11	9	7	5	9	7	11	8	11	8

From the above it will again be remarked how much more closely to the Presidency figures the figures for Karachi, Poona and Sholapur approximate than do the Bombay City figures. Judged by the Sundbarg formula Bombay City is distinctly accessive. Karachi, Poona and Sholapur have all clearly rural characteristics in their age distribution of population. This is due to these cities being the permanent residence of many of their inhabitants. In fact a fair analogy of the difference between Bombay and the other cities in this respect can be found in the difference seen between certain parts of the London area, as for instance between an industrial and commercial area like the City of London, or Southwark, and a residential area like Acton or Croydon. It will be noted that in 1931, despite the large numbers of wage earners who had left Bombay owing to trade and business depression, the proportion of persons aged between 15 and 50 has risen from 50 to 51. This has been accompanied by a fall in the proportion of persons aged 50 and over from 11 to 1921 to 9 in 1931. It will further be noted that both Poona and Sholapur show a rise in the proportion of persons in the 15 to 50 age-group and a fall in the proportion of persons aged 50 and over.

It is desirable to make still further examination of the age distribution of the population of Bombay City. This examination is carried out in the statement (No. 28) given below, which shows the distribution per mille of the population over four age-groups, namely 0 to 20, 20 to 40, 40 to 60, and 60 and over.

STATEMENT No. 28.

Age-group.	Distribution of ages per mille of the population.					
	1881	1901	1901	1911	1921	1931
	2	3	4	5	6	7
0—20 ..	438	366	345	320	345	343
20—40 ..	413	437	464	510	525	514
40—60 ..	127	161	159	143	147	128
60 and over ..	22	36	32	27	23	15

The four age-groups may be taken as a rough general measure of (1) the population of children and students, (2) two types of wage-earners, and (3) persons who have passed the wage-earning stage. The change in the proportions of the various groups indicates how the growth of business and factory development in Bombay has affected the population at various ages. It would seem to show that Bombay is becoming progressively a place for younger and younger workers as the figures for the 20 to 40 age-group show a tendency to rise, while the figures for the 40 to 60 age-group show a tendency to fall. Whether from this any reliable conclusion can be drawn as to a rise in the standard of living is perhaps doubtful. But *prima facie* the phenomenon would appear to suggest that a worker can retire from the factory to his village at an earlier age than used to be the case. It is a point that deserves the attention of sociologists.

The statement (No. 29) given below shows the distribution per mille of the Bombay City population by religion and age in 1931 :—

STATEMENT No. 29.

Distribution of 1,000 persons of each religion by age-groups, Bombay City, 1931.						
Age-group.	Total population of the City.	Hindu.	Muslim.	Jain.	Zoroastrian.	Christian.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
0—5	89	93	79	78	73	84
5—10	81	82	79	84	84	75
10—15	75	72	77	88	88	76
15—20	99	100	96	116	90	108
20—25	131	135	126	138	92	133
25—30	155	162	152	136	96	138
30—35	141	147	141	141	96	124
35—40	86	84	93	93	84	86
40—45	61	57	68	61	76	69
45—50	31	28	35	27	62	41
50—55	23	19	24	8	55	30
55—60	12	10	13	15	39	15
60—65	9	7	10	9	32	10
65—70	3	2	3	4	16	4
70 and over	3·7	2	4	2	17	4
Age unspecified	0·3	....	....	....	....	3

Conclusions from this table are liable to some error unless allowance is made for the different conditions affecting the residence of the persons following the various religions. Thus the longevity of the Zoroastrians, though an undoubted fact, is not to be gauged entirely by these figures. The Zoroastrians are town dwellers mostly concentrated in Bombay, while a large proportion of the Hindu population migrates back to its sources of origin. The figures here given for the higher age-groups can therefore hardly be taken as a fair basis for longevity by themselves. If the table be taken as it stands, it can be deduced therefrom that while in the population of the city as a whole there is one Parsi in every 21 persons, there is in the population aged over 65 years one Parsi to every two or three.

The age distribution by religions is examined more fully in the statements (Nos. 30 and 31) which follow. In these statements (1) the ratio per mille in each age-group for each religion in Bombay City is shown with reference to the

Presidency ratios and (2) the age distribution is given for Zoroastrians in Bombay City and the Presidency as a whole.

STATEMENT No. 30.

	Hindu.		Muslim.		Jain.		Zoroastrian.		Christian.	
Age-group.	Presi- dency Ratio per mille.	Bombay City per mille Ratio to Presi- dency.	Presi- dency per mille Ratio per mille.	Bombay City per mille Ratio to Presi- dency.	Presi- dency per mille Ratio per mille.	Bombay City per mille Ratio to Presi- dency.	Presi- dency per mille Ratio per mille.	Bombay City per mille Ratio to Presi- dency.	Presi- dency per mille Ratio per mille.	Bombay City per mille Ratio to Presi- dency.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
0-5	151	62	140	53	135	58	81	90	131	61
5-10	132	62	150	61	110	71	91	92	117	64
10-15	117	62	110	70	112	79	95	93	110	69
15-20	59	112	57	110	96	121	92	98	102	106
20-25	94	144	99	127	97	142	91	101	110	121
25-30	86	168	97	157	85	150	89	108	99	139
30-35	80	184	86	164	80	178	84	109	90	158
35-40	61	131	66	141	67	139	78	108	69	125
40-45	51	108	53	128	57	107	73	104	57	121
45-50	41	88	37	95	45	69	61	102	39	105
50-55	37	76	30	83	36	22	53	101	30	100
55-60	27	43	21	62	27	56	39	100	19	79
60-65	19	37	17	79	21	43	32	100	14	71
65-70	7	25	7	43	19	46	17	91	6	67
70-75	11	18	12	23	13	15	20	85	7	55

STATEMENT No. 31.

(Continued from page 30.)

Age-group.	Presidency.		City.
	Ratio per mille.	Ratio to Presi- dency.	
0-5	81	73	
5-10	91	84	
10-15	95	88	
15-20	92	86	
20-25	94	92	
25-30	99	95	
30-35	97	96	
35-40	77	83	
40-45	73	79	
45-50	61	67	
50-55	57	65	
55-60	32	37	
60-65	22	27	
65-70	15	16	
70-75	17	17	

In the marginal statement (No. 32) the percentage of each religion found in Bombay City to the strength of the religion in the Presidency is shown. From this will be obvious the fallacy of computing comparative longevity from the Bombay City figures alone. While nearly two-thirds of the Zoroastrian community are resident in Bombay City less than one twenty-fifth of the Hindu community is so resident. This must be borne in mind while conclusions are being drawn from the four statements given above.

STATEMENT No. 32.

Religion.	1	2
Zoroastrian	..	63.71
Christian	..	28.20
Muslim	..	4.33
Jain	..	4.33
Hindu	..	3.85

12. SEX.

The sex composition of the population of the Bombay Presidency has been very fully discussed in the 1931 Census Report for Bombay Presidency. Those who are interested in this matter are referred to the pages of that Report. Mr. Sedgwick remarked in 1921 : " It is inevitable that just as the age composition of the City is abnormal so will be the sex composition." The abnormality of the age composition has been shown clearly in the immediately preceding section of the present report. The extent of the abnormality of the sex composition will be realised if the figures discussed in the present section are compared with the Bombay Presidency figures discussed in the main report referred to above. The marginal statement shows the number of females per mille of males in Bombay

Census.	Number of females.
1872	612
1881	664
1891	586
1901	617
1911	530
1921	525
1931	554

City since 1872. This statement shows that there has been a rise in the female ratio at this Census and the ratio now stands higher than it has done since 1911. The reason why this is so is by no means clear. There may be several influences at work, as for instance the rise in the number of female births at this Census, the greater number of persons who may be making Bombay a permanent home (inevitable if the city grows in size)

and the possibility of there being a larger number of women workers in the prime of life, which is a likelihood in a city where textile production plays so large a part in the industrial organisation. The reasons however cannot be stated categorically. It is for social and public workers to endeavour to explain the phenomenon revealed by the Census figures. The Census itself does not offer any complete explanation. Even with a rise in the female ratio this Census the characteristic feature of the Bombay City population, its very predominantly masculine character, remains little affected. The City is predominantly an area where males are out of all proportion in number to females. In this disparity Bombay City is unique in the Bombay Presidency and probably in all India. It exhibits a disproportion in the number of the sexes that can exist only as an abnormality which must be corrected in other areas. To a great extent the disparity in Bombay City is made up in the sources of immigration which feed the supply of Bombay residents. Students who are interested in this matter are advised to refer to the section on Birthplace in the present report. They should examine the sex proportions for those immigration supply areas by consulting the tables discussed in the general Census report of the Presidency for 1931. If this is done, some light will be thrown on the amazing deficiency of females prevalent in Bombay City. The whole problem is an interesting study on the effects of particular kinds of migration into cities from rural areas. Economically too the problem suggests conclusions of the most important character which need not be discussed here. It is sufficient to refer students to the statistics provided in the various volumes of the Bombay Presidency Census (see volumes VIII, Part I, 1921, pages 197 to 200 and volume VII, Part I, 1911, pages 41 to 47.) It has been mentioned in the general Census report of the Presidency that the sex proportions in Bombay City and the Ratnagiri district afford interesting complements of each other. Students can be strongly advised to study this subject in the detail which it deserves but which cannot be demonstrated fully in a Census Report.

The statements (Nos. 33 and 34) which follow carry the examination of the sex ratio further along general lines. The first statement below shows the number of females per mille of males for the last six Censuses and the second

It will be seen from the above that in no section of the city has the percentage of females to males been higher than 65 at the last two Censuses. In Fort South the percentage of females is only 22 though this represents an increase of 3 per cent. in 1931 over the 1921 figure. In Upper Colaba the female ratio has risen from 33 to 51. The reason for this is due to the fall in the military population at the 1931 Census and must not be taken as showing any considerable improvement in the conditions making for a higher ratio of females generally. The shortage of females is clearly seen if the population is considered over the age-groups as has been done in the statement (No. 35) given below.

STATEMENT No. 35.

Age-group.							1931	1921	1911
0-5	..	..	..	..	..	..	93	98	99
5-10	..	..	..	..	..	..	75	90	92
10-15	..	..	..	..	..	..	69	64	58
15-20	..	..	..	..	..	..	70	58	55
20-25	..	..	..	..	..	..	65	53	53
25-30	..	..	..	..	..	..	44	42	42
30-35	..	..	..	..	..	..	36	39	39
35-40	..	..	..	..	..	..	33	34	35
40-45	..	..	..	..	..	..	37	42	45
45-50	..	..	..	..	..	..	54	44	51
50-55	..	..	..	..	..	..	64	60	63
55-60	..	..	..	..	..	..	68	66	64
60 and over	..	..	..	..	..	..	93	81	84
Unspecified	..	..	..	..	..	..	16	..	..

It will be noticed from the above the marked deficiency of females in the age-groups from 20 to 45 years. Only in the very lowest and the very highest age groups does the female ratio approach a normal reasonable distribution. It will be remarked that in the 1931 Census there has been some improvement in the female ratio in the 20 to 25 years age-group and also in the 45 to 50 years age-group. The reasons for this improvement are obscure. There has been no improvement in the intermediate age-groups as a whole. The unsatisfactory character of the age returns, especially for females, may account partially for these anomalies. The following two statements (Nos. 36 and 37) show (1) the percentage of males and females in each religion in Bombay City as compared with the total population of the City and (2) the corresponding figures for the Presidency as a whole.

These figures prove the extent of Zoroastrian and Christian concentration in Bombay City. The Muslim figures are interesting as showing that the Bombay City distribution is not very different from the Presidency distribution. This must be a pure coincidence because the Muslim population of the Presidency consists of two main classes, (1) the Sind population, which is predominantly rural and agricultural and (2) the Presidency proper population, which is predominantly urban and artisan, and petty trading. It is an arithmetical curiosity in these circumstances that the Muslim population of Bombay City should in its sex distribution approximate closely, both for males and females, to the general presidency figures.

STATEMENT No. 36.
(Proportions, Bombay City)

Religion.							Males.	Females.
Hindu	..	..	..	..	..	..	67.5	68.7
Muslim	..	..	..	..	..	..	19.4	15.8
Jain	..	..	..	..	..	..	1.2	0.8
Zoroastrian	..	..	..	..	..	..	4.1	6.6
Christian	..	..	..	..	..	..	6.9	7.0
Other Religions	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.9	1.1

The Christian population shows a little change. The percentage of unmarried has fallen this Census from 51 to 49 and the percentage of married has risen from 44 to 46. The Zoroastrians show by far the highest percentage of unmarried persons. In this community early marriage is practically unknown and the result is that the youthful section of the community is unmarried to an extent unparalleled in any of the other communities. The longevity of the Zoroastrians also accounts for the high percentage of widowed persons in that community. The long term changes in the civil condition of the population are shown in the following statement (No. 39).

STATEMENT No. 39.

Category.	1881	1891	1901	1911	1921	1931
Unmarried	336	349	354	345	245	272
Married	575	585	548	573	594	576
Widowed	89	86	93	82	71	52

The rise in the ratio of unmarried is probably in consonance with the statistics previously discussed as showing that Bombay City is becoming a place where the wage-earners are being drawn increasingly from the younger age-groups. The fall in the ratio of widowed persons is probably the converse side of the same phenomenon and is due to the smaller proportion of elderly persons in the population. Why, however, the ratio of widowed persons should have fallen so much in the 1931 Census is not clear.

In the statement (No. 40) given below the proportion per mille of the population in three age-groups is given for the last four Censuses.

STATEMENT No. 40.

Age-group	1901	1911	1921	1931
0-15	245	222	211	242
15-50	281	273	232	206
50 and over	57	57	57	51

To some extent this statement does not seem to bear the previous one; but it does not contradict it. The reason for the apparent discrepancy in respect of the proportions of unmarried in the former statement and the persons up to age 15 in the latter statement is that the age-group 0 to 15 does not cover in any way adequately in Bombay City conditions the number of unmarried persons. In Bombay there is a considerable number of unmarried persons who are married and the influence of Zoroastrian age marriages must not be forgotten. The fall in the proportion of widowed persons coincides with a fall in the ratio of the population aged over 50. There is a close correspondence between persons in this age-group and widowed persons that there is between persons aged 15 to 19 years and unmarried persons.

standard is far below any effective standard of literacy such as would be required by an educational institution of any standing whatsoever. The following statement (No. 41) shows the amount of literacy in Bombay City by religions for the last three Censuses.

STATEMENT No. 41.

Religion.	Literate per 100 in each religion.				Literate in English per 100 in each religion.			
	1931	1921	1911	1901	1931	1921	1911	1901
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Hindu ..	18.8	18.5	17.0	11	7.1	5.8	5.0	3
Muslim ..	10.3	18.3	16.0	13	4.9	3.2	3.0	2
Jain ..	25.4	60.1	57.0	52	6.8	8.1	6.0	2
Zoroastrian ..	74.2	77.0	74.0	67	53.0	44.4	39.0	31
Christian ..	51.0	53.3	50.0	51	42.5	44.2	40.0	46
Jew ..	45.0	..	..	..	31.6	..	..	..
Other religions ..	47.4	..	..	..	13.7	..	..	..

The high standard of literacy amongst Zoroastrians both in general and in English is very remarkable. It can be said of literacy in this community that the standard is actually far above the Census criterion. Of the Hindu community this is not by any means the case. The slight fall in the figures for Zoroastrian literacy in the 1931 Census does not reveal any falling-off in education. It is probably explained by differences in enumeration and by the greater increase in births shown in the 1931 figures; one result of which must be to increase the number of children below the literacy age. For the first time the Zoroastrian community showed in the 1931 Census an improvement in the numbers in the lowest age-groups, and this is bound to affect the literacy figures. The Muslim figures show a slight improvement over 1921 and the standard of literacy has been rising steadily since 1901. Progress in literacy amongst Hindus is of course slower because theirs is much the largest community and the Bombay population of Hindus is very largely recruited from classes that are very backward in education or in inclination towards attaining it. Still even so the figures show steady if slow progress. The apparent fall in the literacy of the Christian community may be due to causes similar to those operating in the case of the Zoroastrians, namely a sharp rise in the number of persons in the lowest age-groups. To some extent also the Christian community is recruited, like the Hindu, from classes that are backward in the matter of education and often resistant to it. In the general report for the Presidency it has been remarked how in many ways the Christian community conforms in its general statistical character to the Hindu community. This is of course due to the extent to which the Christian community consists of Indian Christians drawn from a backward class. The literacy figures for other Christians would be certain to give figures not much inferior to those shown by Zoroastrians. The great fall in literacy shown by Jains is unreal and must be attributed largely to civil disobedience and non-co-operation, though why non-co-operation with the Census should have taken this peculiar form is not readily explicable. Enumeration in this respect must have been much at fault. There is no reason whatever for thinking that Jains are less literate now than they were in 1921. In the marginal statement the distribution of each 100 literates by religion is shown. This statement is more useful for showing the religious composition of the Bombay City population than it is for showing standards of literacy. Indeed if any conclusions are to be drawn from it, they must be drawn after reference to the main tables showing the actual figures of the population by religion.

Religion.	Strength.
Hindu ..	53.0
Muslim ..	14.0
Jain ..	1.0
Zoroastrian ..	15.2
Christian ..	15.0
Jew ..	1.4
Other Religions ..	0.4

15. LANGUAGE.

No table has been prepared in the Census for Bombay City showing language by wards and sections. The figures which have been given below have been taken from Imperial Table XV, Part I, prepared for the whole Presidency and printed in Volume VIII, Part II, of the Bombay Presidency Census Report. The languages spoken in Bombay City according to that Table have been arranged according to numerical importance in statement (No. 42) given below.

STATEMENT No. 42.

Language (mother tongue).				Number of speakers.	Language (mother tongue).				Number of speakers.
Marathi	..	..	..	552,737	Eastern Hindi	..	..	..	3,438
Gujarati	..	..	..	242,443	Arabic	..	..	..	3,046
Western Hindi	..	..	..	197,020	Malayalam	..	..	..	2,474
Konkani	..	..	..	41,001	Bengali	..	..	..	1,721
Sindhi	..	..	..	25,708	Tulu	..	..	..	610
English (all speakers)	..	..	..	21,428	Hebrew	..	..	..	272
Telugu	..	..	..	17,142	Lahuda	..	..	..	127
Tamil	..	..	..	10,232	Balochi	..	..	..	27
Kannarese	..	..	..	8,300	Ahircani Khandeshi	..	..	..	22
Rajasthani	..	..	..	7,656	Bhili	..	..	..	6
Persian	..	..	..	7,156	Kachehhi	..	..	..	5
Pashto	..	..	..	3,610	Burmese	..	..	..	5
Punjabi	..	..	..	3,452	Brahui	..	..	..	2

It will be seen how predominant Marathi is. A glance at the birthplace statistics in paragraph 9 above will explain the reason for this predominance. The figures as they stand give some idea of the polyglot character of Bombay's population.

The statement (No. 43) below shows the percentage distribution over the city's population of the main languages for the last three Censuses.

STATEMENT No. 43.

Language.							Percentage.		
							1931	1921	1911
							2	3	4
Marathi	..	..	..	..	..	..	47.6	51.4	50.0
Gujarati	..	..	..	..	..	..	20.9	20.1	20.9
Western Hindi	..	..	..	..	..	..	17.0	14.8	14.8
Konkani	..	..	..	..	..	..	3.5	2.8	2.8
Sindhi	..	..	..	..	..	..	2.2	0.2	4.2
English	..	..	..	..	..	..	1.8	2.1	2.0
Telugu	..	..	..	..	..	..	1.5	1.7	..

These figures tend to show a decline in the importance of Marathi. It is doubtful if this is really a fact. Defective enumeration, partly through non-co-operation and the departure from Bombay of many workers on account of trade depression, must have contributed towards the figures actually recorded. As language depends very largely on birthplace the language distribution does little more than record in another form the immigrant character of Bombay's population.

16. BILINGUALISM.

The statement (No. 44) given below shows the results of the Census enumeration of bilingualism. The table is so defective that it is useless making

remarks upon it. Enumeration has plainly been most unsatisfactory. Cheeking statistics of this character in a city like Bombay is difficult at the best of times. When non-co-operation was in operation in addition to other difficulties the incomplete nature of the return can be easily understood. The number of speakers of subsidiary languages is plainly much underestimated. But no means exist of knowing the extent of the inaccuracy. The figures are given for what they may be worth.

STATEMENT No. 44.

Serial No.	Mother-tongue	Total, mother-tongue	Total, subsidiary languages	Subsidiary Languages.								
				Marathi.	Western Hindi.	Gujarati.	English.	Konkan.	Telugu.	Kannarese.	Sinhali.	Rajasthani.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1	Marathi	551,737	20,886	..	11,215	1,476	8,112	..	..	83	..	..
2	English	242,441	32,652	3,010	16,192	..	13,223	..	..	3	207	17
3	Western Hindi	197,629	11,613	4,274	..	5,178	1,902	43	..	101	112	..
4	Kannarese	41,601	11,206	2,108	3,124	267	8,512	..	..	95	..	..
5	Sinhali	23,708	8,171	1,056	2,637	3,997	424	..	..	..	..	..
6	English (all speakers)	21,128	7,207	258	6,673	136	..	201	..	..	..	..
7	Telugu	17,142	3,028	2,257	323	15	166	..	..	67	..	..
8	Kannarese	8,506	2,227	755	1,129	41	260	29	13	..	..	..
9	Rajasthani	7,856	1,562	171	844	513	..	..	..	3	1	..
10	English	1,102	1,553	21	1,313	20	160	..	..	..	..	..
Total		1,117,696	101,166	13,910	13,701	11,782	32,739	276	13	353	320	17
		...	...	100	13.5	42.4	11.4	31.8	0.3	0.3	0.3	..

Out of the total population 1,117,696 speaking the important languages 9.2 per cent. are bilingual and 90.8 per cent. speak only one language.

17. CASTE.

In the 1931 Census great efforts were made to tabulate every important caste of Hindus, Jains and Muslims. The enumeration was however faulty and perfunctory for reasons that have already been sufficiently explained. Not sufficient care was taken by enumerators to make detailed enquiry into sub-castes and the result has been that the number of persons returned as belonging to unspecified castes, sub-castes and sects is very large. Out of 75,946 Brahmans, only 22,104 have returned their sub-castes. Of 50,822 Hindu Vanis, only 2,762 have returned their sub-castes. 48,517 persons returned vague caste names, like names of geographical nature or names describing occupations or functions. A list of such unsatisfactory caste names has been given in the statistical table and this type of caste name has been classified under Intermediate Hindus. Of a Muslim population of 269,246 no fewer than 82,192 have failed to return their caste, race or tribe and 59,108 have omitted specifying whether they belong to the Sunni or Shias, etc. While it is perfectly true that Muslims do not regard caste in the same way as Hindus, and indeed many of them maintain (contrary to Indian custom) that Hindu-Muslim conditions of life have been much influenced by centuries of Hindu domination, that there is no such thing as caste in Islam, there is no doubt that Muslims are divided into groups that do approximate in many ways to Hindu caste divisions. Most of these are undoubtedly due to racial and occupational differences. The carelessness of Muslims generally in describing their caste has been a major factor in the unsatisfactory result which is reflected in the statistical table. Much of the trouble, apart from the Islamic contempt for caste distinctions, has been due to the translation of the term "caste" and no very satisfactory method has been adopted in respect of Muslims until caste for Census purposes has been definitely defined. At present the word "caste" covers distinctions due to racial, tribal, geographical origin, to occupation, and to local custom. The failure to define caste and equality are worked out no substantial improvement in the Census. It is for this reason that the question for a Census to do this kind of work is a very difficult one, especially in an area so complex as Bombay City. The present census is one of the worst of the caste returns must therefore be regarded as

inevitable. In the case of the Jains there are still further difficulties. Many Jains do not know whether to regard themselves as Hindus or not. Some think themselves Hindus; others do not, and it appears to be left to individual caprice to make decisions on this question. In the case of the Jains there was an added complication caused by non-co-operation. The Jain community who are mostly traders, with some kind of Gujarat connection, were more affected by civil disobedience than any other community and the non-co-operation at times took very strange forms resulting in some columns of the Census forms being filled up while others were left blank. At this Census 12,424 Jains were enumerated in Bombay City. Of this number as many as 11,558 failed to state whether they belonged to the Digamber or the Svetamber sect, and 11,003 did not return their caste at all. For this the influence of a movement led by Mr. Gandhi, who is a Gujarati-speaking Bania from Kathiawar with a very special appeal to Gujarati and Kathiawari Hindus and Jains must be held primarily responsible.

In the statement (No. 45), which follows, some of the principal castes recorded at this Census have been compared in respect of numbers with the 1911 and the 1921 Census figures. The statement shows that with the exception of Brahmans (all castes), Kayasth Prabhus, Lohanas, Patani Prabhus, Sonars, Thakurs, Khojas and Memons, there has been a decrease this Census in the population of almost all castes. The chief reason for this, apart from non-co-operation, must be the fall in the number of immigrants caused by business and trade depression. There is not one entry of Jain Vanis (all castes). The rise in the number of Marathas may be attributable to the fall in the number returned as Kumbis. There is inextricable confusion over the use of the terms "Maratha" and "Kumbi" and no satisfactory statistics can be expected in this respect until the terms are better defined and understood.

STATEMENT NO. 45.

Caste.	Population in		
	1911	1921	1931
1	2	3	4
Hindu.			
Bhandhari	28,816	30,058	23,671
Bhangi or Halakhori	5,645	6,015	7,097
Bhatia	7,780	9,015	5,805
Brahman (all castes)	53,656	72,400	75,016
Chambhar or Mochi	21,305	27,589	23,449
Darji, Shimpi, Sai and Mirai	8,190	9,742	8,942
Dhobi, Parit, etc.	5,720	6,622	5,454
Gavli	5,962	5,065	3,014
Hajam, Nhavi, etc.	4,526	6,650	3,354
Kayasth Prabhu	5,090	5,964	6,380
Kharva and Kharvi	5,586	7,146	6,984
Kumbhar	3,798	4,405	2,517
Lohana	14,364	13,734	15,919
Lohar or Kammar	4,935	5,709	3,105
Mahar, Dhedi and Holiya	57,855	92,481	67,360
Mali	6,480	7,742	3,709
Mang or Madig	4,247	9,549	5,227
Maratha	231,924	264,338	291,330
Kumbi	14,458	26,416	13,924
Patane Prabhu	2,359	3,515	3,511
Sonar, Soni, etc.	12,250	13,131	13,110
Sutar or Badig	6,950	8,451	3,783
Teli or Ghanchi	4,782	4,655	2,927
Thakur	2,822	3,390	4,300
Vani (all castes)	36,264	58,824	50,822

STATEMENT No. 15 *contd.*

		1931		
Caste		1911	1921	1931
1		2	3	4
Muslims.				
Arab	.. .. .	1,191	16,776	83,000
Bohra	.. .. .	17,232	16,896	16,899
Khoja	.. .. .	12,763	11,172	12,120
Memon	.. .. .	15,381	12,587	11,297
Pathan	.. .. .	11,495	10,371	10,067
Sayad	.. .. .	8,134	8,114	6,489
Shahh	.. .. .	13,519	77,798	15,633

The long statement (No. 46) which follows shows the result of the Census enumeration of castes in Bombay City in 1931. The chief points may be stated here. The total number of Hindus recorded was 789,861, of which number 177,929 were returned as belonging to advanced castes; 497,873 as belonging to intermediate castes; 4,772 as belonging to primitive castes; 4,300 as belonging to other backward castes; and 104,977 as belonging to depressed castes. Muslims were returned at 209,246; Jains at 12,424. Christians at 89,728; Europeans and allied races at 9,469; and Anglo-Indians at 7,939. The Hindu community returned, amongst advanced castes, 75,946 Brahmans (all castes) and 50,822 Vais (all castes). In the intermediate castes group the most numerous caste was Bhambari or Bari with 23,671 and Maratha and Kunbi with 305,251, or about one-third of the total population of Bombay City. In the primitive castes group the most numerous caste was the Thakur with 1,300 persons. In the depressed castes group the most numerous represented castes were Mahar, Holiya, Dhod and Wankar with 67,360 persons, and Chumbhar with 23,449. Amongst Muslims the castes most numerous represented were Sheikh with 45,653 persons, Momin with 18,674, Bohra with 16,069 and Khoja with 12,120. Amongst Christians the most numerous divisions were Goanese (including Portuguese born in India) with 36,087 and Indian Christians with 28,193. The following statement gives details for all recorded castes. It will be seen that Marathas and Kunbis form the largest individual element in Bombay's mixed population. As these are a poorly educated section of the community and are largely employed in mills and general labour it will be obvious that the character of Bombay City, socially, politically and educationally, depends very largely on the nature of this large element in the city's population. No proper understanding of the city and its problems, and especially its problems of law and order which have been very insistent in recent years, can be reached without a study of the characteristics in city life shown by the Maratha Kunbi population. There is little doubt that the general unsettlement of mill and labouring conditions on a badly-educated and excitable population of this kind has contributed greatly to the serious communal disturbances which have caused the authorities so much anxiety in recent years. Further more the geographical distribution of the Hindu labouring population and the Muslim population, with its much greater concentration in particular quarters of the city (which can be studied from the maps opposite page 12 of this report), must be responsible for much of the extreme communalism which sweeps the city from time to time in a most aggravated form. It is a matter that deserves the closest attention of the authorities responsible for the maintenance of law and order. To what extent disturbances in the City are aided by unsettlement caused by bad housing conditions is not a subject which can be discussed in a Census Report. The housing statistics however which are discussed in a subsequent chapter of the present report merit the careful study of all who are jealous of the good management of an enormous city in which organised cotton-textile manufacture and general labour provide so much of the source of livelihood of a badly-educated and excitable multitude of persons following a low standard of living.

STATEMENT No. 46.

The following castes, tribes or races were recorded in the City among Hindus, Jains, Muslims and Christians.

Religion, caste, sub-caste, tribe or race.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
I. Total Hindus	789,861	505,588	284,273
(a) Advanced Castes	177,939	110,638	67,303
(i) Brahman, all castes	75,946	49,495	26,450
Brahman—Anavla	187	120	67
Do. Anilich	272	175	97
Do. Chitpavan or Konkarnath	4,326	2,701	1,765
Do. Deshattha	3,422	2,191	1,231
Do. Devrukha	190	125	65
Do. Garol	3	2	1
Do. Harik	10	8	2
Do. Karhada	917	600	347
Do. Khadwal	23	9	21
Do. Kudalkhekar	528	319	209
Do. Mewada	16	9	7
Do. Modh	15	10	5
Do. Nagar	478	287	191
Do. Saraswal (proper)	6,379	3,702	2,677
Do. Gand Saraswal	4,086	2,021	1,965
Do. Shri-gaud	20	15	5
Do. Shri-mall	80	64	16
Do. Tapodhan	10	8	2
Do. Sub-castes unspecified	53,842	36,070	17,772
(ii) Total, other advanced	101,993	61,140	40,853
Bhawal	741	435	306
Bhalla	5,895	3,450	2,445
Gujar	157	129	28
Kayasth	1,163	740	423
Kayasth Prabhu	6,380	3,528	2,852
Komli or Valsiya	2,535	1,083	1,062
Lohana or Lohana	15,010	9,135	6,784
Panchkashi and Sonvanshi Kolhatiya	1,261	931	330
Pandhal or Valsiya Brahman	479	280	199
Pataur-Prabhu	3,511	1,819	1,692
Soni, Sonar, Akrali and Dalvadiya Brahman	13,110	8,112	4,998
Vani, all castes	50,822	31,088	19,734
Vani—Agarwal	41	21	20
Do. Kapol	534	273	261
Do. Khadayata	1	1	....
Do. Lad	520	293	227
Do. Modh	219	110	109
Do. Nagar	979	537	422
Do. Oswal	401	255	146
Do. Porwal	16	11	5
Do. Shri-mak	44	21	20
Do. Sorathia	7	....	7
Do. Sub-castes unspecified	45,060	29,513	18,547
II. Intermediate	497,873	326,419	171,454
Agri	4,486	2,603	1,883
Ahr	2,313	2,211	102
Bhandari or Bari	23,671	14,510	9,161
Bhalya or Parbhalya	8,007	7,011	996
Bharwal, Bhanger or Kurub	830	562	274
Bhavar or Chippa	209	156	143
Bhol	510	370	140
Darji, Shimpi, Sal or Miral	8,012	5,594	3,348
Dholi, Parli, Agasa or Madiwal	5,451	3,803	1,651
Gavda	43	34	9
Gavil	3,014	2,238	770
Gavandi	55	23	32
Gurav	490	289	201
Gurkha	290	249	47
Hajam, Nhasi, Nadli or Kelsal	3,354	2,235	1,119
Jangani	121	67	57
Jath	30	26	4
Jalwar	1,479	1,432	47
Kalal	57	40	17
Kansathi or Telugu	9,009	5,061	4,005
Kankalla	1,471	779	692
Kasar	1,048	1,037	801
Kharva	6,984	3,532	1,452
Khalri	7,016	4,015	3,001
Sonkoll	911	591	317

Religion, caste, sub-caste, letter or symbol				Population	Males	Females
II. Intermediate—contd.						
Koli—others (but not backward)	..	..	..	2,776	1,400	1,376
Kochi, Hingar, Jeli, Winkar or Devanar	..	..	..	1,870	1,270	1,410
Kumbhar	..	..	..	1,547	1,271	276
Kurmi (Kumbh—Agriculturists—in Shi.)	..	..	..	117	77	40
Lingayat or Veer Shetya	..	..	..	117	77	40
Lohar, Lohar, Kammar	..	..	..	2,155	1,270	1,711
Lohari	..	..	..	27	20	7
Total, Maratha, Maratha-Kunbi, Kulwadli or Kushi, Laws or Laws Kushi or Kashi				215,713	136,163	138,213
Kunbi, Kulwadli or Kushi	..	..	..	11,361	5,811	5,550
Laws or Laws Kushi	..	..	..	17	5	12
Maratha	..	..	..	214,279	130,347	133,932
Maratha-Kunbi	..	..	..	1,770	1,271	500
Mali	..	..	..	1,770	1,271	1,499
Nayar	..	..	..	261	211	50
Parasheti	..	..	..	2,157	1,271	1,886
Pasi	..	..	..	1,770	1,271	159
Pattidar	..	..	..	17	10	7
Rahar	..	..	..	17	10	7
Rajput	..	..	..	1,770	1,271	500
Sail, Padmasail	..	..	..	1,770	1,271	1,886
Shinde	..	..	..	17	10	7
Sutar	..	..	..	1,770	1,271	1,499
Tamoli	..	..	..	17	10	7
Teli	..	..	..	1,770	1,271	1,886
Thakar	..	..	..	1,770	1,271	1,886
Other Intermediate	..	..	..	15,707	11,713	12,107
III. Total, Primitive (Aberiginal or Hill Tribes)				1,777	1,271	506
Barda	..	..	..	2	1	1
Bhil	..	..	..	74	40	34
Dhodla	..	..	..	17	10	7
Dubla	..	..	..	211	111	100
Gauli or Gauda	..	..	..	17	10	7
Gond	..	..	..	2	1	1
Koli-Mahadwa	..	..	..	27	14	13
Kokna	..	..	..	2	1	1
Nayak or Nayakia	..	..	..	117	60	57
Rajpandhi	..	..	..	17	10	7
Thakar	..	..	..	1,770	1,271	1,886
Vasua	..	..	..	1	1	1
IV. Total, other backward				4,200	2,771	1,429
Bava or Balaraj	..	..	..	812	511	301
Beldar	..	..	..	74	40	34
Beral or Beral	..	..	..	17	10	7
Bhatpda	..	..	..	7	4	3
Bhavin and Devli	..	..	..	6	3	3
Bhetti	..	..	..	6	3	3
Bhule	..	..	..	12	6	6
Burud	..	..	..	200	111	89
Charan	..	..	..	11	6	5
Dasa	..	..	..	21	11	10
Garudi	..	..	..	7	4	3
Ghisadi	..	..	..	17	10	7
Gondhall	..	..	..	17	10	7
Gopal	..	..	..	17	10	7
Jogi	..	..	..	1	1	1
Johari or Javeri	..	..	..	18	11	7
Joshi	..	..	..	2	1	1
Kalmr	..	..	..	40	27	13
Kalkadi	..	..	..	188	111	77
Kanjuri	..	..	..	16	8	8
Khavas	..	..	..	7	4	3
Lamani	..	..	..	10	6	4
Mangela	..	..	..	228	116	112
Paugul	..	..	..	313	204	109
Ramoshi	..	..	..	1	1	1
Solat	..	..	..	133	69	64
Sungar	..	..	..	3	1	2
Takari	..	..	..	12	6	6
Valdu	..	..	..	3	2	1
Vanjari	..	..	..	182	88	94
	..	..	..	870	403	467
V. Total, Depressed				104,977	61,664	43,413
Bhangl or Bhalakhor	..	..	..	7,007	4,209	2,798
Chambhar	..	..	..	23,440	13,461	9,979
Dhor	..	..	..	116	50	66
Mahar, Holiya, Dhod or Wankar	..	..	..	67,360	40,072	27,288
Mang or Madig	..	..	..	6,227	3,823	2,404
Mang Garudi	..	..	..	22	14	8
Meghwai	..	..	..	1,700	862	838

The following castes which are either territorial or functional names were returned among Hindus :-

Andhra, Bengali, Cutchi, Dakshini, Gujarati, Hindustani, Karwari, Kathewari, Kanadi, Multani, Marwadi, Madras, Malayni, Mahajan, Maheshwari, Mangalori, Nepali, Punjabi, Singh, Tamili, Telangi, Malvi, Sindhi, Deshawari, Dravidi, Desai, Patel, Baxi, Gadhwari, Upadhyay, Tandel, Mistri, Kokni.

The population of these is :-

Caste	Males		Females		Total		Males		Females		Total	
	1901	1911	1901	1911	1901	1911	1901	1911	1901	1911	1901	1911
Andhra	471	472	112	44	583	516	25	54	127	98	137	152
Bengali	24	24	1	2	25	26	1	1	2	2	3	3
Cutchi	24,471	24,471	7,772	7,002	32,243	31,473	224	24	2,504	1,908	4,408	4,411
Dakshini	277	277	42	27	319	304	2	5	7	3	10	8
Gujarati	277	277	27	1	304	278	14	2	44	3	47	5
Hindustani	277	277	27	1	304	278	14	2	44	3	47	5
Karwari	277	277	27	1	304	278	14	2	44	3	47	5
Kathewari	277	277	27	1	304	278	14	2	44	3	47	5
Malayni	277	277	27	1	304	278	14	2	44	3	47	5
Mahajan	277	277	27	1	304	278	14	2	44	3	47	5
Maheshwari	277	277	27	1	304	278	14	2	44	3	47	5
Mangalori	277	277	27	1	304	278	14	2	44	3	47	5
Nepali	277	277	27	1	304	278	14	2	44	3	47	5
Punjabi	277	277	27	1	304	278	14	2	44	3	47	5
Singh	277	277	27	1	304	278	14	2	44	3	47	5
Tamili	277	277	27	1	304	278	14	2	44	3	47	5
Telangi	277	277	27	1	304	278	14	2	44	3	47	5
Malvi	277	277	27	1	304	278	14	2	44	3	47	5
Sindhi	277	277	27	1	304	278	14	2	44	3	47	5
Deshawari	277	277	27	1	304	278	14	2	44	3	47	5
Dravidi	277	277	27	1	304	278	14	2	44	3	47	5
Desai	277	277	27	1	304	278	14	2	44	3	47	5
Patel	277	277	27	1	304	278	14	2	44	3	47	5
Baxi	277	277	27	1	304	278	14	2	44	3	47	5
Gadhwari	277	277	27	1	304	278	14	2	44	3	47	5
Upadhyay	277	277	27	1	304	278	14	2	44	3	47	5
Tandel	277	277	27	1	304	278	14	2	44	3	47	5
Mistri	277	277	27	1	304	278	14	2	44	3	47	5
Kokni	277	277	27	1	304	278	14	2	44	3	47	5
Unspecified	277	277	27	1	304	278	14	2	44	3	47	5
Total	277,277	277,277	27,272	17,272	350,000	294,549	120,476	42,491	21,274	12,024	3,476	12,024

Caste	Males		Females		Total	
	1901	1911	1901	1911	1901	1911
Total	12,024	12,024	3,476	3,476	15,500	15,500
(a) Jats	213	213	67	67	280	280
(i) Jat	9	9	....	....	9	9
(ii) Jatwari	11	11	6	6	17	17
(iii) Jatwari	9	9	2	2	11	11
(iv) Jatwari	104	104	59	59	163	163
(b) Jats	632	632	116	116	748	748
(i) Jats	72	72	26	26	98	98
(ii) Jats	560	560	90	90	650	650
(c) Jats	11,358	11,358	3,243	3,243	14,601	14,601
(i) Jats	2	2	1	1	3	3
(ii) Jats	16	16	1	1	17	17
(iii) Jats	3	3	....	....	3	3
(iv) Jats	2	2	....	....	2	2
(v) Jats	1,106	1,106	115	115	1,221	1,221
(vi) Jats	70	70	4	4	74	74
(vii) Jats	20	20	....	....	20	20
(viii) Jats	14	14	3	3	17	17
(ix) Jats	2	2	....	....	2	2
(x) Jats	10,278	10,278	2,950	2,950	13,228	13,228

Religion, caste, sub-caste, tribe or race.						Persons.	Males.	Females.
Total Christians	..	..	..	..	..	80,728	51,466	29,262
I. Indian Christians	..	..	..	..	..	64,280	41,490	22,790
(a) Indian Christians	..	..	..	..	..	28,103	16,615	11,578
(b) (Assam, including Portuguese born in India	..	..	..	..	..	36,087	24,875	11,212
II. Europeans and Allied Races	..	..	..	..	..	9,409	6,071	3,338
(a) British Subjects	..	..	..	..	..	8,400	5,894	3,006
(i) English and British	..	..	..	..	..	7,345	4,639	2,716
(ii) Scotch	..	..	..	..	..	606	455	151
(iii) Welsh	..	..	..	..	..	90	67	23
(iv) Irish	..	..	..	..	..	278	181	97
(v) Australasian	..	..	..	..	..	48	34	14
(vi) Canadian	..	..	..	..	..	15	12	3
(vii) New Zealanders	..	..	..	..	..	5	6	....
(viii) South Africans	..	..	..	..	..	13	19	3
(b) Other Allied Races	..	..	..	..	..	1,009	677	332
(i) Belgian	..	..	..	..	..	99	45	54
(ii) Dutch	..	..	..	..	..	4	4	....
(iii) French	..	..	..	..	..	125	51	74
(iv) Greek	..	..	..	..	..	37	28	9
(v) Italian	..	..	..	..	..	130	111	19
(vi) Portuguese (born in Europe)	..	..	..	..	..	89	50	39
(vii) German	..	..	..	..	..	146	117	29
(viii) Russian	..	..	..	..	..	20	2	18
(ix) Spanish	..	..	..	..	..	37	34	3
(x) Swiss	..	..	..	..	..	61	29	31
(xi) Other Europeans and unspecified	..	..	..	..	..	80	53	27
(xii) Chinese	..	..	..	..	..	14	11	3
(xiii) Japanese	..	..	..	..	..	4	1	3
(xiv) Persians	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	....
(xv) Africans	..	..	..	..	..	19	9	10
(xvi) United States of America	..	..	..	..	..	39	30	....
(xvii) Americans and unspecified	..	..	..	..	..	112	82	30
(xviii) Armenians	..	..	..	..	..	11	8	3
III. Anglo-Indians	..	..	..	..	..	7,039	3,905	3,134

18. INFIRMITIES.

The statement (No. 47) below shows the actual number of recorded Census infirmities in Bombay City for the last three Censuses. The accuracy and the value of Census statistics of infirmities have been fully discussed in the Bombay Presidency Census Report for 1931. Students are advised to study chapter VII of that report before attempting to draw conclusions from the crude Census figures. These figures as they stand show a rise in insanity and deaf-mutism since 1921 and a fall in blindness and leprosy. It is unlikely that the Bombay City figures can be very accurate. Nor can it be stated with any assurance that the accuracy of the statistics is growing. The Census figures for infirmities do continue to show certain similarities from Census to Census and this means that the figures recorded are probably in some kind of constant correlation with the truth. They have therefore considerable statistical value, which will rise as the reporting of these infirmities becomes better than it is to-day. It is however unsafe to generalise from the crude Census figures.

STATEMENT No. 47.

Category.	Number.								
	1931			1921			1911		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Insane	135	77	212	52	27	79	152	73	225
Deaf-Mute	195	69	264	37	10	47	130	30	160
Blind	385	196	581	484	212	696	324	129	453
Lepor	213	110	323	506	217	723	352	154	506

The marginal statement shows the percentage to the total population of actual workers, male and female, for four Censuses. This statement would seem to show that the proportion of workers is falling, a fact which is not in consonance with conclusions available from other statistics. The fall must be only apparent. The reason for the apparent decline in the proportion of workers as compared with non-workers

Actual workers.	1931	1921	1911	1901
Males	44	53	52	48
Females	4.7	8	9	9
Dependents	51.3	39	39	43

must lie in some of the following influences :—(a) perfunctory enumeration due to civil disobedience ; (b) differences in the Census classification of “ principal earners ” and “ working dependents,” and confusion at the time of enumeration as regards the meaning to be attached to the terms “ working dependents ” and “ non-working dependents ;” (c) a fall in the number of immigrants from the districts of Kolaba, Nasik, Ahmednagar, Poona, Sholapur and Satara and from Cutch, Kathiawar, Kolhapur, Hyderabad and Rajputana, a fall which was not made up by a corresponding increase in the number of immigrants from Surat district, the United Provinces, Madras Presidency and from Portuguese India ; (d) the increased number of persons who have been enumerated in the lowest age-groups, due to the general increase of population typical of the Presidency as a whole. From the statement (No. 51) below a comparison is possible between workers and persons of working age for the last two Censuses.

STATEMENT No. 51.

Age-group.	1921			1931		
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
0—15	248,047	136,826	11,220	283,290	158,071	125,219
15—20	110,281	69,822	40,459	115,323	67,890	47,433
20—40	617,031	431,894	185,137	596,546	412,647	183,899
40—50	121,114	84,966	36,148	107,602	75,708	31,894
50—55	38,708	24,171	14,537	26,227	15,953	10,274
55 and over	40,733	23,652	17,081	32,099	16,856	15,243
Unspecified .. ..	....	....	....	296	255	40
	1,175,914	771,332	404,582	1,161,383	747,351	414,002

The number of male workers in 1921 was 611,627, which was nearly equal to the total male population of the age-groups from 15 to 55. At the present Census the total male population in the same age-groups is 572,198. If allowance is made for the school-boy and student population, the number of male workers recorded in the 1931 Census seems to be not unreasonable. It may be fairly held that the whole male working-age population in Bombay City at present is ~~employed~~ employed in earning a living. This conclusion is corroborated in many ways by Census statistics, as a careful study of the age statistics will prove.

The statement (No. 52), which follows, shows the distribution of ~~workers~~ the classes and sub-classes of occupations according to the scheme ~~followed~~

Census of 1931 and makes a comparison between the 1931 figures and the 1921 figures. At this Census detailed information in respect of beggars and prostitutes has not been compiled.

STATEMENT No. 52.

Class and Sub-Class. 1	1931		1921	
	Males. 2	Females. 3	Males. 4	Females. 5
Total	511,216	54,887	611,297	105,672
Class A—Production of Raw Materials	10,580	1,341	6,961	2,025
Sub-Class I—Exploitation of Animals and Vegetation	9,610	1,225	6,653	1,787
Sub-Class II—Exploitation of Minerals	961	116	308	238
Class B—Preparation and supply of material substances	284,145	29,756	355,526	54,536
Sub-Class III—Industry	154,466	21,667	188,619	42,348
Sub-Class IV—Transport	50,148	580	61,686	2,673
Sub-Class V—Trade	79,531	7,309	102,161	9,515
Class C—Public Administration and Liberal Arts	57,236	4,079	31,680	4,485
Sub-Class VI—Public Force	8,872	170	9,376	54
Sub-Class VII—Public Administration	30,834	1,452	8,141	2,232
Sub-Class VIII—Professions and Liberal Arts	17,530	2,457	14,163	2,199
Class D—Miscellaneous	156,734	18,916	217,130	44,626
Sub-Class IX—Persons living on their income	1,666	189	3,194	986
Sub-Class X—Domestic service	34,117	6,180	33,695	8,860
Sub-Class XI—Insufficiently described occupations	115,814	10,186	175,173	30,297
Sub-Class XII—Unproductive	5,137	2,361	5,068	4,483
Occupation not returned	2,521	595	..	..

It will be noted that in 1931 almost all classes show a decline in numbers. This must be partly attributed to the change in Census classification. The class showing the greatest increase is Public Administration and the Liberal Arts in which male workers have increased from 31,680 to 57,236 though the female workers show a decrease. To this increase the chief contributors are Public Administration, which shows 30,834 male workers in 1931, as compared with only 8,141 in 1921; and Professions and Liberal Arts, which show 17,530 male workers in 1931, as compared with 14,163 in 1921. In Industry there has been a heavy, decline in numbers employed at this Census. The number of male workers is 154,466 and of female workers 21,667 in 1931, as compared with 188,619 and 42,348 respectively in 1921. The number of female workers in all classes and sub-classes together shows a decline of over 50 per cent. this Census. Difference in Census classification must be chiefly responsible for this result. The figures however must also be taken as reflecting to some extent the effect of the trade and business slump in the occupational incidence of the population. In the statement (No. 53) which follows the numbers of workers in the principal occupations are compared for 1921 and 1931. It is unnecessary to deal in detail with each order of occupation in the manner followed in the 1921 Report. There is little doubt that occupationally the distribution of the population in 1931 follows generally the distribution of 1921 and the declines in numbers are due to bad trade conditions.

There are no conspicuous examples of new types of occupation arising and creating new sources of employment.

STATEMENT No. 53.

Group, Order, Sub-Class, Class.	1931 workers.		1921 workers.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5
Sub-Class I—Exploitation of Animals and Vegetation	9,619	1,225	6,653	1,787
Order 1 (a)—Cultivation	2,308	423	2,831	1,210
Order 1 (b)—Cultivation of special crops, fruit, etc. (planters, managers, clerks and labourers)	2,015	108	1,842	265
Order 1 (c)—Group 18—Wood-cutters and charcoal burners	218	..	308	5
Order 1 (d)—Group 21—Cattle and buffalo breeders and keepers	3,103	53	112	3
Order 2—Group 27—Fishing, hunting and pearling	1,829	622	1,450	303
Sub-Class II—Exploitation of Minerals	981	116	308	238
Sub-Class III—Industry	154,486	21,867	188,679	42,348
Order 5—Textiles	99,709	16,825	102,516	31,472
Order 6—Hides, skins, and hard materials from the animal kingdom	1,260	88	2,875	187
Order 7—Wood	9,172	246	20,395	989
Order 8—Metals	3,125	88	10,530	277
Group 57—Smelting, forging and rolling of iron and other metals	74	2	2,583	43
Group 58—Makers of arms, guns, etc.	64	1	24	..
Group 59—Blacksmiths, other workers in iron, makers of implements	1,385	44	5,203	77
Group 60—Workers in brass, copper and bell metal	279	3	838	04
Group 61—Workers in other metals (except precious metals)	1,293	37	1,738	62
Order 10—Chemical products properly so-called and analogous	399	40	687	110
Order 11—Food industries	2,900	209	3,871	3,291
Group 73—Butchers	963	14	657	11
Group 75—Sweetmeat and condiment makers	528	5	204	4
Group 76—Teddy drawers	401	10	746	5
Order 12—Industries of dress and the toilet	12,730	2,049	24,440	2,363
Order 13—Furniture industries	1,177	2	282	5
Order 14—Building industries	3,337	35	7,916	831
Order 15—Construction of means of transport	643	126	341	13
Order 16—Production and transmission of physical force. (Heat, light, electricity, motive power, etc.)	1,184	21	980	21
Order 17—Miscellaneous and undefined industries	11,249	2,045	12,066	2,424
Group 95—Printers, engravers, bookbinders, etc.	2,096	75	3,237	123
Group 98—Makers of jewellery and ornaments	2,288	28	4,389	72
Group 100—Scavenging	4,475	1,320	4,060	2,172
Sub-Class IV—Transport	50,148	580	64,685	3,678
Order 18—Transport by air	39	0	11	..
Order 19—Transport by water	20,773	223	30,006	1,042
Groups 103, 104—Persons employed in harbours and docks, rivers, etc., including pilots and labourers	6,607	190	10,709	686
Group 102—Ship-owners, boat-owners and their employees, officers, mariners, etc., ships' brokers, boatmen and townmen	14,166	33	17,753	41
Order 20—Transport by road	14,803	174	18,134	278
Order 21—Transport by rail	13,196	148	18,334	1,207
Order 22—Post office, telegraph and telephone services	1,337	29	3,151	146
Sub-Class V—Trade	79,531	7,309	102,161	9,515
Order 23—Banks, establishments of credit, exchange and insurance	3,618	54	5,518	251
Order 24—Brokerage, commission and export	4,820	379	9,427	97
Order 25—Trade in textiles	963	29	4,758	163
Order 26—Trade in skins, leather and furs	81	10	559	12
Order 27—Trade in wood	309	37	723	37
Order 28—Trade in metals	375	10	1,750	31
Order 30—Trade in chemical products	586	43	441	5
Order 31—Hotels, cafes, restaurants, etc.	9,408	776	9,094	1,043
Order 32—Other trade in food stuffs	9,202	2,653	24,607	4,740
Order 33—Trade in clothing and toilet articles	1,732	365	4,978	167
Order 34—Trade in furniture	359	14	706	39
Order 35—Trade in building materials	12	..	295	18
Order 36—Trade in means of transport	362	22	217	16
Order 37—Trade in fuel	487	53	1,655	399
Order 38—Trade in articles of luxury and those pertaining to letters and the arts and the sciences	841	129	3,146	107
Order 39—Trade of other sorts	45,556	2,732	34,103	2,354

STATEMENT No. 53—*contd.*

Group, Order, Sub-Class, Class.	1911 workers.		1921 workers.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5
Sub-Class VI—Public Force	8,872	170	9,276	51
Order 40—Army	2,018	131	6,136	30
Order 41—Navy	672	2	14	..
Order 42—Air force	11	2	..	..
Order 43—Police	5,267	62	3,226	1
Sub-Class VII—Order 44—Public Administration	30,831	1,452	8,141	2,232
Group 150—Service of the State	4,781	270	334	5
Group 161—Municipal and other local (not village) service	27,673	1,172	6,802	1,920
Sub-Class VIII—Professions and Liberal Arts	17,830	2,467	16,163	2,192
Order 45—Religion	2,715	85	3,555	211
Order 46—Law	1,715	17	1,072	25
Order 47—Medicine	2,339	1,170	2,100	815
Order 48—Instruction	3,258	670	2,521	777
Order 49—Letters, arts and sciences (other than 441)	7,253	107	1,306	311
Sub-Class IX—Persons living on their income	1,668	189	3,191	936
Sub-Class X—Domestic Service	34,177	6,180	33,895	8,860
Sub-Class XI—Order 52—General terms which do not indicate definite occupation	115,814	10,188	175,173	30,297
Group 189—Manufacturers, business-men and contractors otherwise unspecified	6,288	313	2,717	712
Group 190—Cassidors, accountants, book-keepers, clerks and other employees in unspecified offices and warehouses and shops	50,017	2,411	43,271	1,605
Group 190—Mechanics otherwise unspecified	1,011	44	1,062	111
Group 191—Labourers and workmen otherwise unspecified	51,568	7,388	128,123	27,519
Sub-Class XII—Unproductive	5,137	2,361	5,068	4,483
Order 53—Inmates of jails, asylums and almshouses	956	4	533	121
Order 54—Beggars, vagrants, prostitutes	3,810	2,335	4,531	4,353
Group 103—Beggars and vagrants	3,826	1,109	4,430	1,360
Group 101—Procurers and prostitutes	14	1,130	101	2,095
Order 55—Group 105—Other unclassified non-productive industries	341	22	1	7

The chief individual sources of employment in Bombay City are explained below and numbered with Roman numerals :—

(I) Textiles, which means cotton textiles manufactured in large scale organised factories, employ 116,534 persons. Of these 99,709 are males and 16,825 are females. There has not been much decrease in the number of male workers. But the figure of female workers shows a heavy decline from 31,472 in 1921 to 16,825 in 1931.

(II) Industries of the dress and toilet employ 22,730 males and 2,049 females, as compared with 24,440 males and 2,363 females in 1921.

(III) Transport by water employs 20,773 males and 223 females, as compared with 30,006 males and 1,042 females in 1921.

(IV) Trade, "other sorts" (which includes the majority of the petty shop-keeping class), employs 45,556 males and 2,732 females as compared with 34,103 males and 2,354 females in 1921.

(V) Municipal and other local service employs 27,673 males and 1,175 females as compared with 6,982 males and 1,950 females in 1921. The explanation of this great increase in the number of municipal and other local service employees from 8,932 to 26,848 appears to be a difference in the method of enumeration. In 1931 daily labourers employed by the Bombay Municipality seem to have been included under this head. In 1921 the number of "labourers and workmen otherwise unspecified" was 155,872. In 1931 the number is 61,956. It is therefore more than probable that the total of "municipal servants" has been swollen by the inclusion in it of "municipal casual labourers."

(VI) Domestic service employs 34,117 males and 6,180 females, as compared with 33,695 males and 8,860 females in 1921.

(VII) Cashiers, book-keepers, clerks and other employees in unspecified offices are 50,017 males and 2,411 females, as compared with 43,271 males and 1,695 females in 1921. This category of employment is in a sense a measure of Census inefficiency of classification. Were it possible to classify this kind of employment more satisfactorily, much of this employment would be relegated to many different orders.

(VIII) Labourers and workmen otherwise unspecified are 54,568 males and 7,388 females as compared with 128,123 males and 27,749 females in 1921. The great decrease in the numbers under this occupational group is accounted for partly by better Census methods of classification. But there is no doubt that there has been a considerable fall in this class of occupation due to the business and trade depression, which the Census figures truly reflect. Labour of this kind includes casual and general labour which it is difficult to classify under any particular occupation. It is in fact allied to the casual labour which figures so largely in the occupational statistics of all big cities. The amount of this in Bombay City throws much light on the standard of living of a considerable section of the population. This type of labour is fluctuating in its nature and encourages the growth of a large supply of temporary workers. It is therefore a source of great instability in the labour conditions of the city. Of matters requiring special mention here the following are the most important :—

(1) *Wood-workers*.—This Census shows a fall in the number of carpenters, turners, joiners and other workers in wood from 20,034 to 5,863. Workers in wood in a city like Bombay are of course affected greatly by trade depression, particularly those who work in connection with the construction of buildings. It is doubtful however if trade depression can account entirely for the heavy fall in the number. Faulty enumeration must have been also a factor.

(2) *Metal-workers*.—The number of these has fallen from 10,807 to 3,213 and there has been a decrease under almost every item. The chief influence here must have been faulty enumeration.

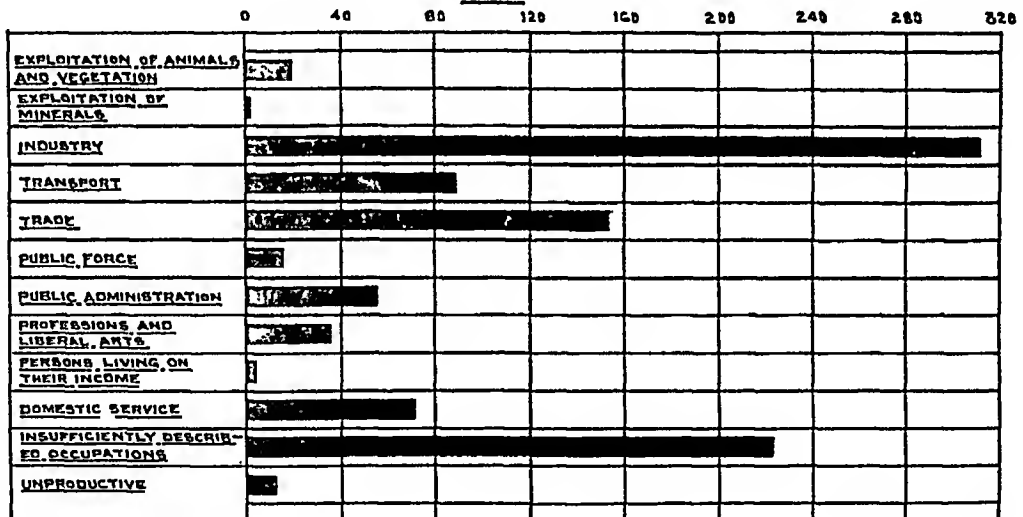
(3) *Letters, Arts and Sciences*.—This class shows a rise from 4,647 in 1921 to 7,750 in 1930. The increase is not unreasonable. It is likely that the number of editors, authors and persons employed in connection with newspapers has grown and that cinema players and dramatic companies are responsible for some increase in the population. Bombay City is a local centre for the production of Indian films.

(4) In most cases otherwise where there is a considerable difference between the 1921 and the 1931 figures and where faulty enumeration is not the cause the reason must be ascribed to the business and trade depression.

Four statements have been prepared to demonstrate clearly (1) the relative importance of each sub-class of occupation in Bombay ; (2) the chief items which contribute to the occupation of Industry in the City ; (3) the chief items which contribute to the occupation of Trade in the City ; and (4) the employments which employ individually more than 10,000 workers each. These four statements together give in brief compass a better idea of the occupational character of Bombay's population than many pages of the ordinary statistics. The statements are numbered below as 54, 55, 56 and 57.

**—DIAGRAM SHOWING THE GENERAL DISTRIBUTION OF—
—THE WORKING POPULATION BY OCCUPATION—**

**— BOMBAY CITY —
— 1931 —**



R.K.P.

S. P. Z. O. Panna, 1932.

STATEMENT No. 54.

Sub-Class.				Percent- age dis- tribution.	Figures in thousands.				
					Total.	Principal earners.		Working dependents.	
						Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1				2	3	4	5	6	7
Total	..	..	..	100	563	508	52	1	2
I	..	..	..	2	11	10	1	..	..
II	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..
III	..	..	..	31	176	154	22	..	..
IV	..	..	..	9	51	50	1	..	..
V	..	..	..	16	87	79	6	..	2
VI	..	..	..	2	9	9	..	..	..
VII	..	..	..	6	32	31	1	..	..
VIII	..	..	..	4	20	18	2	..	..
IX	..	..	..	..	2	2	..	..	..
X	..	..	..	7	40	34	6	..	..
XI	..	..	..	22	126	116	10	..	..
XII	..	..	..	1	7	4	2	1	..

The chief sources of occupation are seen to be (1) industry which employs 31 per cent. of the workers, (2) trade which employs 16 per cent., (3) unspecified occupations (which are mostly general undefined labour) which employ 22 per cent., and (4) transport which employs 9 per cent. About one in every three of Bombay's workers is employed in industrial occupation of one kind or another.

STATEMENT No. 55.

Industry.

Occupation.	Percentage to total earners and working dependents.	Workers of all kinds in hundreds			Chief contributory items—figures in hundreds.
		Persons.	Males.	Females.	
1	2	3	4	5	6
Textiles	66	1,165	997	168	Cotton ginning, cleaning and pressing (19); cotton spinning, sizing and weaving (1,131).
Hides, skins etc. ..	1	14	13	1	Working in leather (8); furriers and persons occupied with feathers (5).
Wool	4	64	62	2	Carpenters, turners and joiners (59); basket-makers etc. (5).
Metals	2	32	31	1	Blacksmiths (14); workers in other metals (13); workers in brass (3).
Ceramics .. ..	....	7	6	1	Potters and makers of earthenware (5); brick and tile-makers (1).
Chemical products ..	....	4	4	....	Other than manufacture of matches, aerated waters, vegetable oils and mineral oils (2).
Food	2	31	29	2	Butchers (10); sweetmeat and condiment-makers (5); toddy drawers (4); tobacco (3).
Dress and the toilet ..	14	248	227	21	Tailors (117); working and clearing (56); barbers (31); boot and shoe makers (37).
Furniture	1	12	12	....	Cabinet makers (10).
Building	2	34	34	....	Lime-burners, cement-workers etc. (34).
Construction of means of transport.	....	8	7	1	Persons engaged on motor-vehicles and cycles (6); ship-builders (2).
Production and transmission of physical Force.	1	12	12	....	Heat, light, electricity etc.
Miscellaneous and undefined.	7	133	113	20	Printers, engravers, book-binders etc. (22); makers of jewellery (23); scavenging (60).

It will be seen from the above that textile manufacture is the only important large-scale industry in the city. This employs about two out of every three persons engaged in industry. Most of the other industries are unorganised, individual and cottage industries, though a few factories of one kind or another exist. The second most important contributor to the industrial total is industry connected with dress and the toilet. But this means in general little more than the work of tailors, washers and cleaners, barbers, boot and shoe-makers. It is not industry in any modern large-scale sense. Save for its textile manufacture Bombay has really little claim to be called an industrial city. It is textile manufacture alone that puts it into the industrial class. In this respect it resembles Sholapur where

concentration on one form of industry has been carried to an even greater extent than has happened in Bombay.

STATEMENT No. 56.

Trade.

Occupation.	Percentage to total earners and working dependents.	Workers of all kinds in hundreds			Chief contributory items—figures in hundreds.
		Persons.	Males.	Females.	
1	2	3	4	5	6
Banks, establishments of credit etc.	4.0	37	36	1	Bank managers, money-lenders, exchange and insurance agents, money changers, brokers and their employees (37).
Brokerage, commission and export.	6.0	52	49	4	Group No. 116—Brokers, commission agents, warehouse owners etc. (52).
Trade in textiles ..	1.0	10	10	....	Group No. 117—Trade in piece-goods, wool, cotton, silk, hair and other textiles (10).
Trade in skins, leather and furs.	....	1	1	....	Group No. 118—Trade in skins, leather and furs, feathers, horns etc. (1).
Trade in wood ..	0.3	3	3	....	Group No. 119—Trade in wood (1). Group No. 122—Trade in thatches etc. (1).
Trade in metals ..	0.4	4	4	....	Group No. 123—Trade in metals, machinery, knives, tools etc. (4).
Trade in pottery, bricks and tiles.	....	1	1	....	Group No. 121—Trade in pottery, bricks and tiles (1).
Trade in chemical products.	1.0	6	6	....	Group No. 125—Drugs, dyes, paints, petroleum, explosives etc. (6).
Hotels, cafés and restaurants.	12.0	102	94	8	Group No. 126—Vendors of wine, liquors etc. (7); owners and managers of hotels, cook-shops, serais etc. (91).
Trade in foodstuffs ..	14.5	120	90	27	Group No. 129—Grain and pulse dealers (8). Group No. 130—Dealers in sweetmeats (19). Group No. 135—Dealers in tobacco (37). Group No. 134—Dealers in foodstuffs (28).
Trade in clothing and toilet articles.	2.0	21	17	4	Group No. 138—Trade in ready-made clothing and other articles of dress and the toilet (21).
Trade in furniture ..	0.4	4	4	....	Group No. 139—Trade in furniture, carpets, curtains and bedding (2).
Trade in building materials.					
Trade in means of transport.	0.4	4	4	....	Group No. 142—Dealers and hirers of mechanical transport, motors, cycles etc. (2). Group No. 143—Dealers in carriages, carts, boats, etc. (2).
Trade in fuel ..	0.5	5	5	....	Group No. 145—Dealers in fire-wood, charcoal, coal etc. (5).

Occupation.	Percentage to total earners and working dependents.	Workers of all kinds in hundreds			Chief contributory items—figures in hundreds.
		Persons.	Males.	Females.	
1	2	3	4	5	6
Trade in articles of luxury etc.	1.0	10	9	1	Group No. 146—Dealers in precious stones, jewellery etc. (4). Group No. 147—Dealers in common bangles, beads, necklaces etc. (3). Group No. 148—Publishers, book-sellers, stationers etc. (2).
Trade, other sorts	55.5	483	456	27	Group No. 150—General store-keepers, shopkeepers otherwise unspecified (389). Group No. 151—Itinerant traders, pedlars and hawkers etc. (76).

The above statement shows the chief items in the trade occupation of the City. It will be noted that trade in foodstuffs, and hotels, cafés, restaurants and eating houses are the most important single items, employing between them about one in four of the total population employed in trade. Trade, "other sorts", is a composite miscellaneous group in which more than half the traders in the city are classified. The chief contributors to the total are general store and shopkeepers not otherwise defined and itinerant traders, pedlars and hawkers, the numbers of whom will probably surprise most readers.

STATEMENT NO. 57.

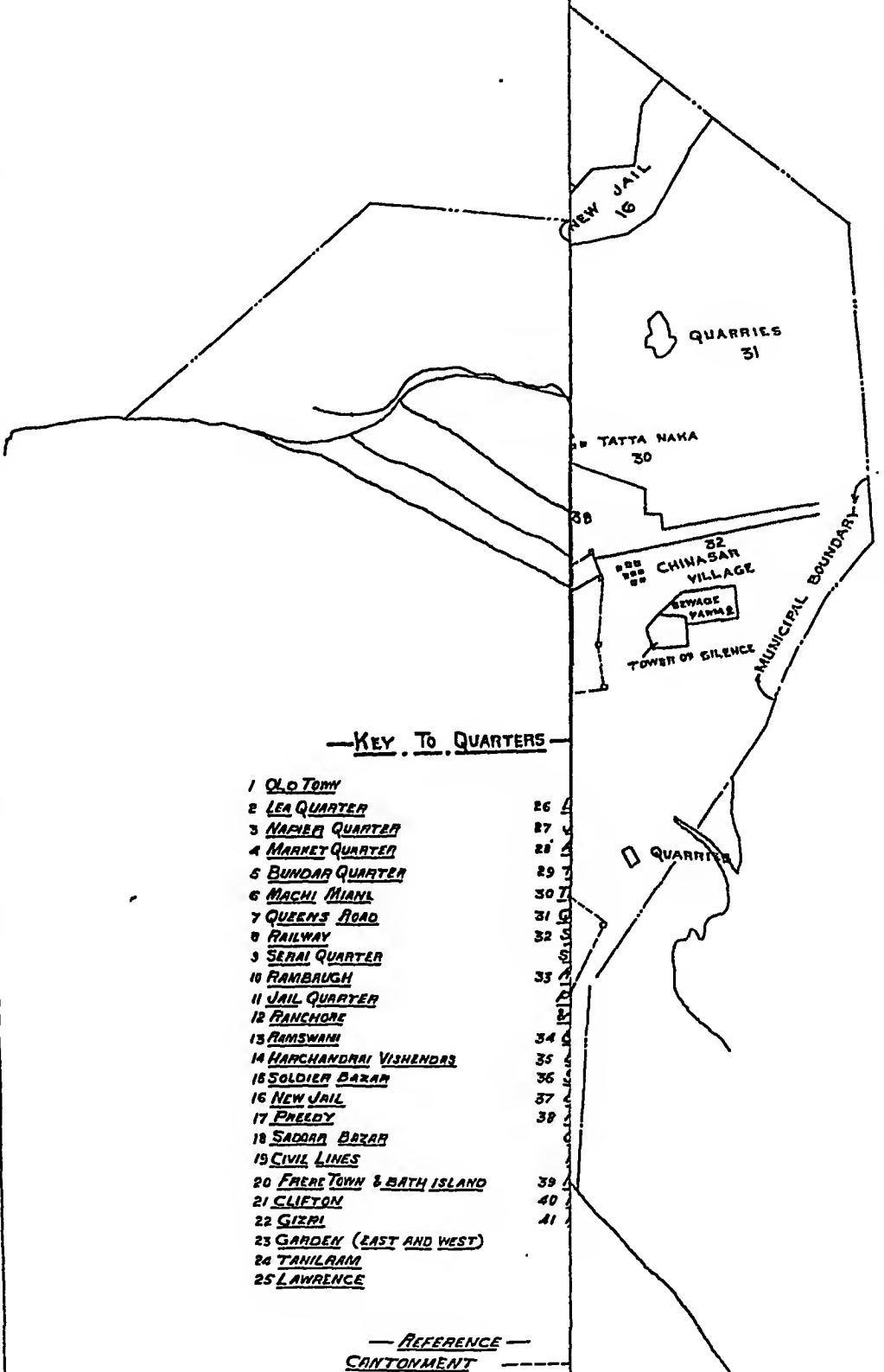
Occupations employing more than 10,000 workers of all kinds.

Group No.	Occupation.	Workers following occupation.	Proportion per mille to total following occupations of all classes.
1	2	3	4
43	Cotton spinning, sizing and weaving	113,085	201
191	Labourers and workmen otherwise unspecified	61,956	110
189	Cashiers, accountants, book-keepers, clerks and other employees in unspecified offices and warehouses and shops	54,428	93
187	Other domestic service	38,893	69
150	General store-keepers, shopkeepers otherwise unspecified	38,851	69
161	Municipal and other local (not village) service	26,848	48
102	Ship-owners, boat-owners, and their employees; officers, mariners etc., ship-brokers, boatmen and tow-men.	14,254	26
83	Tailors, milliners, dress-makers and darners	11,666	21
112	Railway employees of all kinds, other than coolies	10,152	18

The above statement shows the occupations employing more than 10,000 persons each.

Only group 43 has any claim to be called organized large-scale production by factory methods. Groups 102 and 112 are of course dependent on the organisation by modern methods of great systems of sea and land transport. But Bombay is far from being a city of the type that London is, with a vast variety of organised industry. It is a city which combines the textile specialisation of Manchester (without its imposing array of diverse modern industry) with the commercial and shipping characteristics of Liverpool. The prosperity of Bombay therefore rests upon two foundations (1) the power of its cotton mills to supply the cloth that India wants and to withstand competition from rivals in India and outside it and (2) the maintenance of the import and export trade. The last ten years have shown that in both respects Bombay is more than vulnerable.

ROUGH



CHAPTER III—KARACHI CITY.

I. INTRODUCTORY.

This is the second occasion on which any attempt has been made to give special Census statistics for Karachi. In the 1921 Census volume of the Cities of the Bombay Presidency Karachi received special attention for the first time. The lines followed in the present report are largely those laid down by Mr. Sedgwick in 1921. Karachi is a most irregularly shaped city which appears to be continually undergoing changes of area. No adequate map of the entire Census area is available. The map which appears in the present volume may be considered, however, to be reasonably accurate in essentials, though from a cartographical point of view it is little more than a sketch. In Bombay City wards and sections have been permanently fixed. But in Karachi a similar practice does not seem to have been adopted. Very possibly the expanding nature of the city and its form of development may make it troublesome at this stage to fix wards and sections as Bombay has done. From a Census point of view, however, the indeterminateness is unsatisfactory. Karachi is an area where there is much more space for development and much more partially-occupied land immediately surrounding developed areas than is the case with any of the other cities of the Presidency. Mr. Sedgwick said in 1921 "Karachi is a mushroom city, ever expanding over a tract of sand, its edges submerged for extensive distances to different depths at different states of the tide. There is a complicated cantonment boundary in the heart of the municipal area, a second smaller cantonment at Manora, several outlying places like Baba and Bhit, of undefined extent and only partially under municipal control, and numerous distant patches of irregular shape and size, like the municipal quarries." This description has still a good deal of truth though it is hardly true to say any longer that Karachi is a mushroom city. It is now well on the way to permanent settlement as a large and well-laid-out city containing within its limits very extensive areas of sparsely populated land. As Karachi develops it is likely to fill up these sparsely populated areas with an increasing population. But the present character of the city produces differences in the density of population in its various parts which finds no counterpart in any of the other cities of the Presidency. There have been very considerable changes in various sections of the city since 1921 and these changes, which are important for Census purposes, will be commented upon in a later section of this chapter.

2. THE ENUMERATION AND ITS RESULTS.

In the following areas, though within municipal limits, the population was enumerated under the supervision of the officers shown below.

STATEMENT NO. 1.

Name of area.	Enumerated by
1	2
The Railway area and platform enumeration ..	By the Divisional Superintendent, N.-W. Railway.
Maurypur and boats leaving Maurypur ..	Chief Engineer, Karachi Port Trust.
Islands within Municipal area and portions of floating population.	Superintendent of Salt Revenue.
Portion of floating population ..	Collector of Customs.
Portion of floating population ..	Deputy Conservator, Karachi Port Trust.
Portion of floating population ..	Principal Officer, Mercantile Marine Department.

Note.—The rest of the Municipal area was enumerated by the Municipality.

The enumeration of the population in cantonment areas was carried out by the cantonment authorities. At this Census the arrangements made for Census enumeration were quite satisfactory and showed a great improvement over

the arrangements made in 1921. The results which might have been expected to follow from this increase in Census efficiency were however off-set to some extent by the civil disobedience movement, which affected chiefly the quarters named Old Town, Runchore, Ramaswami and portions of the quarters called Jail, Market and Sadar Bazaar. About 1,500 persons evaded enumeration and Census books pertaining to three blocks were lost. (*Vide* the Chief Officer's Report printed as Appendix B to this Volume.)

The statement below shows the result of the Census of the Karachi Municipal area and of Karachi City as a whole in 1931 and at five previous Censuses.

STATEMENT No. 2.

Year.					Karachi City.	Per cent. rise.	Karachi Municipal area.	Per cent. rise.
1					2	3	4	5
1931	..	..	..	..	265,565	22·4	247,791	22·4
1921	..	..	..	..	216,883	42·8	201,691	43·5
1911	..	..	..	..	151,903	30·2	140,511	38·5
1901	..	..	..	..	116,683	10·9	108,641	10·6
1891	..	..	..	..	105,199	43·0	98,195	45·0
1881	..	..	..	..	73,560	..	68,332	..

The rise in population from 1881 to 1931 has been 261 per cent. for the Municipal area and 262·6 per cent. for Karachi City as a whole. These are very remarkable figures and the increase in the size of Karachi in fifty years must be characterised as one of the most striking features of the Census history of the Bombay Presidency. In the Municipal area's population in 1931, 54 persons from extra-municipal limits have been included. But the enumeration has been allowed to stand as the difference is trivial.

3. UNITS FOR WHICH THE FIGURES ARE PRESENTED.

Much of what Mr. Sedgwick said in 1921 on this subject is still true. Those interested are referred to section 2 on page 69 of the Census of India, Volume IX, Part I, 1921. At this Census however an attempt has been made to ascertain and record the area of the various quarters of the city. Changes which have occurred in quarters since the 1921 Census are shown in the remarks which follow.

“Lea” is a new quarter altogether and comprises a portion of Lyari. Riverbed and developed since the last Census. Queen's Road East and West two separate quarters at the last Census stood this time divided into three quarters—(1) Queen's Road, (2) Railway and (3) Railway area including City Bunder, Cantonment Stations, Reception and Pump Yard and Platform population. Bunker Island is altogether a new quarter. Harachandrai Vishandas is a new quarter coming into existence out of the area of the Police lines transferred to the Municipality. The quarters Frere Town, Bath Island, Clifton and Ghizri are parts of Old Frere Town. Jamshed is a name given to a quarter newly formed of the area transferred to the Municipality from Cantonment, so also is the Artillery Madani. The Lyari is a portion of the area of the quarter ‘Scattered Hamlets’ which has since developed into a new quarter; so also are Tatta, Naka, Gadh Village and ‘Labour Corps’. The quarter known as ‘Bunker Island’ has disappeared this time altogether.”

4. BIRTHPLACE.

The Karachi City population shows a marked degree of cosmopolitanism but it differs very considerably in this respect from Bombay. In Bombay a minority of the population is home-born. In Karachi the majority of the population is home-born. This makes it in character a city of a different kind from Bombay. Bombay is essentially a place populated by strangers who remain for the working period of their lives there and then return to their native places. Karachi is a city built up round a solid core of home-born and Sind-born population who make their permanent home in the City. Karachi, unlike Bombay, cannot be described as an industrial city and the main stimulus to the immigration of strangers from distant parts is absent. Karachi is essentially a trading town with an important entrepot trade. Towns of such a type tend to show characteristics differing considerably from those of towns of the accentuated industrial type. The large cosmopolitan population of Karachi is concerned mostly in business connected with the receipt and forwarding of goods and with the handling of merchandise at docks and emporia. There are thus two main types of Karachi's cosmopolitan immigrants; the first is concerned with the administrative side of trade and the second consists of a general labouring class, differing in essentials very little from general labouring classes in other large cities. All cities offer many opportunities for general and casual labour and Karachi is no exception. A trading town also tends to attract dealers and merchants from many different localities. It will thus be apparent that, despite its cosmopolitanism, Karachi is not to be compared in this respect with Bombay. While the great development which Karachi has witnessed in the last half century is to be ascribed to the expansion of trade, and largely export trade, the home-born population has taken its fair share of this and has not been swamped, as in Bombay it has been, by an immigrant population coming from many parts of India in great numbers. Karachi in fact at present occupies a position midway between a city of the Bombay type and a town of the kind that Poona (City Municipality) is to-day. It is not likely to change to the Bombay type unless it develops organised large-scale industry requiring the immediate influx of able-bodied workers from areas that are able to supply them.

The statement No. 3, which follows, shows the composition of the population of Karachi City according to the Census returns of birthplace.

STATEMENT No. 3.

Region of Birth.							Proportion per 1,000 of the whole population.	Number of females per 1,000 males in the persons born in each region.
1							2	3
Karachi district	..	..	..	..	..	....	480	752
All other Sind districts	..	..	..	..	..	....	145	637
Punjab and Delhi	..	..	..	..	..	....	84	431
United Provinces	..	..	..	..	..	....	43	402
Central Division	..	..	..	..	..	....	33	479
Northern Division	..	..	..	..	..	....	28	713
Ratnagiri	..	..	..	..	..	....	13	431
N.-W. F. Province	..	..	..	..	..	....	8	341
Bengal	..	..	..	..	..	....	5	404
Western India States Agency	..	..	..	..	..	....	3	124
Europe	..	..	..	..	..	....	3	353
Baluchistan	..	..	..	..	..	....	1	324
French and Portuguese Settlements in India	..	..	..	..	..	....	1	33
Rajputana	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	347
Other Asiatic Countries	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	1,173
Elsewhere	..	..	..	..	..	....	151	421

It will be noted how high a proportion of the Karachi population is supplied by Karachi district and by Sind generally. The ratio of females to males in the Karachi population differs remarkably from the Bombay City ratio and tends to confirm the view that much of the migration to Karachi is of the permanent type, which is what one would expect when the essentially non-industrial character of the city is borne in mind. In Karachi City nearly 60 per cent. of the population is "home-born," meaning by that Sind-born and only 40 per cent. of the population comes from outside Sind. The 1931 Census figures offer marked contrast with the 1921 Census figures. There is little doubt that the 1931 Census enumeration has been better and more efficient than the 1921 figures and that it provides a much truer picture of the composition of Karachi's population. In 1921 there must have been much inefficient enumeration and wilful omission in returning correct places of birth.

5. RELIGION.

The religious composition of Karachi follows the conditions prevalent in the Sind towns and is markedly different from those prevailing in the small villages and hamlets. In the Sind towns the Hindu population is usually at least equal to the Muslim, whereas in the villages the Muslims usually outnumber the Hindus by three to one. In Sind the Hindu is essentially a town-dweller and the Muslim primarily an agriculturist living outside towns in hamlets, "tandas", and the fields. This point has been made very clear in the Bombay Presidency Census Report, 1931, to which those interested in the subject may be referred. In Karachi the Hindu and Muslim populations are nearly evenly balanced though this Census the balance has shifted slightly in favour of Muslims, a result that may however have been contributed to by civil disobedience amongst sections of the Hindu population of Karachi. The statement (No. 4) below shows the religious composition of Karachi's population at the last two Censuses :—

STATEMENT No. 4.

Religion.						Number per 1,000 of the whole population of the City.	
						1931	1921
Hindu	..	..	..	..	..	457	464
Muslim	..	..	..	..	..	466	463
Jain	..	..	..	..	..	3	5
Zoroastrian	..	..	..	..	..	13	13
Christian	..	..	..	..	..	49	44
Sikh	..	..	..	..	..	8	7
Jew	..	..	..	..	..	3	3
Other Religions	..	..	..	..	..	1	1

This statement shows an improvement in the Muslim and Christian ratios and a fall in the Hindu ratio. None of the other religions are numerically of sufficient importance to warrant remarks on the changes in ratio. Mr. Sedgwick remarked in 1921 : "The regional distribution of religions within the city is very irregular. The outlying portions are predominantly Muslim, the inner (Old Town) region predominantly Hindu and the Cantonment and Sadar Bazaar region cosmopolitan." This is still true; but Karachi is lucky in not exhibiting in so acute a form the localisation of religion which prevails in Bombay in respect of Hindus and Muslims, a condition of things that has been commented upon in this report with reference to the risk of disturbances to law and order. In the statement

(No. 5) given below the religious composition of quarters and other Census units is shown for the 1931 Census.

. STATEMENT NO. 5.

Quartor or other Census Units.	Total population for reference.	Number per 1,000 who are		
		Hindu.	Muslim.	Other Religions.
		3	4	5
Old Town	8,830	930	68	2
Lea	934	928	43	20
Napier	10,103	710	285	5
Market	6,745	807	188	5
Bunder	3,353	882	108	10
Queen's Road	153	641	111	248
Railway	358	662	263	75
Serai	13,087	795	180	25
Rambaugh	11,883	774	171	55
Jail	7,708	751	217	32
Runchore	24,924	726	226	48
Ramswami	7,038	780	122	98
Preedy	1,798	374	157	469
Civil Lines	4,432	539	219	242
Frere Town and Bath Island	2,256	518	187	295
Clifton	422	555	372	73
Lawrence	10,277	600	351	49
Jamshed	2,170	792	48	160
Artillery Maidan	554	412	213	375
Bunker Island	4	750	250	....
Drigh Road	22	682	318	....
Karachi Cantonment	6,240	362	160	478
Manora	2,018	552	348	100

6. AGE, SEX AND CIVIL CONDITION.

The age distribution of Karachi is distinctly of the City type but it is not in this respect so abnormal as the age distribution of Bombay. The reason why this should be so has been explained above in section 4. The ratio of males in the active working periods is not so high as in Bombay, and the ratio of females is higher than in Bombay. This is in consonance with the view that more of the inhabitants of Karachi are permanently resident in it. The real city character of the age and sex distribution is however apparent from the low female ratios in the 25 to 45 years age-groups. A point of interest is that the female ratio is higher than the male for the four lowest age-groups. This was so in 1921 for the three lowest age-groups. But whereas the female ratio in 1921 for the 10 to 15 years age-group was 97 per mille, it has risen to 107 in 1931. It is difficult to form conclusions from the improvement in the female ratio in the four lowest age-groups. In the absence of vital statistics it would be unsafe to conclude that there has been a definite improvement in female mortality up to the age of 20. It may be so, but the Census figures require checking against the vital statistics, which cannot be done in the present report. As far as the 1931 Census figures go, they would seem to suggest an improvement in both male and female ratios up to the age of 20 years.

STATEMENT No. 6.

Age-period							Number per 1,000.			Number of females per 100 males.
							Persons.	Males.	Females.	
0-5	..	..	..	..	..	139	117	169	121
5-10	..	..	..	..	..	114	104	127	86
10-15	..	..	..	..	..	100	96	107	79
15-20	..	..	..	..	..	101	99	103	73
20-25	..	..	..	..	..	117	119	114	68
25-30	..	..	..	..	..	108	118	91	56
30-35	..	..	..	..	..	95	108	78	51
35-40	..	..	..	..	..	69	78	57	51
40-45	..	..	..	..	..	53	59	45	55
45-50	..	..	..	..	..	36	37	33	63
50-55	..	..	..	..	..	26	27	26	69
55-60	..	..	..	..	..	16	15	17	81
60-65	..	..	..	..	..	13	12	14	67
65-70	..	..	..	..	..	5	4	5	86
70 and over	..	..	..	..	..	8	7	11	113
Total (whole population)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	71

As remarked in the 1921 Census report Karachi marries late. This is due partly to early marriage in Sind not being so common as it is in the rest of the Presidency and partly to the effect of city life, with its keen struggle to raise the standard of living among city workers, in postponing marriage till a satisfactory economic condition has been reached. The statement (No. 7) below shows the position in respect of early marriage in Karachi in 1931. The corresponding figures for Poona Municipality are added for comparison.

STATEMENT No. 7.

Total number of females.	Age-group.	Population.	Married or widowed.					Percentage of column 4 to column 3.
1	2	3	4					5
102,739	0-5	17,348	Married	..	..	..	30	0.17
			Widowed	..	..	..	9	0.05
	5-10	13,032	Married	..	..	..	640	4.9
			Widowed	..	..	..	16	0.12
	10-15	11,005	Married	..	..	..	2,045	18.6
			Widowed	..	..	..	44	0.39
76,117	Poona Municipality.							
	0-5	10,534	Married	..	..	..	87	0.8
			Widowed	..	..	..	8	0.08
	5-10	8,535	Married	..	..	..	850	10.0
			Widowed	..	..	..	28	0.3
	10-15	8,025	Married	..	..	..	2,072	25.8
			Widowed	..	..	..	55	0.7

The following statement (No. 8) shows in thousands the numbers of persons unmarried, married and widowed in Karachi for the various age-groups.

STATEMENT No. 8.

	Age-group.				Unmarried.		Married.	Widowed.
	1				2	3	4	
All Ages	113	115	19
0-5	34	..	..
5-10	27	1	..
10-15	22	3	..
15-20	12	12	1
20-25	9	19	1
25-30	4	22	1
30-35	2	20	2
35-40	1	14	2
40-45	1	10	2
45-50	6	2
50 and over	1	9	8

7. LITERACY.

Literacy in Karachi as revealed by the 1931 Census is shown in the following statement (No. 9).

STATEMENT No. 9.

Unit and community.	Number per mille who are			
	Literate.		Literate in English.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5
Whole city	287	115	137	35
Hindu	365	137	169	10
Muslim	146	32	49	4
Christian	671	599	591	445

Literacy in a trading city like Karachi would be expected to be high. It would be much higher than it is if the Muslim population did not form so large a proportion of the city's population. Education amongst Muslims is still very much behind that amongst Hindus. The standard of literacy in English amongst Hindus is high. This is not surprising. Karachi attracts large numbers of the student class. Muslims in Karachi in general are drawn mostly from the labouring, artisan and small-trading class, which so far in Sind shows considerable resistance to education. The standard of literacy amongst females remains regrettably low, except

in the case of Christians. The 1931 Census figures show considerable improvement over the 1921 figures as the statement given below shows.

Males only.						1921	1931
Whole city	..	..	..	..	..	268	287
Hindu	..	..	..	..	..	335	365
Muslim	..	..	..	..	..	131	146
Christian	..	..	..	..	..	639	671
The comparative figures for English literacy are :—							
Whole city	..	..	..	..	..	106	137
Hindu	..	..	..	..	..	110	159
Muslim	..	..	..	..	..	34	49
Christian	..	..	..	..	..	567	591

8. OCCUPATION AND INDUSTRIES.

The distribution of every 1,000 of the population into workers and dependents is as follows :—

Workers.		Dependents (both sexes).
Males	Females	
281	35	684

The difference between Karachi and Bombay in this respect is striking. In Bombay a much larger proportion of the population consists of workers. (See page 46 of the present Report.) Nothing could show more clearly the non-industrial character of Karachi. Comparison with the 1921 figures is not easy on account of the changes in Census classification of workers. The small proportion of female workers in Karachi is noteworthy. This is due largely to the fact that in Sind women do not normally "work" in the Census sense of the word. The large numbers of Muslims of course contribute to this result. But the Hindu population is mostly connected with trade, in which women do not usually work. The Census results are therefore largely what would be expected in the circumstances. But it is interesting comparing Karachi conditions in this respect with conditions in Gujarat, of which statistics are given in the Bombay Presidency Report.

The following statement (No. 10) shows the distribution of every 1,000 workers (principal earners and working dependents) by sub-classes for the last two Censuses :—

STATEMENT No. 10.

Sub-Class.	Occupation.						1931	1921
I	Exploitation of animals and vegetation	..	..	..	..	..	47	54
II	Exploitation of minerals	..	..	..	..	..	3	1
III	Industry	..	..	..	..	..	189	175
IV	Transport	..	..	..	..	..	122	87
V	Trade	..	..	..	..	..	172	207
VI	Public Force	..	..	..	..	..	67	64
VII	Public Administration	..	..	..	..	..	42	46
VIII	Profession and Liberal Arts	..	..	..	..	..	68	45
IX	Persons living on their Income	..	..	..	..	..	8	6
X	Domestic Service	..	..	..	..	..	40	93
XI	Insufficiently Described Occupations	..	..	..	..	..	208	200
XII	Unproductive	..	..	..	..	..	34	22

It will be noted that the ratio of workers under trade is nearly as high as the ratio of workers under industry. This is in marked contrast to Bombay. The general decline in the ratios shown in the 1931 Census (where these are not due partly to changes in Census classification) may be held to reflect faithfully the decline in business caused by the trade slump. An exporting city like Karachi would naturally be greatly affected by a decline in the volume of business and trade transactions. One result of such a phenomenon is of course to decrease the proportion of workers to non-workers. During a slump there are fewer persons actually earning a living but the same numbers of mouths have to be fed.

The two statements which follow show the main features of Karachi's industry and trade.

STATEMENT No. 11.

Industry —(Total following occupation in hundreds).

Industry	159	
Textiles	14	(mostly handloom and small-scale).
Hides, skins, etc.	11	
Wood	23	(of these, 21 carpenters).
Metals	8	(of these, 7 blacksmiths).
Ceramics	1	
Food industries	14	(various small-scale, butchers, sweetmeat makers).
Dress and toilet	31	(of these, 11 tailors, etc., and 13 washers).
Furniture	2	
Building	11	
Production and transmission of physical force	1	
Miscellaneous and undefined industries.	35	(of these, 25 scavengers).

It is obvious from the above that organised industry is of practically no importance in Karachi. In fact in respect of industry Karachi does not differ in essentials from the typical small Indian town.

STATEMENT No. 12.

Trade.

Item.	Number in hundreds.	Chief contributory items (figures in hundreds).
1	2	3
Trade	148	
Banking, establishments of credit, exchange and insurance.	21	Group No. 115. Bank managers, money-lenders, exchange and insurance agents, etc. (21).
Brokerage, commission and export	8	Group No. 116. Brokers, commission agents, commercial travellers, etc. (8).
Textiles	1	Group No. 117. Piece-goods, wool, etc. (1).
Skins, leather and furs	6	Group No. 118. Skins, etc. (6).
Pottery, bricks and tiles	5	Group No. 121. Pottery, bricks and tiles (5).
Hotels, cafés and restaurants, etc.	26	Group No. 127. Managers and owners of hotels, cafés, etc. (23).
Foodstuffs	37	Group No. 133. Fodder, etc. (12). Group No. 130. Sweetmeats, sugar, etc. (6). Group No. 135. Tobacco (4).
Clothing and toilet articles	1	Group No. 138. Ready-made clothing, etc., other articles of dress (1).
Furniture	1	Group No. 140. Hardware, porcelain, crockery, etc. (1).
Means of transport	6	Group No. 143. Carriages, carts, etc. (6).
Other sorts	31	Group No. 150. Shopkeepers and shopkeepers, etc. (31).

CHAPTER IV—OTHER CITIES.

POONA.

1. INTRODUCTORY.

Poona as a city has been dealt with in the 1931 Census exactly as in 1921 (*vide* map attached). It is unnecessary to repeat here what Mr. Sedgwick wrote in 1921. Readers who are interested may be referred to the Census of India, 1921, Volume IX, pages 74 and 75. The major unit for Census purposes taken as the City of Poona has been called "Greater Poona". Greater Poona comprises five distinct areas of jurisdiction, namely Poona City Municipality, Poona Suburban Municipality, Poona Cantonment, Kirkee Cantonment and Poona Suburbs. The map will show the limits of these units. The 1931 Census enumeration of these units was as under :—

Greater Poona.					Population.
1.	Poona City Municipality	..	..	..	162,901
2.	Poona Suburban Municipality	..	..	..	16,676
3.	Poona Cantonment	..	..	..	35,807
4.	Kirkee Cantonment	..	..	..	16,302
5.	Poona Suburbs	..	..	..	18,501
Total population					250,187

The detailed Census of the Poona Suburbs is as follows.

STATEMENT No. 1.

Sub-unit						Population.		
						Persons.	Males.	Females.
1						2	3	4
Parvati	..	..	..	..	..	366	215	151
Bhamburda	..	..	..	..	..	1,316	766	550
(i) Agricultural College	..	..	..	..	..	520	376	144
(ii) Station	..	..	..	..	..	195	115	80
(iii) Remainder	..	..	..	..	..	601	275	326
Manjri	..	..	..	..	..	537	262	275
Vanavdi (Wanowri)	..	..	..	..	..	2,045	1,039	1,006
Bopodi (including Kirkee Station)	..	..	..	..	..	3,240	1,771	1,469
Ghorpadi (Ghorpuri) including Station	..	..	..	..	..	3,873	1,908	1,965
Yeravda	..	..	..	..	..	6,530	4,945	1,585
(i) Reformatory	..	..	..	..	..	303	248	55
(ii) Mental Hospital	..	..	..	..	..	1,611	904	707
(iii) Central Prison	..	..	..	..	..	4,047	3,405	552
(iv) Remainder	..	..	..	..	..	569	298	271
Yerandavana	..	..	..	..	..	279	161	118
Aundh (Government House only)	..	..	..	..	..	315	161	154
Total suburbs	..	..	..	..	..	18,501	11,228	7,273

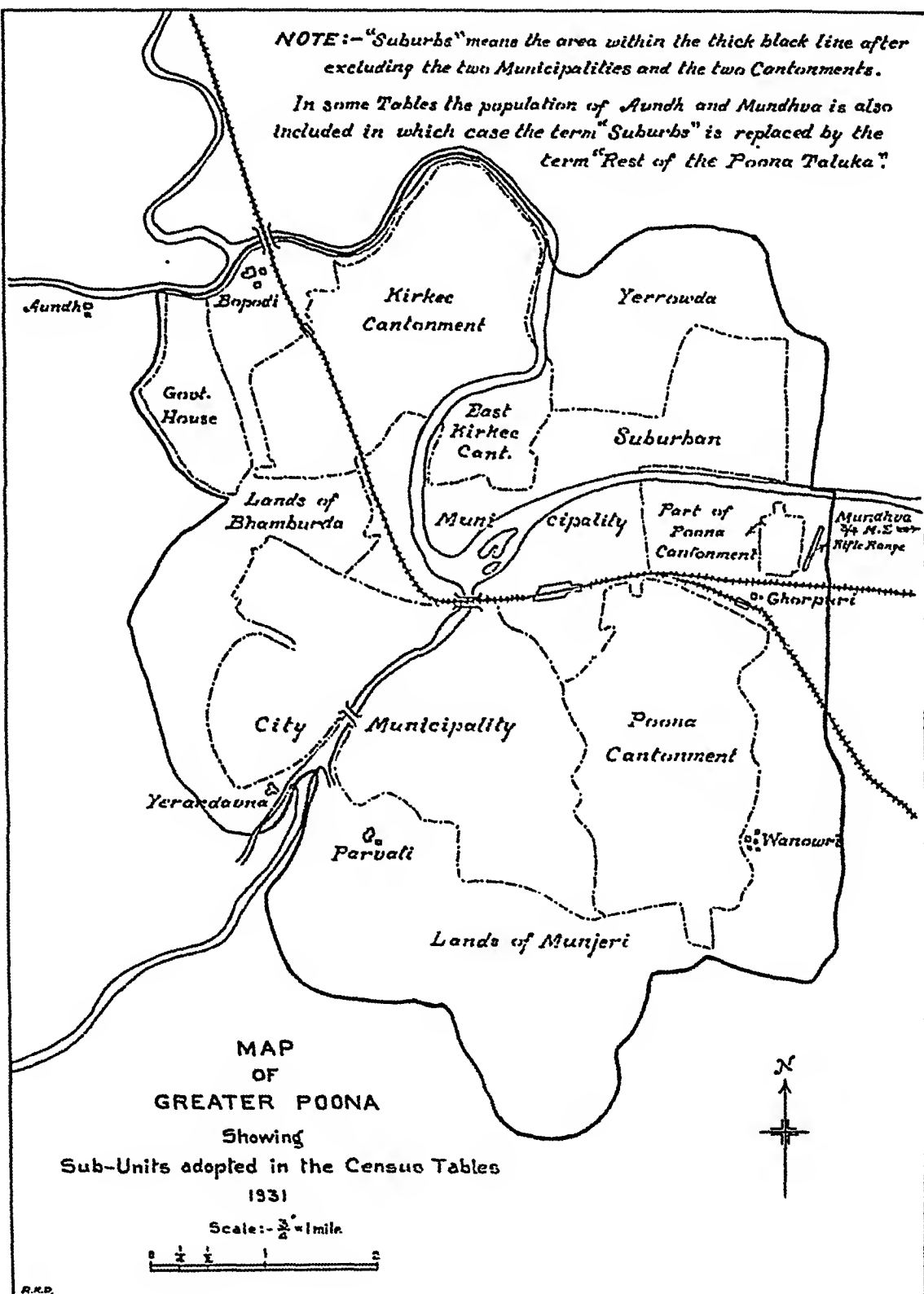
Poona Taluka includes the abovementioned units, Aundh (excluding Government House) and Mundhwa village. The population on running trains enumerated

6005

79168

NOTE:- "Suburbs" means the area within the thick black line after excluding the two Municipalities and the two Cantonments.

In some Tables the population of Aundh and Mundhva is also included in which case the term "Suburbs" is replaced by the term "Rest of the Poona Taluka".



at the railway station of Poona has been included in the population of Poona Taluka. The population of Poona Taluka is shown in the following statement.

STATEMENT No. 2.

Unit.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4
Greater Poona	250,187	138,130	112,048
Aundh, excluding Government House	1,816	978	838
Mundhwa, including Madapsar Station	3,808	2,011	1,797
Running train population enumerated at Poona Station	192	103	20
Total, Poona Taluka	250,003	141,291	114,712

City Tables I, II and III relate to "Greater Poona". Table VI, Part I and VII, Part I relate to Poona Taluka. Tables IV and V relate to the following units : namely (1) Poona City Municipality, (2) Poona Suburban Municipality, (3) Poona Cantonment, (4) Kirkee Cantonment, (5) The rest of Poona Taluka. The reason for this diversity of treatment of Census units is explained thus. Poona Taluka constituted a separate Census charge and the slips for the whole charge were taken out simultaneously for sorting for the various tables prepared in the Abstraction Office. It was subsequently found to be difficult weeding out slips relating to Aundh and Mundhwa and obtaining separate information for the Poona Suburbs only. Where therefore separate information had to be taken out it was taken out for "the rest of Poona Taluka", which appellation displaced the term "Suburbs".

2. BIRTHPLACE.

Mr. Sedgwick remarked in 1921 "In the matter of birthplace Poona is not a particularly cosmopolitan place. Poona City Municipality is essentially old fashioned and is simply the hub of Maharashtra. Very few strangers from other parts of India will be found there. In the Cantonments and Suburban Municipality, on the contrary, conditions are more mixed and the Madras and Pathan is a common feature. The birthplace figures were, however, tabulated for the City as a whole ; and the influence of the old fashioned City Municipal area, which alone contributes considerably more than half the total population of Greater Poona, gives an impression of homogeneity in the population which a casual visitor to the Cantonment bazaar might consider misleading." "Poona City" as a Census unit is a very heterogeneous structure. It consists of four utterly diverse elements (1) the old Maratha capital intensely conscious of Maratha history, (2) cantonment areas and a civil station with the usual mixed population found in such localities, (3) a residential suburban area of biggish houses and bungalows, mostly in the Poona Suburban Municipality, and (4) a rural fringe outside the more or less thickly populated areas and possessing characteristics of rural rather than of urban life. In applying generalisations to "Poona City", as that term is employed in the Census, it is important to remember that the area is composed of parts of utterly different social and geographical character. What is true of the old City of Poona is not by any means true of localities having little affinity with it. The following statement (No. 3) shows the composition of Poona City according to the returns of birthplace recorded in the 1931 Census.

STATEMENT No. 3.

Region of Birth.	Proportion per 1,000 of the whole population.
Poona District	637
Bombay Presidency, including States and Agencies	251
Hyderabad State	23
Madras	16
Punjab	14

STATEMENT No. 3—*contd.*

Region of Birth.	Proportion per 1,000 of the whole population.
India, Unspecified	9
Europe, Unspecified	9
Rajputana	6
Central Provinces and Berar	5
United Provinces	4
Ajmere-Merwara	4
Other Asiatic Countries	3
French and Portuguese Settlements in India	3
United Kingdom and Ireland	3
Asia, Unspecified	3
Elsewhere	10

It will be obvious from the above that Poona City cannot properly be called cosmopolitan. By far the greater part of the population in the area is home-born. The non-home-born population is to be found mostly in the Cantonment areas. In the Poona Suburban Municipal area are found most of the foreign-born population. The Poona City Municipal area is populated mostly by persons born in the City or born in various parts of Maharashtra ; it contains numbers of students who have come to colleges for study and whose native places are in various parts of the Bombay Deccan. Poona City thus differs in essentials from Bombay and Karachi. If the cosmopolitan Cantonments and suburban area be excluded from consideration, Poona will be seen to conform to the typical mofussil town with most of its population stay-at-home and home-born, and not supported by any organised industries conducted on lines of large-scale production. Poona as contrasted with Bombay, and to a smaller extent with Karachi, is essentially a residential and administrative headquarters town, on which has been superimposed an important cantonment which has altered to some extent the original character of composition of the population.

3. SEX AND AGE.

STATEMENT No. 4.

Age-group.	Poona City Municipality.	Poona Suburban Municipality.	Poona and Kirkee Cantonment.	Rest of the Poona Taluka.
1	2	3	4	5
0—5	129	121	124	117
5—10	111	100	105	99
10—15	108	96	102	94
15—20	111	107	114	112
20—25	118	127	129	128
25—30	97	110	110	112
30—35	89	99	91	99
35—40	68	75	63	71
40—45	53	59	50	56
45—50	38	40	36	40
50—55	20	27	27	30
55—60	19	15	19	18
60—65	15	12	15	13
65—70	6	5	7	5
70 and over	9	7	8	6

The above statement (No. 4) gives the age distribution of every 1,000 of the population in each of the units forming Poona City. The Poona and Kirkee Cantonment unit is the most abnormal. This is of course due largely to the

presence of a military population, which is never typical of a natural age distribution, consisting as it does of a high concentration of males, often unmarried, in a few of the younger age-groups. The Poona City Municipality does not present any marked features of the city type of distribution. It is impossible without an elaborate analysis of the composition of the population in the various age-groups to draw any conclusions of value from disparities in the ratios at various ages in the different units. For instance, the high ratio of persons in the lowest age-group in Poona and Kirkee Cantonments is at first sight surprising. But analysis would probably disclose that the main contributors to this group must be the mixed population of servants, labourers and other kinds of miscellaneous campfollowers usually found in a cantonment. Similarly the general likeness in the ratios of the highest age-groups in all the units must be due to conditions in the case of old persons being virtually the same in all. In the case of a cantonment area it is easy to see why this should be so. The military population does not remain in a cantonment area till it dies of old age. In the case of the Poona Suburban Municipality the reason cannot be given without a detailed examination which a Census Report cannot make. But it seems probable that in the Poona Suburban Municipality there exists a fairly well-to-do and permanently settled population, which, in respect of longevity and habits, is not markedly different from that residing permanently in Poona City Municipal limits. The Census figures suggest many interesting questions which can best be considered along with a study of the vital statistics.

The following statement (No. 5) shows the proportion of females per 1,000 males.

STATEMENT No. 5.

Unit.					Females.
Poona City Municipality	..	..	..	..	877
Poona Suburban Municipality	..	..	..	..	740
Poona Cantonment	..	..	..	..	733
Kirkee Cantonment	..	..	..	..	610
Rest of Poona Taluka	..	..	..	..	697

This statement brings out more clearly the differences in the population composition of the various units. Poona City Municipality is clearly established as a typical residential area of permanent settlement. The Suburban Municipal area is less so; and the Cantonment areas still less so. The figures of the rest of Poona Taluka are puzzling. The low ratio of females can be understood only by a close examination of the population composition. It would on examination probably be found that the area is a jumble of miscellaneous units, many of them highly uncharacteristic of a normal population distribution, and the final figures represent merely the arithmetical averaging of divergent conditions which range from typical Deccan villages to aggregations of labourers and the kinds of population groupings that are found just outside a large town.

4. RELIGION.

The following statement shows the distribution of population of Poona by religion in the 1931 Census.

STATEMENT No. 6.

Religion.					Greater Poona.	Poona City Municipality.	Poona Suburban Municipality.	Both the Cantonments.	Suburbs.
Hindu	..	..	..	..	793	872	775	541	825
Muslim	..	..	..	..	116	93	116	190	109
Jain	..	..	..	..	13	12	6	19	2
Zoroastrian	..	..	..	..	13	1	23	48	12
Christian	..	..	..	..	60	18	76	188	49
Sikh	..	..	..	..	2	..	1	11	1
Jew	..	..	..	..	3	3	3	3	1
Other religions	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1

It will be noted that the Hindu predominance is greatest in the Poona City Municipal area.

5. OCCUPATION.

The following statement (No. 7) gives the distribution of every thousand workers (principal earners and working dependents) by sub-classes.

STATEMENT No. 7.

Sub-Class	I	..	Exploitation of animals and vegetation	..	..	88
..	II	..	Exploitation of minerals	..	..	....
..	III	..	Industry	..	..	211
..	IV	..	Transport	..	..	43
..	V	..	Trade	..	..	116
..	VI	..	Public Force	..	..	98
..	VII	..	Public Administration	..	..	87
..	VIII	..	Professions and liberal arts	..	..	61
..	IX	..	Persons living on their income	..	..	23
..	X	..	Domestic service	..	..	81
..	XI	..	Insufficiently described occupations	..	..	121
..	XII	..	Unproductive	..	..	71

Poona is not an industrial city. Industries show no great bias towards any one type. Textiles are unimportant and working in wood, metals, building, tailoring and other occupations of the small individual and non-factory type provide the majority of those engaged in industry with a living. In this respect Poona presents features similar to those prevailing in Karachi and quite dissimilar to those prevailing in Bombay. The Military Arsenal and Ammunition Factory at Kirkee is the only establishment employing a considerable number of workmen working under factory conditions. The number of persons shown as employed in Insufficiently Described Occupations has been returned at 9,815. Most of these must belong to the class of general labour for which there is some considerable demand in a place like Poona. The non-industrial character of Poona is proved by the fact that out of every 1,000 of the population there are only 258 male workers and 52 female workers as against 690 dependents.

2. SHOLAPUR.

1. INTRODUCTORY.

The Census city of Sholapur includes the Municipality and portions of Sholapur Revenue village lands not falling within the municipal boundary. Mr. Sedgwick remarked in 1921: "The city has gone through some vicissitudes in the way of ups and downs of population. The extraordinary drop in 1911 was due to the absence of people on account of plague. The population at the 1901 Census had been 75,288 and the 1911 Census showed a reduction to 61,345. In the 1911 Report it is mentioned that at a subsequent municipal Census taken after plague had subsided the population came out at over 89,000." The writer proceeded "It is probable that even this figure is a conservative estimate, many not having by then returned to their homes." In 1921 the population had increased to 119,581. At this Census the population has been returned at 144,654 persons, of whom 135,574 have been returned from the municipal area and 9,080 from the suburbs. The increase in population this Census is due to textile development and to the natural increase in population which has proved typical of the entire presidency during the last decade. Sholapur is a highly industrialised city in an area that sometimes suffers from drought and poor crops and it adjoins an area in the Nizam's dominions in which these conditions are more exaggerated than they are in the portion of Bombay Presidency immediately adjacent to Sholapur. The labour supply of Sholapur is drawn almost wholly from these areas and it is obvious that the two chief influences affecting the growth of the city are the prosperity or unsuccess of the cotton textile mills on

which so large a proportion of the city's inhabitants are dependent for a living, and the effect of bad seasons on the city's supply of labour. These two influences will sometimes be found to be at variance with each other. In addition, epidemics must always be a source of disturbance to a city like Sholapur dependent on a single industry and situated in a portion of the country where bad times come not infrequently and render the people therefore more liable to the ravages of disease. It is the interaction of these various influences that accounts for the up and down character of Sholapur's Census record. With the development of Indian textiles, such as seems likely to come about in the near future as India endeavours to supply from its own resources more of the cloth it requires, it is probable that Sholapur will continue to grow and it may grow considerably. The extent to which it is dependent on a single industry for its well being will, however, constitute a source of danger unless the economic life of the city is put eventually on a broader basis of industry and occupation.

2. BIRTHPLACE.

In the matter of birthplace Sholapur is not at all cosmopolitan. It draws its labour from its immediate neighbourhood. As that neighbourhood includes a portion of the Hyderabad State territory it is not surprising that a large proportion of the city's population should be returned as immigrants from that area. Actually the people are socially and racially of the same type, whether they come from the Sholapur district or from the Nizam's territory adjoining it.

STATEMENT No. 1.

Region of Birth.						Proportion per 1,000 of the whole population.
Sholapur district	..	..	..	..	..	687
Hyderabad State	..	..	..	..	..	182
Bombay Presidency (including Bombay States and Agencies).	..	..	..	..	..	108
Madras	..	..	..	..	..	11
Rajputana	..	..	..	..	..	5
United Provinces	..	..	..	..	..	1
Elsewhere	..	..	..	..	..	6

As compared with the 1921 Census figures the proportion of home borns (meaning by that persons returning birthplaces in Sholapur City and the rest of Sholapur district) has risen from 636 to 687, and the proportion of persons returning the Nizam's dominions as their birthplace has fallen from 249 to 182. The only other important source of labour supply is the Bombay States and Agencies near Sholapur district and racially and socially allied to it. Sholapur is in fact a typical mofussil town that has become excessively industrialised in the one large-scale organised industry of textiles and it draws its labour supply from the area that would in any case have supplied the city with labour, though not of course in the same quantity as it does now when there is a steady demand from the cotton textile mills.

3. RELIGION.

The religious composition of Sholapur is shown in the statement (No. 2) below. Sholapur is predominantly a Hindu town. As has happened elsewhere at this Census, the proportion of Hindus has fallen this Census and the proportion of Muslims has risen. Very possibly the civil disobedience movement may have contributed to this result.

STATEMENT No. 2.

Religion.						Number per 1,000 of the whole population of the city.	
						1931	1921
Hindu	..	..	..	..	..	770.4	786
Muslim	..	..	..	..	..	198.3	184
Jain	..	..	..	..	..	11.0	11
Zoroastrian	..	..	..	..	..	2.1	3
Christian	..	..	..	..	..	18.1	16
Other Religions	..	..	..	..	..	0.1	....

4. AGE, SEX AND CIVIL CONDITION.

The distribution of the population over the age-groups is as under :—

STATEMENT No. 3.

Age-group.	Number per 1,000.			Number of females per 100 males.
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	
1	2	3	4	5
0—5	143	134	153	100
5—10	117	115	119	91
10—15	110	109	112	91
15—20	108	104	114	96
20—25	116	114	118	91
25—30	95	101	89	78
30—35	81	90	73	72
35—40	63	69	55	70
40—45	50	53	46	76
45—50	36	36	36	87
50—55	27	26	28	94
55—60	20	19	21	99
60—65	17	15	18	104
65—70	7	6	7	100
70 and over	10	9	11	109
Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	

The following statement shows the number of persons married in the first four age-groups :—

0-5	396 (females 238)
5-10	1,953 (females 1,514)
10-15	4,147 (females 3,219)
15-20	9,978 (females 6,502)

It will be obvious from the above that there is a considerable amount of early marriage in Sholapur. The castes chiefly affected are Lingayats, Marathas and Kunbis, Mahars and Mangs.

5. LITERACY.

The following statement shows the extent of literacy in Sholapur in the 1931 Census.

Total population.	Literate.		Per mille.	Literate in English.		Per mille.
	Males.	Females.		Males.	Females.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
135,574	18,334	3,055	158	4,000	394	32

Sholapur has made much improvement in respect of literacy during the last decade. This is evident from the following :—

Comparative figures of literacy.

Religion.						Proportion per mille.			
						1921		1931	
						Literate.	Literate in English.	Literate.	Literate in English.
1						2	3	4	5
All Religions	..	..	..	..	..	107	21	158	32
Hindu	..	..	..	..	..	109	17	152	30
Muslim	..	..	..	..	..	112	8	123	13
Christian	..	..	..	..	..	551	244	540	238

The figures speak for themselves. Hindus, though behind Muslims in 1921, have made remarkable progress during the decade and have increased their number of literates from 109 to 152 per mille. English literacy also shows distinct improvement in this decade. Sholapur, unlike Bombay and Karachi, does not attract the student class and hence the figures in English literacy are not so striking. In short there is improvement in the literacy of all the communities except Christian, who have shown a slight decrease.

6. OCCUPATION AND INDUSTRY.

The total number of workers (principal earners and working dependents) returned in the 1931 Census was 54,938 and of non-working dependents 80,636 ; equivalent to 405 per mille and 595 per mille of the population respectively. It is interesting in this connection to compare Sholapur with Bombay, a large industrial town, Karachi a large commercial town, and Poona, a residential, administrative, military and educational centre. The statement below (No. 4) shows how the four cities differ in respect of the proportions of workers and non-workers. In industrial towns a larger proportion of the population is employed actively in earning a livelihood.

STATEMENT No. 4.

Class.						Distribution of 1,000 persons into workers and dependents.			
						Sholapur.	Bombay.	Karachi.	Poona.
						2	3	4	5
Workers, i.e. principal earners and working dependents	..				..	405	487	316	317
Non-working dependents	..	..	..		..	595	513	684	683

CHAPTER V—HOUSING IN BOMBAY CITY.

B—HOUSING STATISTICS.

1. INTRODUCTORY.

The previous history of these statistics and how and when they came to be included in the Census Citics Report for the Bombay Presidency have been explained in the Introductory section of Chapter VI of the Census of India, 1921, Volume IX, Part I. It is not therefore necessary to recapitulate these explanations here.

2. SYSTEM OF ENUMERATION AND COMPILATION.

The block lists and family registers, the two essential schedules for the abstraction of the statistics, were received from Bombay Municipality along with the enumeration books and dealt with in the abstraction office. After a general inspection of the documents it was first contemplated to abandon any idea of preparing the statistics because of the unsatisfactory manner in which the block lists and family registers were filled up, and it was impossible abstracting the information from the block lists and family registers alone. Later, however, it was suggested that as the enumeration books (general schedules) of the Census supplied information in respect of number of houses, the number of floors and rooms, and the number of persons actually enumerated as living in houses, the statistics could be taken out from the block lists, family registers and enumeration books used together. Great difficulty was, however, experienced by the abstraction office in compiling the tables in their present form. The statistics cannot, as they stand, be regarded as absolutely correct or exhaustive. They do however represent a serious attempt to make the best of the situation and within certain limits may be considered not unreasonably inaccurate. In any case they possess great sociological value whatever their statistical worth may be.

3. INSTRUCTIONS.

The following special instructions were issued to the abstraction office.

"The house list and the family register from which the information required for the housing tables is to be abstracted are most carelessly written and are incomplete in many cases. It will be seen that in many block books no figures have been recorded in column 6 of the house list and in columns 6, 7, 8, 9 and 11 of the family register. Figures of preliminary census have been given in column 10 here and there. We want figures of final census for Tables II, VIA and VII and these will have to be taken as regards each room from the enumeration schedules. Again you will find that all the schedules pertaining to one building are not arranged in serial order of the floor and rooms. You will have therefore to find out this information from the enumeration books and note it separately on a piece of paper and when the information of one house is thus fully obtained post it in the family register in respective columns left blank. This means that you will have to get the family register duly completed in all the particulars before striking out the totals and completing this information in your register. If in a few cases information is forthcoming already in the family registers, the same will have to be verified in the above manner. You must therefore be careful in combing out the requisite figures from the block book and for that purpose to strain every page of the enumeration schedules assiduously."

4. DIFFICULTIES ENCOUNTERED.

In his report, which has been printed as Appendix A at page 109 of the present volume, the Executive Health Officer, Bombay Municipality, who conducted the census operations in Bombay City, has described the difficulties with which Census operations had to contend in 1931. It is not surprising that the housing statistics should be incomplete. Furthermore the Census abstraction office was opened at a place other than Bombay soon after the actual date of the Census and this made more troublesome the task of filling in omissions and rectifying mistakes. The abstraction office, despite these difficulties, made use of all figures obtainable directly and indirectly with the result that the tables as finally compiled do afford valuable material for statistical examination and comment.

5. STATISTICAL TABLES OF HOUSING.

The housing statistics are contained in the following Tables printed at the end of this volume :—

Table I—General classification of buildings by uses.

Table II—Classification of rooms by number of floors.

Table III—Residential buildings classified according to the number of tenements contained in each.

Table IV—Classification of residential buildings by the number of occupants.

Table V—Distribution of persons by rooms.

Table VI-A—Tenements by rooms and population.

Table VI-B—Details of one-roomed tenements containing more than one family.

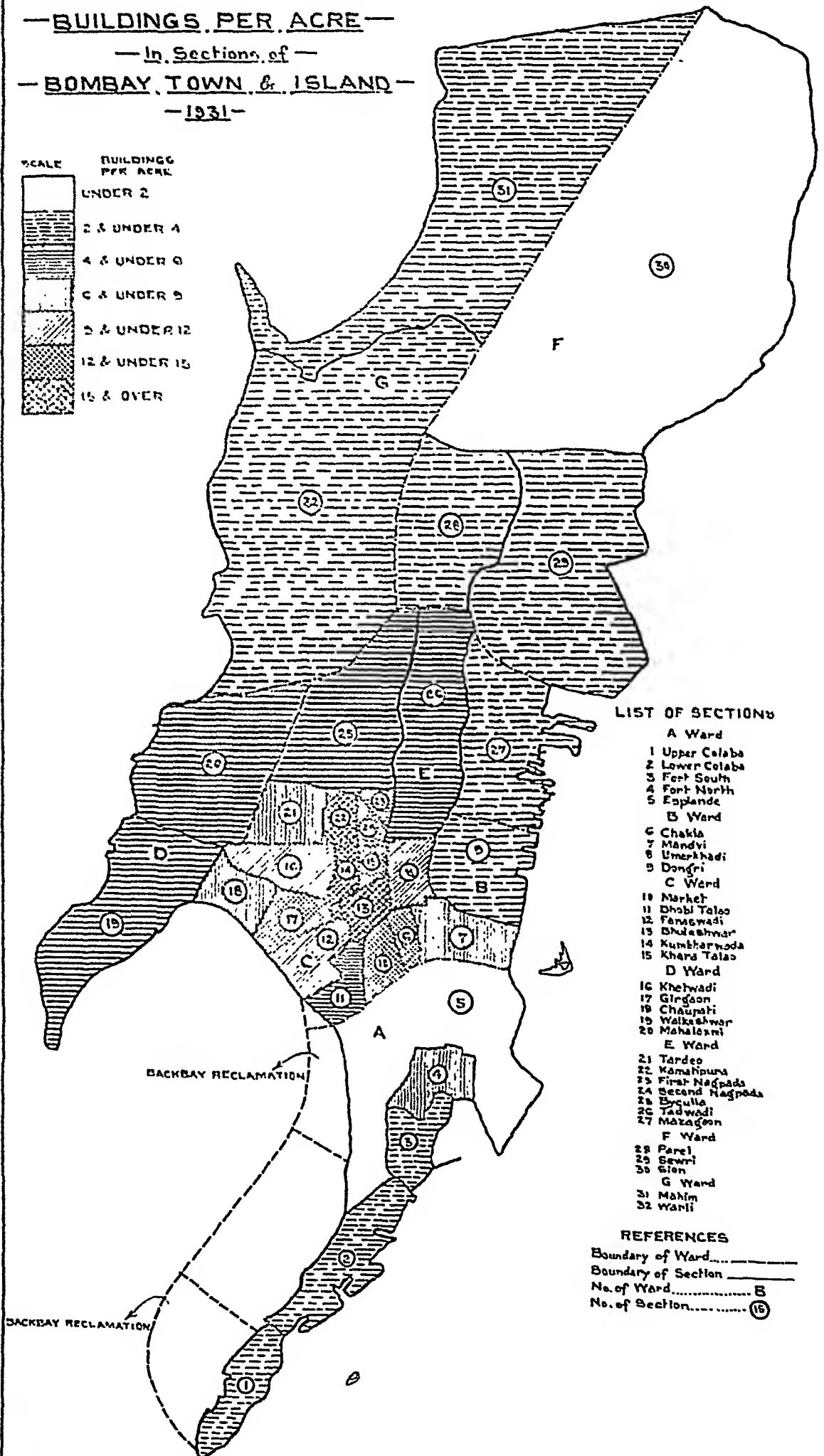
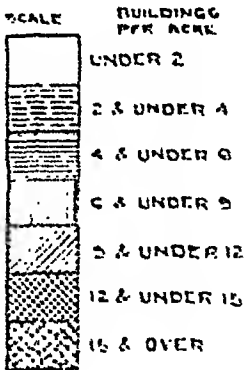
Table VII—Tenements by room and population by religion.

6. DEFINITION OF " BUILDING " AND STANDARDS OF " OVERCROWDING ".

The definition of " building " (and census " house ") remains what it has been since 1901 and is as follows :—" The whole of a building under one undivided roof, or under two or more roofs connected *inter se* by a subsidiary roof."

Suggestions made in 1921 by Mr. Sedgwick as regards the need for modifying the tables and reconsidering the definition of a " building " do not appear to have been considered by the Bombay Municipality. In any case, no action has been taken on Mr. Sedgwick's suggestions. The statistics presented now are therefore identical in nature with those compiled in 1921. The deficiencies have not been made good. The object of housing statistics is to explain the manner in which the population is housed and to throw light upon " overcrowding ". The statistics as they stand only partially achieve this object. In fact they are not well designed to display the facts of " overcrowding ". It is plain that " overcrowding " is a most complicated matter involving various standards of housing, which may differ among different social classes. Unless a building is adequately designated as a certain number of rooms normally available for the use of a certain number of persons on some accepted principle of housing that makes allowance for privacy, decency and the ordinary amenities of domestic life, the statistical tables of housing can be only half useful. " Overcrowding ", in fact, implies an appeal to an ethical standard for which the tables as they stand make no provision at all. It is suggested that the chief principle on which housing statistics should be compiled in future is one which definitely defines the number of rooms which should normally be available for the average family, and then examines the housing of the Bombay population according as the families composing that population are distributed over units providing, or failing to provide, accommodation of the necessary standard. Generally speaking, it can be asserted without fear of contradiction that any housing which does not provide more than one room for an average family of four persons must result in " overcrowding ". With two rooms per family of four persons the overcrowding will almost disappear, especially if cooking can be carried out in one apartment other than one of the two living rooms. In fact, to abolish overcrowding of the average family in Bombay, three rooms are necessary : one of them, a cook room, and two of them living rooms which will provide for the reasonable privacy of females and which permit one apartment to be used for sleeping purposes alone. It is recognised, however, that in India such conditions are almost everywhere at present impossible of fulfilment, from which it may be deduced that in India ideas of privacy and domestic seclusion are not to be judged by western standards at all. Social investigators, however, are unanimous in condemning the housing conditions actually prevailing in India and it is reasonable to believe that the lack of privacy and the pressure on their space prevalent in India is something which idealists and moralised social workers regard as definite evils, whether Indian public opinion actually regards them as such or not. Apart from these ethical considerations, the overcrowding and congested conditions which are matters of deep concern to the public health authorities and to all authorities, whose business it is to see that any city is healthily developed, content and physically fit. The housing tables under

— BUILDINGS PER ACRE —
— In Sections of —
— BOMBAY TOWN & ISLAND —
— 1931 —



LIST OF SECTIONS

- A Ward**
 - 1 Upper Colaba
 - 2 Lower Colaba
 - 3 Fort South
 - 4 Fort North
 - 5 Enplanade
- B Ward**
 - 6 Chakla
 - 7 Mandvi
 - 8 Umerkhadi
 - 9 Dongri
- C Ward**
 - 10 Market
 - 11 Dhobi Talao
 - 12 Faneuwadi
 - 13 Bhuleshwar
 - 14 Kumbharwada
 - 15 Khars Talao
- D Ward**
 - 16 Khetwadi
 - 17 Girgaon
 - 18 Chhatrapati
 - 19 Walkeahwar
 - 20 Mahalaxmi
- E Ward**
 - 21 Tardeo
 - 22 Kamahipura
 - 23 First Nagpada
 - 24 Second Nagpada
 - 25 Boreville
 - 26 Tadwadi
 - 27 Mazagaon
- F Ward**
 - 28 Parel
 - 29 Sewri
 - 30 Gion
- G Ward**
 - 31 Mahim
 - 32 Wanki

REFERENCES

- Boundary of Ward.....
- Boundary of Section.....
- No. of Ward..... **B**
- No. of Section..... **(16)**

THOUSANDS

30

25

20

15

10

5

0

GROUND FLOOR

ONE UPPER FLOOR

TWO UPPER FLOORS

THREE UPPER FLOORS

FOUR UPPER FLOORS

FIVE OR MORE UPPER FLOORS

1901

GROUND FLOOR

ONE UPPER FLOOR

TWO UPPER FLOORS

THREE UPPER FLOORS

FOUR UPPER FLOORS

FIVE OR MORE UPPER FLOORS

1911

GROUND FLOOR

ONE UPPER FLOOR

TWO UPPER FLOORS

THREE UPPER FLOORS

FOUR UPPER FLOORS

FIVE OR MORE UPPER FLOORS

1921

GROUND FLOOR

ONE UPPER FLOOR

TWO UPPER FLOORS

THREE UPPER FLOORS

FOUR UPPER FLOORS

FIVE OR MORE UPPER FLOORS

1931

THOUSANDS

30

25

20

15

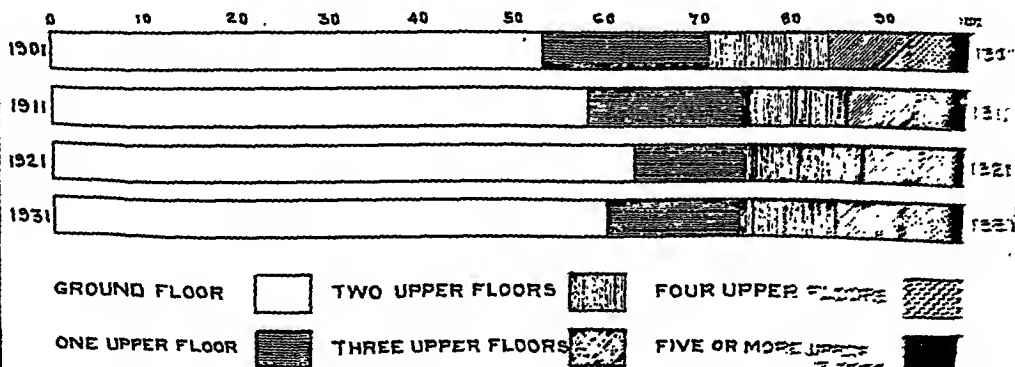
10

5

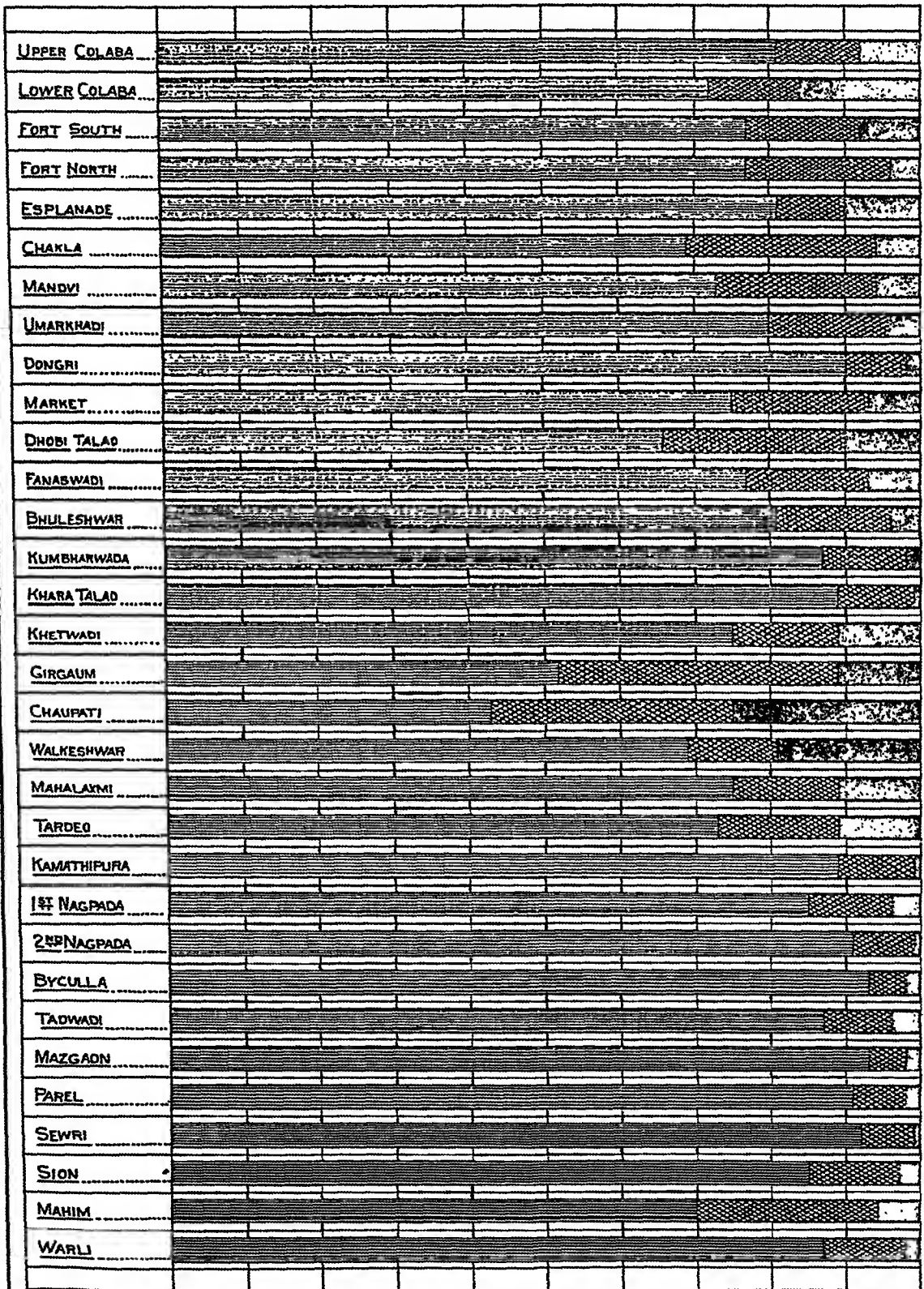
0

— ACTUAL NUMBER OF BUILDINGS WITH —
 — DIFFERENT NUMBERS OF FLOORS IN —
 — BOMBAY CITY SINCE 1901 —

— PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF BUILDINGS —
 — ACCORDING TO NUMBER OF FLOORS IN —
 — BOMBAY CITY SINCE 1901 —



PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF TENEMENTS IN SECTIONS
OF BOMBAY CITY, 1931.



1 ROOM



2-3 ROOMS



4 ROOMS & OVER



discussion in the present chapter, despite their inadequacy, will suggest that housing conditions generally in Bombay are of a character of which the City has no reason whatever to be proud.

7. TOTAL NUMBER OF BUILDINGS.

The total number of buildings of all classes enumerated in the last four censuses is as follows.

STATEMENT No. 1.

Census year						Number of buildings.	Inter-census variation.
1931	..	..	..	..	..	50,833	-1,501
1921	..	..	..	..	..	52,334	+6,618
1911	..	..	..	..	..	45,716	+7,262
1901	..	..	..	..	..	38,454	....

Whether the decrease in the number of buildings this Census is real or not is hard to decide. Faulty enumeration has certainly been at work. But it is likely that there has been a change in the kind of building erected for the working classes. The practice is growing of providing large chawls containing accommodation for many families in one building instead of the smaller buildings which used to be the chief means of providing cheap housing accommodation. Thus while the total number of buildings has fallen by 1,501 the number of chawls has risen by 4,348. In order to establish the facts clearly it would be necessary to compare the number of large chawls in 1921 with the number in 1931; but the housing statistics are inadequate for this purpose. The number of residential buildings containing from 1 to 10 tenements was 28,155 in 1921 and is now 23,161. But the classification is statistically faulty, as Mr. Sedgwick pointed out in 1921. "The class (5 tenements and under) as it stands is heterogeneous, including all single bungalows, all semi-detached bungalows, all of the older and smaller blocks of flats, such as those in Marine Lines, and a good many moderately large ones. The sub-classes might be1 tenement, 2 tenements, 3 to 5 tenements and 6 to 10 tenements". No clearer instance can be given of a nearly useless statistical classification. For general purposes of comparison the figures for 1931 and 1921 for the number of buildings containing various numbers of tenements are placed side by side.

STATEMENT No. 2.

Statement showing residential buildings by the number of tenements, 1931 and 1921.

Census year.		Number of buildings containing						Total number of buildings.
		10 tenements and under.	11 to 20 tenements.	21 to 30 tenements.	31 to 40 tenements.	41 to 50 tenements.	51 tenements and over.	
1931	..	23,161	4,353	4,774	986	496	973	31,743
1921	..	28,155	3,653	1,519	829	467	608	35,231

As observed in section 8 below this statement clearly shows a decrease in small buildings such as residential bungalows and small houses. These are being replaced by larger houses, chawls, etc.

8. BUILDINGS PER ACRE.

Kamathipura has the highest number of buildings per acre, 17.55 as against 19 in the last census; and its density is 601.71, as against 714, whereas

Kumbharwada, with a density of 726.57 as against 736 in 1921, has only 15.54 buildings per acre. Similarly Second Nagpada with a density of 636.37 has only 15.58 buildings per acre. This is due to the fact that small buildings have been demolished and replaced by larger buildings without affecting the number of occupants per unit of surface area.

The following statement (No. 3) arranges the various wards and sections of the city in order of density according to number of buildings per acre. The general figure for Bombay City as a whole is 3.28 buildings per acre.

STATEMENT No. 3.

Ward and section.						Density of buildings per acre.
Ward C	..	..	..	..	..	40.23
Kumbharwada	..	..	..	..	..	15.54
Bhuleshwar	..	..	..	..	..	15.41
Khura-Taky	..	..	..	..	..	13.17
Market	..	..	..	..	..	12.56
Fanaswadi	..	..	..	..	..	10.21
Dhobitalao	..	..	..	..	..	5.72
Ward B	..	..	..	..	..	5.66
Chakla	..	..	..	..	..	14.76
Umarkhadi	..	..	..	..	..	10.18
Mandvi	..	..	..	..	..	6.47
Dongri	..	..	..	..	..	2.24
Ward D	..	..	..	..	..	5.43
Girgaon	..	..	..	..	..	12.02
Khetwadi	..	..	..	..	..	10.26
Chaupati	..	..	..	..	..	7.51
Walkeshwar	..	..	..	..	..	3.97
Mahalaxmi	..	..	..	..	..	1.16
Ward E	..	..	..	..	..	4.19
Kamathipura	..	..	..	..	..	17.55
Second Nagpada	..	..	..	..	..	15.58
Tardeo	..	..	..	..	..	6.95
First Nagpada	..	..	..	..	..	5.68
Byculla	..	..	..	..	..	5.01
Tarwadi	..	..	..	..	..	4.05
Mazgaon	..	..	..	..	..	2.26
Ward G	..	..	..	..	..	2.88
Mahim	..	..	..	..	..	3.03
Worli	..	..	..	..	..	2.74
Ward A	..	..	..	..	..	2.42
Fort North	..	..	..	..	..	7.46
Lower Colaba	..	..	..	..	..	3.6
Fort South	..	..	..	..	..	3.08
Upper Colaba	..	..	..	..	..	1.9
Esplanade	..	..	..	..	..	1.60
Ward F	..	..	..	..	..	1.59
Parel	..	..	..	..	..	3.68
Sewri	..	..	..	..	..	3.17
Sion	..	..	..	..	..	1.00

9. HOUSING TABLE I.

(a) *General classification of buildings by use.*—The scheme of classification adopted in 1931 is generally similar to that adopted in 1921.

The following statement shows the 1931 Bombay classification as compared with the English classification followed in 1911.

*Bombay 1931.**England and Wales 1911.*

Residential buildings.	Buildings used as dwellings.
Bungalow and dwelling houses.	Ordinary dwelling houses.
Servants' quarters.	Blocks of flats.
Chawls.	Shops.
Factories, shops, offices, etc.. combined with dwellings.	Hotels, inns and public houses.
Dharmshalas.	Offices, warehouses, workshops and factories.
Institutions.	Institutions.
Huts.	Others.
Others, and unclassifiable non-residential Buildings.	Buildings not used as dwellings.
Places of worship.	Places of worship.
Institutions and places of amusement.	Government and municipal buildings.
Factories, mills and works.	Shops.
Offices and shops.	Offices.
Godowns, stables, garages, sheds and chowkis.	Warehouses, workshops, factories, theatres and other places of amusement.

Others and unclassifiable.

The terms "Residential" and "Non-residential" refer to the ordinary uses of each building and are irrespective of whether any person was or was not enumerated in the building on the Census night.

(b) *Variation in buildings by classes.*—The statement below (No. 4) gives variations in the number of buildings of various classes for four Censuses.

STATEMENT NO. 4.

Category.	1931	1921	1911	1901	Variation.		
					1921 to 1931	1911 to 1921	1901 to 1911
Total buildings	50,833	52,334	45,716	38,454	— 1,501	+ 6,618	+ 7,262
Residential buildings	32,225	34,808	33,193	31,304	— 2,583	+ 1,615	+ 1,889
Shops and offices	3,254	2,757	1,099	2,531	+ 497	+ 758	— 532
Factories, mills and works	1,536	1,530	1,033	467	+ 6	+ 497	+ 566
Godowns, stables, garages, sheds and chowkis	12,229	11,709	8,131	3,372	+ 520	+ 3,578	+ 4,759
Other buildings	1,589	1,530	1,360	780	+ 59	+ 170	+ 580

The figures in the above table are on the whole not inconsistent, except in the case of the figures for residential buildings which show a fall of 2,583 against an increase of 6,618 in 1921 over 1911.

It will be noted that the only class showing a decrease at this Census is "Residential buildings". As previously explained part of this decrease must be due to the erection of larger buildings to take the place of older and smaller ones. This is the modern tendency of building in all large cities where pressure on ground space and the value of land are matters that architects have to consider as of primary importance. The increase in the numbers of buildings other than residential is in accordance with expectation. Comparison with figures previous to 1921 are not generally very valuable owing to differences in the detailed classification of most items. In fact permanence of definition of terms, once satisfactory

definitions have been reached, is the first desideratum of all statistics and especially of housing statistics. Such satisfactoriness of definition has not yet been reached. Nor is there any real permanence of definition and interpretation, except as between 1921 and 1931, as a reference to Mr. Sedgwick's remarks in sections 16 to 20 in Chapter VI of Part B of Census of India, 1921, Volume IX, Part I will demonstrate.

(c) *Residential Buildings*—The following (statement 5) shows the numbers of each kind of residential building for the last two Censuses.

STATEMENT No. 5.

Category.				1931	1921
Bungalows and dwelling houses	..	..	..	9,624	12,371
Servants' quarters	..	..	..	1,023	2,982
Chawls	..	..	..	9,075	4,725
Huts	..	..	..	5,459	9,081
Factories, shops, etc., combined with dwellings	..	..	..	6,596	5,646

There is no explanation of the fall in the number of servants' quarters. It is therefore impossible to say whether faulty enumeration is responsible or a change in the nature of building, as the bungalow type with separate servants' quarters gives place to the flat. Possibly both influences are at work. The rise in the number of chawls is symptomatic of modern conditions of city life. The fall in the number of huts is a matter for congratulation if enumeration has been satisfactory in this case.

(d) *Godowns, etc.*—The statement below (No. 6) shows the number of godowns, stables and chowkis at the last two Censuses.

STATEMENT No. 6.

Category.				1901	1911	1921	1931
Godowns	..	..	..	1,103	3,742	{ 11,709	{ 12,229
Stables	..	..	..	1,718	3,400		
Chowkis	..	..	..	551	989		

The distribution by wards of this type of building is shown in the following statement (No. 7) for two Censuses.

STATEMENT No. 7.

Ward.				1931	1921	Difference
A	..	..	..	950	941	+ 9
B	..	..	..	887	1,172	- 285
C	..	..	..	535	591	- 59
D	..	..	..	2,087	1,858	+ 229
E	..	..	..	3,015	3,380	- 365
F	..	..	..	2,051	1,960	+ 91
G	..	..	..	2,546	1,801	+ 742
Military	..	..	..	153	..	+ 153
Total				12,229	11,709	+ 520

The control of stables and cattle sheds in certain parts of the Municipal area is not regarded as satisfactory, though it is believed that serious efforts have

been made to remove most of the objectionable cattle sheds to outside the chief residential areas. In the Wadala area, however, cattle sheds are still subject of complaint on the ground of insanitariness. Presumably the chief causes of variation in the number of buildings classified under godowns, etc. are the removal of dilapidated and insanitary buildings and the construction of garages for motor vehicles. Increases and decreases are distributed capriciously over the various wards.

(c) *Chawls*.—Attention is invited to the remarks made by Mr. Sedgwick in section 39, Chapter VI, of the report referred to in section 7 above. The word "chawl" is of vague meaning for Census purposes. Generally it may be described as meaning something like a "tenement house," as that phrase is understood in England. Chawls are actually cheap blocks of flats erected mostly for the accommodation of the working classes. The term "chawl", while well understood in itself in areas where chawls exist, is from a Census point of view merely a further complication of the term "building". It would be much better if "chawls" were enumerated under the particular types of building to which they belong with a note of the use to which they are put. The statement below (No. 8) shows the comparative number of chawls at the last two Censuses.

STATEMENT NO. 8.

Number of Chawls by Wards.

Ward.					1931	1921	Difference
A	..	..	..	..	270	108	+ 162
B	..	..	..	..	331	136	+ 198
C	..	..	..	..	1,497	155	+1,342
D	..	..	..	..	1,447	852	+ 595
E	..	..	..	..	2,011	1,596	+ 415
F	..	..	..	..	1,421	895	+ 526
G	..	..	..	..	2,084	983	+1,101
Military	..	..	..	..	11	2	+ 9
Total					9,075	4,727	+4,348

The great increase in the number of chawls has already received comment. So far as the increase is due to the provision of a better type of building of larger size and is accompanied by the disappearance of huts and small insanitary buildings formerly in occupation, the increase marks a distinct improvement in the provision of housing. If the Bombay Municipal building rules are adequate in insisting that architects shall provide in chawl design for enough cook-rooms and privies and a satisfactory number of water-taps on each floor and if water pressure can be obtained sufficient to ensure a satisfactory supply of water to the topmost floors, the development of the modern chawl system ought in time to do much to remedy the unsatisfactory conditions in which most of the Bombay millhands live. The lower middle classes also are finding better living conditions in the modern type of chawl. The housing problem of the city is clearly capable of solution on these lines, provided most of the mistakes of earlier chawl construction are avoided. Mr. Sedgwick has described in 1921 some of these mistakes.

(f) *Dharmashalas and Places of Worship*.—The statement below (No. 9) shows the number of dharmashalas and places of worship by wards for two Censuses.

STATEMENT No. 9.

Ward.					1931	1921	Difference
A	..	..	..	..	55	35	+ 20
B	..	..	..	..	85	86	— 1
C	..	..	..	..	110	106	+ 4
D	..	..	..	..	147	127	+ 20
E	..	..	..	..	140	165	— 25
F	..	..	..	..	89	103	— 14
G	..	..	..	..	128	88	+ 40
Military	..	..	..	..	1	1	Nil.
Total					755	711	+ 44

The figures show trifling variation and call for no comment.

(g) *Mills*.—The number of factories and mills has not been shown in the Census separately, for the same reason as prevailed in 1921, namely that the number is already well known to the departments dealing with factories and industries. It is however desirable that a record of the number should appear in a general Census report and the following statement (No. 10) prepared from the published reports of the Factories Department shows the comparative number in 1921 and 1931.

STATEMENT No. 10.

Number of Factories and Mills.

1921	1931
204	381

10. HOUSING TABLE II.

Buildings are classified in Housing Table II according to the number of floors they contain. The comparative numbers of buildings of all kinds for the last two Censuses are shown in the statement below.

STATEMENT No. 11.

Census year.	Number of buildings with						Total number of buildings.
	Ground floor only.	One upper floor.	Two upper floors.	Three upper floors.	Four upper floors.	Five upper floors.	
1921 ..	33,069	7,636	5,428	3,804	2,140	688	52,774
1931 ..	30,342	7,296	5,599	4,322	2,489	785	50,833

It will be seen that in 1931 more than three out of every five buildings have ground floors only. Of buildings with more than three upper floors there are only 3,274 in the City, or about one out of every seventeen buildings. The classification in this housing table is not satisfactory for dealing with the question of overcrowding. The buildings under enumeration are buildings of all kinds, and there is nothing

standard about the size of the buildings. A truer idea of the overcrowding problem would be obtained if the statistics gave combined information (1) on the number of residential buildings by floors, (2) by number of occupants and (3) by average floor space per family. The larger chawls which have been erected in the past ten years, in replacement of smaller and less sanitary dwellings, must fall into the three, four, and five-floor classes of buildings. But the statistics in Housing Table II do not make the fact clear as they should do.

The comparative number of ground-floor buildings is shown for four Censuses in the statement below (No. 12).

STATEMENT No. 12.

1901	..	..	..	..	..	20,608	....
1911	..	..	..	..	..	26,512	+ 5,904
1921	..	..	..	..	..	32,684	+ 6,172
1931	..	..	..	..	..	30,342	- 2,342

The fall in the number of ground-floor buildings probably represents a real fact, the disappearance of the ground-floor building in favour of the bigger chawl with several floors.

The statement below (No. 13) shows the distribution of ground-floor buildings by wards for the last two Censuses :—

STATEMENT No. 13.

Ward.					1931.	1921	Variation
A	..	..	..	..	1,987	1,905	+ 82
B	..	..	..	..	1,292	1,577	- 285
C	..	..	..	..	1,264	1,309	- 45
D	..	..	..	..	1,880	4,717	+ 163
E	..	..	..	..	6,256	7,226	- 970
F	..	..	..	..	5,730	7,529	-1,799
G	..	..	..	..	8,550	8,421	+ 129
Military	..	..	..	..	383	385	- 2
Total					30,342	33,069	-2,727

The decrease in the number of ground-floor buildings has been most marked in wards E and F. These wards are comparatively open and capable of development. It does not pay a modern landlord to erect ground-floor buildings for tenements and so ground-floor buildings are falling out of use. The statement below (No. 14) shows the comparative numbers for two Censuses of buildings with upper floors.

STATEMENT No. 14.

Buildings with					1931	1921	Difference
1 upper floor	..	..	..	..	7,296	7,636	- 340
2 upper floors	..	..	..	..	5,599	5,428	+ 171
3 do.	..	..	..	..	4,322	3,804	+ 518
4 do.	..	..	..	..	2,489	2,149	+ 340
5 or more upper floors	..	..	..	..	785	688	+ 97

The tendency here is quite marked for the type of building with one or two upper floors to give place to buildings with more than two upper floors. In this respect the statistics corroborate those which show a decline in the number of buildings with ground floors only. More efficient housing service in a city can undoubtedly

be rendered by large buildings than by small ones, as space is economised and water-supply, sewage disposal, electric light, gas and plumbing facilities can be arranged for on a large scale instead of by a system of comparatively expensive separate extensions.

11. HOUSING TABLE III.

The statistics in Housing Table III show buildings according to the number of tenements they contain. "Tenement" is the nearest approach to definiteness in the housing statistics and does provide some measure of the extent to which there is pressure of occupation in buildings. "Tenement" has been defined as "so much of a building as from the records is shown as occupied (or in the case of vacancies as normally occupiable) by a separate family; provided that since it is not possible to consider a single room as constituting more than one tenement, such single rooms as at the Census were occupied by more than one family are counted as one tenement each." Thus a tenement is a measure of a family's occupation and if due provision were made for unoccupied tenements in the statistics and for the floor space of tenements which are shared by more than one family, there would be a record of the housing of the city that would be fairly accurate for the factory, labouring and lower middle classes. "Tenement" is, of course, itself an elastic term, though it is definite in meaning. What is needed is a definition of "tenement" with reference to average floor space and after much greater sub-division of the first class of buildings enumerated in Housing Table III, namely buildings containing ten tenements and under. The Table as it stands is only partially useful, as the number of tenements in a building is no adequate guide to overcrowding at all. Mr. Sedgwick said in 1921 "It has already been mentioned that this table is of rather doubtful value. But if it is retained next time it is clear that the first class must be broken up into a number of sub-classes. It is unsatisfactory to have one class that contains 80 per cent. of the total: the sub-classes might be, 1 tenement, 2 tenements, 3 to 5 tenements, and 6 to 10 tenements." With this view the present writer entirely agrees. The classification, as it now exists, is unscientific and faulty and not designed to set out the information in the manner best suited to display the facts. There is the strongest possible reason why the whole of the schedules of the Bombay Housing Statistics should be overhauled by an expert economist with experience of housing conditions in large modern cities. The schedules could then be re-designed and the present waste of effort involved in collecting statistics of only partial value would be avoided. At present the work of any statistician dealing with Bombay housing is very difficult. Most of his work is taken up pointing out the limited way in which the statistics can be safely employed, and not in displaying unambiguously facts which should have been apparent as the result of so much time and labour in collecting statistical material.

Housing Table III deals with residential buildings only, as in 1921. It dealt with all buildings in 1911 and 1901. But the continuity was not maintained in 1921 and this time. The inclusion of non-residential buildings would raise the proportion of buildings with few tenements and thereby would not give the exact impression of actual overcrowding. This will be obvious from the following statement.

Percentage of buildings classified according to number of tenements (four Censuses)

Year.	Under 11	11-20	21-30	31-40	41-50	Over 50
1901	83	9	4	2	1	1
1911	85	8	3	2	1	1
1921	60	10	4	2	1	3
1931	73	14	6	3	2	3

The figures show a slight tendency for the type of residential accommodation to shift from the lowest to the higher classes. This fact has already been sufficiently pointed out upon above. Most ground-floor buildings would fall under the "under 11 tenements" class.

12. HOUSING TABLE IV.

This table has been prepared for residential buildings only, precisely on the lines of the 1921 census. The table, which ought to be a guide to overcrowding, is utterly useless for the purpose because of the vagueness of the term "building". This vagueness completely destroys any definiteness the statistics might otherwise have possessed.

The following statement (No. 15) shows the percentages, to total number of buildings, of buildings under each class according to the number of persons occupying each.

STATEMENT No. 15.

Year.	Percentage to total buildings of buildings containing persons.							
	20 and under	21-40	41-60	61-80	81-100	101-150	151-200	201 and over
1901	76	11	5	3	1	2	1	1
1911	64	17	8	4	2	3	1	1
1921	59	18	8	4	3	4	2	2
1931	52.9	20.1	9.6	5.4	3.3	4.4	2.0	2.3

Only the 1921 and 1931 figures are strictly comparable with each other. The tendency, already noticed in previous comment for population to shift from smaller buildings to larger ones, will be noted. The figures do not of course mean what they appear to mean at first sight; namely, that whereas in 1921 18 per cent. of the buildings were buildings containing 21 to 40 occupants each, and now the percentage has risen to 20.1 and that in consequence housing has definitely deteriorated. Housing conditions generally may have deteriorated, though this is doubtful. But the figures now under discussion are incapable of proving that housing has deteriorated or improved. The reason is that until the kinds and sizes of the buildings are known, the facts must remain statistically incomplete. The number of buildings treated primarily in Housing Table IV are residential buildings only, save those which were empty at the time of the Census.

Two supplements have been published to this table. Supplement No. 1 gives the number of unoccupied buildings by sections and supplement No. 2 shows the number of persons enumerated in non-residential buildings. Persons enumerated otherwise than in a building have not been taken into consideration.

13. HOUSING TABLE V.

This table has been prepared for residential buildings only on the lines followed in the 1921 census. Mr. Sedgwick remarked in 1921: "This table is designed to show the pressure of persons upon room space. That is to say, though the rooms are not measured the number of persons per room is calculated, it being assumed that the size of a room will in the long run average out at about the same throughout the city. This is possibly not quite correct. In Esplanade the average size of a room is likely to be larger than in, say, Kamathipura. Nevertheless the difference in average space in the two sections would probably be much less than might on theory be supposed". In fact, for "overcrowding" it is not the size of the rooms that matters but the number of rooms at the disposal of a family. Comparative differences in size of room are not likely to solve evils of overcrowding, if the number of rooms at the disposal of a family is itself inadequate. Rooms are divided into four classes according to the number of occupants, namely, 5 persons and under, 6 to 9 persons, 10 to 15 persons, and 20 persons and over. Thus the least measure by which overcrowding in Bombay is judged is one which fails to make any differentiation in cases where the number of persons per room does not exceed five. This first category alone is statistically absurd. It includes all numbers of persons from zero to 5 living together in one room, that is, it lumps sanitary and insanitary conditions of living together, and puts, into one category, conditions where

there is no overcrowding and conditions where overcrowding is clear, as it must be whenever four persons live in one room. As Mr. Sedgwick remarked in 1921 : "In this case, as in Housing Table III, the first class is too large. If the table is to be maintained next time it will be desirable to split this class up". The table remains as it was in 1921 and continues to be the despair of any scientific statistician. The following statement (No. 16) shows the percentage of the population occupying rooms according to number of persons in a room.

STATEMENT No. 16.

Year.				5 and under	6-9	10-19	20 and over.
1911	..	..	..	89	20	9	3
1921	..	..	..	64	22	11	3
1931	..	..	..	67	24	8	1

Only the 1921 and the 1931 figures are comparable together. Thus by far the majority of people occupy rooms in which the number of occupants in each is five persons and under at a time. This actually means, though these statistics are unable to prove it, general overcrowding of the mass of the population. It will be shown at a later stage of this report that the average number of persons per room in one-roomed tenements, which form 81 per cent. of the total number of tenements, is 4.01, which by western standards amounts to gross overcrowding and even by Indian standards of city life must be called bad. But, as the statement given above shows, 33 per cent. of the population lives in rooms occupied by more than five persons at a time and 1 per cent. in rooms occupied by over 20 persons at a time. Such conditions must be more reminiscent of the "Black Hole" of historical memory than of any modern city pretending to sanitary living conditions. There are 15,490 persons living in rooms occupied by 20 persons or over each. The number of persons living in rooms containing from 6 to 9 persons each is 256,379 and the number of persons living in rooms occupied by 10 to 19 persons each is 80,133. Thus, even if all the persons occupying rooms containing only five persons and under were free from overcrowding, (which is the opposite of the real facts) it would still be true that 352,002 persons, or 30.3 per cent. of the total population of the city are living in conditions of the grossest overcrowding. The statement below (No. 17) shows the distribution of population by sections of the city according to the number of persons occupying single rooms.

STATEMENT No. 17.

Section.				5 and under.	6-9.	10-19.	20 and over.
Upper Colaba	..	..	..	62	32	6	0
Lower Colaba	..	..	..	70	22	1	7
Fort South	..	..	..	68	27	14	1
Fort North	..	..	..	70	21	7	2
Elephanta	..	..	..	67	19	7	7
Chakla	..	..	..	68	18	9	5
Mandvi	..	..	..	65	25	9	1
Umashkhadi	..	..	..	74	20	5	1
Dongri	..	..	..	73	22	5	0
Market	..	..	..	61	28	6	2
Dhokitalav	..	..	..	74	18	6	2
Panaswadi	..	..	..	70	21	8	1
Sanjaywar	..	..	..	70	21	8	1
Bombaywada	..	..	..	69	30	10	1
Elphinstone	..	..	..	68	30	11	1

STATEMENT No. 17—*contd.*

Section.						5 and under.	6-9.	10-19.	20 and over.
Khetwadi	..	..	..	..	..	71	19	8	2
Girgaon	..	..	..	..	..	78	17	4	1
Chowpati	..	..	..	..	..	91	8	1	0
Walkeshwar	..	..	..	..	..	71	17	10	2
Mahalaxmi	..	..	..	..	..	72	20	7	1
Tardeo	..	..	..	..	..	75	18	6	1
Kamathipura	..	..	..	..	..	65	23	10	2
First Nagpada	..	..	..	..	..	76	18	5	1
Second Nagpada	..	..	..	..	..	60	24	11	5
Byculla	..	..	..	..	..	62	30	7	1
Tarwadi	..	..	..	..	..	70	24	6	0
Mazgaon	..	..	..	..	..	47	34	14	5
Parel	..	..	..	..	..	65	27	6	2
Sewri	..	..	..	..	..	60	31	9	0
Sion	..	..	..	..	..	62	26	10	2
Mahim	..	..	..	..	..	75	19	5	1
Worli	..	..	..	..	..	66	27	7	0

The first column of figures, owing to its deficiencies of classification, is practically useless for displaying the facts of overcrowding. These facts will be displayed otherwise in a later section of this report. The second, third and fourth columns of figures show percentages of the excessive overcrowding of a minority of the population. The figures do not show the normal overcrowding of the majority of the population. The following statement by wards, to the nearest hundred persons, will show the distribution of the grossest overcrowding.

STATEMENT No. 18.

Ward.				Number living 6-9.	Number living 10-19.	Number living 20 and over	Percentages of population of wards affected by gross over- crowding.
A	..	..	..	125	43	15	3
B	..	..	..	223	72	16	27
C	..	..	..	182	160	22	32
D	..	..	..	261	91	18	24
E	..	..	..	690	209	50	35
F	..	..	..	417	123	27	36
G	..	..	..	365	92	7	28

Reference to Housing Table IV will show the items making up these totals in the various sections of the City. Byeulla and Mazagaon are the worst parts of ward E. For the sake of comparison the 1921 figures are given below.

STATEMENT No. 19.

1921

Ward.				6 to 9 persons.	10 to 19 persons.	20 persons and over.	Percentage of the population of wards affected by gross overcrowding.
A	..	..	..	101	58	39	27
B	..	..	..	222	115	35	29
C	..	..	..	333	153	42	27
D	..	..	..	232	95	24	21
E	..	..	..	653	319	70	34
F	..	..	..	381	168	51	41
G	..	..	..	443	250	51	44

In ward A the population of Colaba has been considerably reduced owing to the shifting of the military from the place. Hence the percentage of overcrowding has fallen considerably. Overcrowding in wards B, C, D, E is nearly the same. There is a slight increase in ward C. Wards F and G show a decrease of overcrowding. But the chief reason is faulty enumeration in these parts and incorrect housing statistics. The chawls constructed by the Development Department for the labouring class appear to have been effective in lessening the pressure of population in G ward and especially in Worli.

14. HOUSING TABLE VI-A.

This table is specially designed to show the state of "overcrowding" in Bombay. The table displays three kinds of facts (1) the percentage of each class of tenements to the total tenements, (2) the percentage of occupants in each class of tenements to the total population, (3) the average number of persons per room in each class of tenement. The figures for 1931 are comparable with the 1921 figures but not with figures prior to 1921. The facts disclosed by Housing Table VI-A are sufficiently arresting. There are in the city 244,121 occupied tenements. Of these 197,516 consist of one room only. One-roomed tenements form 81 per cent. of the total tenements in the city and they are occupied by 791,762 persons or 74 per cent. of the population of the city. The average number of persons per room in this class of tenement is 4.01. The facts then are, briefly, that three out of every four persons in Bombay live in single rooms and that in these rooms, with each of them, there are at least three other persons. It is perfectly impossible to view a situation like this with complacency. The minimum of accommodation required for four persons is two rooms for living and sleeping, assuming that washing and answering the calls of nature are provided for by separate domestic facilities shared in common with other persons. This of course is what happens. The provision of water taps and privies is usually made for numbers of families together. Any one familiar with Bombay is aware how the streets are used at night as sleeping places. When the overcrowding in the houses is considered, there is nothing remarkable in the fact. But the streets should not thus have to be used as a safety valve against housing inadequacies. Three-fourths of the population of Bombay live

one-roomed residences and the average floor space available for each occupant cannot be more than what could be covered by a small mat. When better housing comes and the factory, labouring, and lower middle classes can afford to pay for sanitary and properly-ventilated houses, the night population on the pavements may be expected to decrease. At present the pavement sleepers remain as a practical proof of the failure of Bombay to solve in any satisfactory way the problem of house accommodation for at least three quarters of its population, or about eight hundred thousand persons. Only 26 per cent. of the population are living in residences with more than one room each; 11 per cent. of these live in places with two rooms each; 3 per cent. in places with three rooms each; 2 per cent. in places with four rooms each; 1 per cent. in places with five rooms each; and 2 per cent. in places with six or more rooms each. The number of persons thus provided for is as under: in two-roomed tenements, 131,872, equal to 12 per cent. of the total population and to an average of 2.51 persons per room; in three-roomed tenements, 44,821 persons, equal to 4 per cent. of the total population and to an average of 2.01 persons per room; in four-roomed tenements, 42,013 persons, equal to 4 per cent. of the total population and to 1.71 persons per room; in five-roomed tenements, 22,302 persons, equal to 2 per cent. of the total population and to 1.50 persons per room; in six-roomed tenements, 39,199 persons, equal to 4 per cent. of the total population. The general conclusions to be drawn from these striking figures are (1) that if an average of more than two and a half persons per room were taken as indicating "overcrowding" in Bombay, 86 per cent. of Bombay's population would be considered to be overcrowded and housed so inadequately that the streets have to be used universally to supplement the sleeping accommodation which the houses themselves cannot provide; (2) 96 per cent. of the individuals composing Bombay's population do not know what having a room to themselves means; (3) only 4 per cent. of the population live in conditions which ensure reasonable privacy and domestic seclusion. In Chapter VIII of this report some examination of "overcrowding," as revealed by special enquiries made during the last decade in Bombay Presidency, will be used to supplement the conclusions drawn from the Census figures of 1931. The subject is one which is of the greatest interest to social workers, and to public authorities, who are partially at least responsible for the standards of well-being and comfort prevailing amongst the people at large. The housing problem in Bombay is not merely a problem of providing an adequate number of houses, but a problem of providing houses of the right kind. This means houses with many more facilities, especially as regards light and ventilation, cook rooms, water-supply and privies than most buildings now standing in Bombay possess.

It will be seen that the sections of the City which show overcrowding worst, as judged by the proportion of the population living in one-roomed tenements, are Byeulla with 99 per cent.; Sewri with 89 per cent.; Mazagaon and Parel with 88 per cent. and Second Nagpada with 87 per cent. But out of the 32 sections of the City as many as 13 show percentages of 80 per cent. or more of their population living in one-roomed tenements. If the population of these thirteen sections be added together it will be found to amount to 576,858 or 50 per cent. of the City's population, and of this number 459,437 persons, or 40 per cent. of the City's population are living in one-roomed tenements in these parts of the city alone. The sections of the City which show least overcrowding are Chowpati, where only 30 per cent. of the population is housed in one-roomed tenements; Girgaum, where the proportion is 43 per cent. and Dhobi Talao where the proportion is 53 per cent. Chowpati shows also the best figures for the proportion of the population living in tenements with over two rooms, namely 52 per cent. Walkeshwar has the best figures for roomiest accommodation. In that section 22 per cent. of the population are living in tenements of 6 rooms each and over. The figures for the average number of persons per room are not so useful, but they do generally reflect the overcrowding in local areas. If the figures for one-roomed tenements only be considered, the sections showing the worst overcrowding per room are Mazagaon with 4.95; Kumbharwada with 4.52; Mandvi with 4.55 and Khara Talao with 4.37 per room and the sections showing the least overcrowding are First Nagpada with 3.21; Chowpati with 3.25 and Worli with 3.52 persons per room.

The comparative figures of overcrowding in Bombay for 1921 and 1931 and London 1911 are set out below.

STATEMENT No. 20.

Number of rooms in tenement.	Percentage borne by population in each class of tenement to total population.			Average numbers of occupants per room in each class of tenement.		
	London.	Bombay.		London.	Bombay.	
	1911	1921	1931	1911	1921	1931
1 Room	6	66	74	1.92	4.03	4.01
2 Rooms	15	14	12	1.71	2.11	2.51
3 Rooms	20	8	4	1.37	1.60	2.01
4 Rooms	17	5	4	1.19	1.30	1.70
5 Rooms	11	4	2	1.03	1.06	1.50
6 Rooms and over	25	3	4	..	..	..

These figures show that Bombay is very overcrowded. The 1911 London figure for the average number of persons in one-roomed tenements is better than the 1931 Bombay figure for three-roomed tenements. Overcrowding in Bombay may be said to extend from one-roomed to three-roomed tenements, which between them comprise 95 per cent. of the housing accommodation in the City.

The following statement (No. 21) offers comparison between the 1931 and the 1921 Census figures in respect of percentages of tenements of each class, percentages of occupants to total population and average numbers of persons per room.

STATEMENT No. 21.

Class of tenement by number of rooms.	Percentage of each class of tenement to total tenements		Percentage of occu- pants of each class of tenement to total population.		Average number of persons per room in each class of tenement.	
	1931	1921	1931	1921	1931	1921
1 Room	81	70	74	66	4.01	4.03
2 Rooms	11	14	12	14	2.51	2.11
3 Rooms	3	7	4	8	2.01	1.60
4 Rooms	2	4	4	5	1.70	1.30
5 Rooms	1	3	2	4	1.50	1.06
6 Rooms	2	2	4	3	..	..

The figures do not indicate general improvement in housing but they do seem to suggest that housing conditions for the working classes are better in 1931 than in 1921 since there are more tenements of the kind that meets their needs and the number of persons per room in such tenements has fallen. Thus one-roomed tenements are now 81 per cent. of the total number instead of 70 per cent. in 1921;

but on the other hand 74 per cent. of the City's population is living in them instead of only 66 in 1921. But, despite this fact, the average number of persons per room in one-roomed tenements has fallen from 4·03 to 4·01. Judgments on the improvement of housing are difficult but a fair conclusion on this evidence would seem to be that the improvement is due probably to a better type of one-roomed tenement being now available and attracting a larger proportion of the population. On the other hand, conditions in respect of two and three-roomed tenements seem to be worse. The proportion of two-roomed tenements has fallen from 14 to 11 per cent. in the decade and the fall in the population occupying these tenements from 14 to 12 per cent. indicates perhaps that many of the lower middle class have gone to live in one-roomed tenements. But this has led to no improvement in the two-roomed tenements where the number of persons per room has risen in the decade from 2·11 to 2·51. The comparative housing for the working classes and the lower middle classes has been discussed in Chapter VIII of this report in connection with housing conditions and economic welfare in cities. It is more than probable that the improvements in housing in the decade have benefited the working classes but not the lower middle classes.

15. HOUSING TABLE VI-B.

This table gives details by sections of one-roomed tenements containing more than one family.

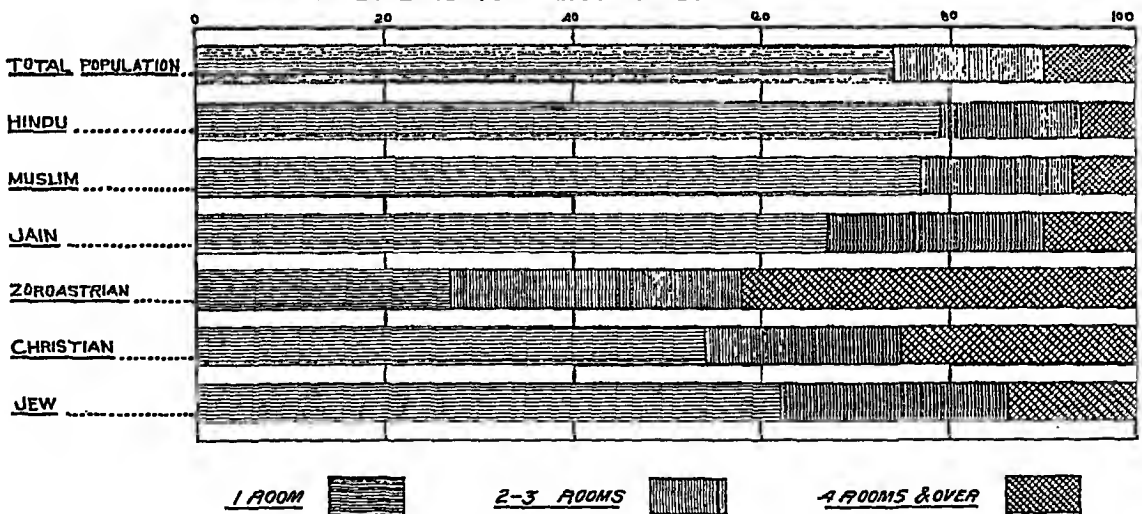
The total number of one-roomed tenements returned at this census is 197,516 as against 175,001 in 1921. Of these 997 contain more than one family as against 3,126 in 1921. 65 per cent. of these tenements contain 2 families and 18 per cent. contain 3 families. Single rooms containing more than three families are not few. The occupants of these tenements are mostly millhands, labourers and persons of poor economic position. The table is an index of excessive overcrowding in one-roomed tenements. The conditions in which more than one family occupy only one room must be counted a disgrace to any civilised community. Tarwadi and Mandvi show the worst figures and the causes which make them possible are probably matters for the Health authorities of the City to consider. Insanitariness must be inevitable in the circumstances and the health of the neighbourhood imperilled.

This table is statistically most unsatisfactory because it offers no explanation of the kinds of buildings in which as many as 5, 6, 7, 8 and more families are occupying one room. It is perfectly clear that as regards 2, 3 and 4 families occupying one room, the grossest kind of overcrowding must be in existence. But when the number of families per room rises to as many as 5, 6, 7, 8 and over it is necessary to enquire what kind of building it can be that permits such conditions and whether the family unit in such cases is normal; that is, if it contains on an average about four persons. In 1921 Mr. Findlay Shirras found in his special enquiry that the average working class family in Bombay consisted of 4·2 persons, namely 1·1 men, 1·1 women and 2 children, exclusive of 0·6 dependents living outside Bombay. It must be obvious that if from twenty to forty persons are living in one room each, as shown by Housing Table VI-B for certain areas and localities in the City, something extraordinary is happening. The present writer, in the course of a visit to Bombay in 1932, endeavoured to obtain some information on the point from the Public Health authorities. No fully satisfactory explanation was available in the time at disposal. It will be seen that in Chakla there are 27 one-roomed tenements returned as occupied by 8 families and over each, and in Mazagaon there are 36 such tenements. Two possible explanations were offered. One is that some of these buildings must be godowns converted into dormitories for coolies and the like. Another is that Bhayas in Bombay, when they are single men, often club together and hire one room in order to share the expense of the rent. In both these cases the overcrowding may not be so bad as the figures suggest. But the point needs clear elucidation by the Health authorities. These facts will show that Housing Table VI-B as it exists at present must be used with the utmost caution. It shows in part of it, namely in the first three columns, the most disgraceful and indefensible overcrowding and, in another part of it, it may show still more disgraceful and indefensible overcrowding, namely in columns 4, 5, 6 and 7 or it may not, according to the actual conditions found. The table itself cannot clear the point. In Karachi similar conditions exist in respect of the statistics of Table VI-B. There too the matter should be investigated by the Health authorities.

16. HOUSING TABLE VII.

This table shows the conditions under which each community is living. The figures reveal interesting facts corroborated by every-day observation. The Zoroastrians live in more spacious and comfortable rooms than any other community. Though Jains and Zoroastrians are economically on the same level the former live in less comfortable and commodious houses than the latter. The following statement No. 22 shows the percentage of each religion occupying one-room tenements.

PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF TOTAL POPULATION OF EACH RELIGION
OCCUPYING EACH CLASS OF TENEMENTS WITH
ONE ROOM, TWO ROOMS, ETC. 1931.



STATEMENT NO. 22.

Religion.	1931.	1921
Zoroastrian	27	21
Christian	54	41
Jew and others	62	50
Jains	67	66
Muhammadan	77	67
Hindus	79	71

It will be seen from the figures that the Hindus are worst off. A study of the figures throws some light on the proportion of persons in good and bad economic circumstances in each religion. As the figures in 1931 show a rise in each religion it can be safely concluded that trade depression is affecting all communities without exception.

The statistics in Housing Table VII must be read with attention to the remarks which Mr. Sedgwick offered in the 1921 Census report. The percentage distribution must in any case be checked against the number of persons enumerated. This table is more valuable as a social index than as an indication of anything concerned with religion as such.

CHAPTER VI—HOUSING IN KARACHI.

I. INTRODUCTORY.

The practice of classifying buildings in Karachi City and of giving statistics of the housing accommodation there dates from 1921. At this Census, as in 1921, the tables relating to housing have been entitled "Housing Tables" (seven in all) and given a separate serial numbering.

The information required for the preparation of these tables was collected by the Municipality at the time of the preliminary and the final Census count. In Karachi a strong force of non-co-operation was directed against the Municipal efforts to achieve correct enumeration. As a result information required for the Housing Tables collected in the blocks was unsatisfactory, and in some cases many houses were omitted from the original sheets and the statistics collected for these blocks were lost. Hence, the accuracy of the statistics presented in the Housing Tables cannot be guaranteed.

2. DEFINITION OF "BUILDING."

The definition of a "building" adopted at Karachi for this Census is identical with that adopted by the Chief Officer, Karachi City Municipality, for the Census of 1921.

"House" means premises under one undivided roof whether let off into tenements or not (one such tenement would be given a number thus—12-1, 12-2, 12-3, etc.) "provided that in the case of a terrace of dwellings or semi-detached bungalows, each such dwelling with separate access to the public street, divided off by party walls and occupied by one family from the ground upwards, shall be considered to be a separate house, although the roof of the terrace or semi-detached bungalow may be a continuous one; such cases will include dwellings of ground floor only and of two or more floors and each house is to be given a separate number."

Note.—In the case of blocks of buildings forming servants' quarters to a bungalow, each of such blocks shall be classified as one house, separate tenements being numbered as above, for premises under one undivided roof according to the number of separate families occupying the same."

3. PRESSURE OF POPULATION ON HOUSING.

The statement below shows the pressure of population upon housing in Bombay and Karachi according to the 1931 Census.

Unit.				Population.	Houses.	Persons per house.
Karachi	..	..	..	263,565	26,016	10
Bombay	..	..	..	1,161,383	32,930	35

This statement by itself is of little statistical value. Its meaning depends entirely on the signification attached to the word "house". As will be seen later in this chapter, Karachi possesses few large buildings of the type common in Bombay and the statement above is in consequence unduly flattering to Karachi, where housing conditions are in places very bad.

4. THE HOUSING TABLES.

The same seven tables have been prepared as in Bombay and the same general remarks apply to the statistical value to be attached to them. The tables are generally badly adapted for the purpose for which, presumably, they were designed and require drastic overhaul by an expert economist familiar with housing conditions in modern cities. By next Census perhaps some progress will have been made towards setting out the statistical material in a more logical and less unsatisfactory way. At present the preparation of the tables involves an amount of labour out of all proportion to the direct statistical value of the results.

5. HOUSING TABLE I.

As regards the grouping of buildings by classes the scheme introduced in Bombay City, modelled on the English scheme, has been followed. The buildings are mainly divided into two categories,

(1) Residential.

(2) Non-residential.

The terms "Residential" and "Non-residential" refer to the ordinary uses of each building, and are irrespective of whether any person was or was not enumerated in the building on the night of final enumeration.

The following statement shows the variation which has occurred in the number of buildings of various classes during the decade.

Residential Buildings.

Class.					1931	1921	Variation increase + decrease -
1.	Bungalows and dwelling houses	..	..	..	15,481	13,133	+ 2,348
2.	Servants' quarters	..	..	..	477	628	- 151
3.	Chawls	..	..	..	135	752	- 617
4.	Factories, shops, offices, etc., combined with dwellings	..	..	..	3,298	2,608	+ 790
5.	Dharmshalas	..	..	..	16	11	+ 5
6.	Institutions	..	..	..	179	68	+ 111
7.	Huts	..	..	..	6,635	10,414	- 3,779
8.	Others and unclassifiable	..	..	..	368	Nil	+ 368
Total					26,589	27,514	- 925

Non-Residential Buildings.

Class.					1931	1921	Variation increase + decrease -
1.	Places of worship	..	..	..	328	219	+ 109
2.	Institutions and places of amusement	..	..	..	261	195	+ 66
3.	Factories, mills and works	..	..	..	144	59	+ 85
4.	Offices and shops	..	..	..	1,799	2,178	- 379
5.	Godowns, stables, garages, sheds and chowkis	..	..	..	1,301	1,150	+ 151
6.	Others and unclassifiable	..	..	..	10	..	+ 10
Total					3,843	3,801	+ 42

There are some puzzling features about these figures. The number of bungalows and dwelling houses has risen by 2,348 but the number of servants' quarters has fallen by 151. It is not clear whether this is due to a change in the type of residential building showing a predilection for flats in preference to the ordinary ground-floor bungalow and house. Certainly a casual inspection of Karachi does not encourage the belief that the "flats" type of building is becoming very common. The great fall in the number of chawls and the rise in the number of factories, shops, offices, etc., combined with dwellings, leads to a belief that the census classification must be responsible for the change. The fall in the number of huts is presumably a sign of progress. The number of offices and shops shows a decrease

of 379. Whether bad trade is entirely responsible for this fall is doubtful. There may have been confusion in enumeration between factories, mills and works, and offices and shops. The rise in the number of godowns, stables, garages, sheds and chowkies must be due largely to the construction of motor garages and the increase might have been expected to be larger.

6. HOUSING TABLE II.

Buildings with a large number of floors are not typical of Karachi. Most buildings in Karachi have ground floors only and very few indeed have more than two upper floors. Only 9·3 per cent. of the buildings have more than one upper floor. In Bombay 25·4 per cent. of the buildings have more than one upper floor. Land is evidently much less valuable in Karachi than in Bombay. Nor is there the same need for the construction of big composite buildings with accommodation for factory people, who must reside not too far away from the mills in which they work.

The statement below (No. 1) shows the difference between Karachi and Bombay in the types of buildings.

STATEMENT No. 1.

Category.						Karachi.	Bombay.
Buildings with ground floor only	..	..	..	..	..	77·6	60·2
Do. one upper floor	..	..	..	..	..	13·1	14·4
Do. two upper floors	..	..	..	..	..	7·2	10·5
Do. three upper floors	..	..	..	..	..	2·0	8·5
Do. four upper floors	..	..	..	..	..	0·1	4·9
Do. five upper floors	..	..	..	..	..	Nil.	1·5
						100	100

7. HOUSING TABLES III, IV AND V.

Housing Table III shows houses classified according to the number of tenements they contain. As Karachi is not a town of large buildings by far the greatest number of the buildings are in the lowest class (one to five tenements), namely, 23,163 out of a total number of 26,396. The number of buildings containing over ten tenements apiece is only 1,334 in the whole city. The Runchore quarter contains the largest number of these.

Housing Table IV classifies buildings according to the number of occupants, a rather useless classification, when the word "building" is itself an elastic and vague term. 21,996 of the 24,397 buildings enumerated are buildings occupied by 20 persons and under each. There are no means of knowing from the table what is the number of persons under twenty in any one house or kind of house. In fact the table gives no information whatever of the distribution of the population occupying the 90 per cent. of the housing accommodation provided by the first class of buildings.

Housing Table V shows the distribution of persons by rooms in residential buildings. In this table again the lowest category (5 persons and under per room) absorbs the bulk of the population. The other categories do give some idea of gross over-crowding affecting a minority of the population but the table gives no idea of the normal over-crowding of the majority of the population. In Karachi 50,270 persons are living in rooms containing from 6 to 9 persons each. 13,026 are living in rooms containing from 10 to 19 persons each and 2,067 persons are

living in rooms containing 20 persons and more each. The worst of this gross overcrowding is in the Lyari quarter, where 20,118 persons are living 6 to 9 to a room and 7,002 persons are living 10 to 19 to a room. But there is gross overcrowding of this kind in the Machi Miani, Runchore and Lawrence quarters, in all of which more than two thousand persons are living 6 to 9 to a room. There are however 12, out of the 39, quarters of the city where more than a thousand persons are living 6 to 9 to a room. The very worst overcrowding is in Lyari quarter, where 709 persons are living 20 and more to a room, and in New Jail quarter, where 672 persons are so living. Conditions like these would seem to merit examination by the Public Health authorities. It is impossible that human existence in such conditions can be anything but a source of danger and pollution to the neighbourhood. The statement below (No. 2) shows the comparative figures for the last two Censuses of the percentage of the population living in rooms classified according to number of occupants.

STATEMENT No. 2.

Persons per room.						1921	1931
5 persons and under	..	..	..	..	..	72.8	52.5
6 to 9 persons	..	..	..	..	..	20.9	32.3
10 to 19 persons	..	..	..	..	..	5.1	12.4
20 persons and over	..	..	..	..	..	0.9	2.8

The figures show such remarkable variations that constructive criticism of them is impossible. Enumeration must have been capriciously at fault. The 1931 figures are probably nearer the truth but comparison with 1921 is clearly out of the question.

The total number of persons enumerated in residential buildings falls short of the total enumerated population by 7,018. The difference is partly at least accounted for by the floating and moving port and dock population at the time of the Census.

S. HOUSING TABLES VI-A AND VI-B.

These tables are designed to show the extent of overcrowding in Karachi. A large proportion of a city population living in one-roomed tenements displays general poverty. But it proves also overcrowding, as the average number of persons living in one-roomed tenements is 3.74. In six quarters of the City, namely Ghizri, Trans-Lyari, Tatta Naka, etc., Quarries, Scattered Hamlets behind the Cantonment Station, etc., and Bunker Island, the whole of the population is living in one-roomed tenements. In none of these however are the sections of population concerned very large, being 1,024, 5,660, 860, 424, 859 and 4 persons respectively. In the case of Bunker Island there is no overcrowding: there are only 4 persons in the island and they have three rooms between them. Bunker Island's figures are therefore merely a statistical curiosity. Overcrowding in Karachi is however bad in certain areas. Of the more thickly populated quarters of the City, Runchore has 74 per cent. of its population of 24,924 persons living in one-roomed tenements and an average of 3.81 persons per room. Lyari has 84 per cent. of its population of 58,816 persons living in one-roomed tenements with 4.55 persons per room, and Lawrence has 84 per cent. of its population of 10,167 persons living in one-roomed tenements with 3.79 persons per room. In New Jail quarter the proportion living in one-roomed tenements is 97 with 6.44 persons per room. But the population affected by these conditions is only 1,127. In Ghizri quarter already mentioned above the number of persons per room is 4.92. Kiamari is the least overcrowded quarter of Karachi, with 23 per cent. of its population living in one-roomed tenements.

The following statement (No. 3) gives the comparative figures for two censuses under the three headings dealt with in Table VI-A.

STATEMENT No. 3.

Tenements with	Percentage of each class of tenement to total tenements.		Percentage of population in each class of tenement to total population.		Average number of occupants per room in each class of tenement.	
	1931.	1921.	1931.	1921.	1931.	1921.
One room	66	69	58	58	3.74	3.46
Two rooms	22	22	24	23	2.27	2.20
Three rooms	6	4	8	7	1.85	2.24
Four rooms	3	2	5	4	1.67	1.75
Five rooms	1	1	1	2	1.56	1.81
Six rooms	2	2	4	6	..	..

The figures should be compared with the corresponding Bombay City figures in paragraphs 14, 15 and 16 of Chapter V of this Volume. It will be noted that the average number of persons per room in one and two-roomed tenements has risen and the number of persons per room in three, four, and five-roomed tenements has fallen. These two influences together suggest that the housing in Karachi has definitely deteriorated and that housing has failed to keep pace with the great increase of population witnessed during the decade. This is the general experience of the Presidency according to the 1931 Census. The grossest overcrowding is exhibited in Table VI-B, namely those cases where more than one family are occupying one room. There are in Karachi 1,490 one-roomed tenements so occupied and the Table shows that hardly one quarter of the City fails to provide examples of this gross overcrowding. It is certainly surprising that the Civil Lines should be the fourth worst offender in this respect, being surpassed by only Lyari, Railway area and Napier quarters. In the Civil Lines there are actually 78 single-roomed tenements occupied by 2 families each, 16 occupied by 3 families each, and 10 occupied by four or more families each. In Lyari quarter the number of single-roomed tenements occupied by more than one family is as high as 527. Of these 97 are occupied by three families apiece and 35 by four or more families. In one respect Karachi however is able to mitigate the rigours of room overcrowding. The Sind climate is one which compels outdoor sleeping for most days in the year and the use of string cots is almost universal. This is quite different from the conditions which make for armies of sleepers, wrapped in cloths, lining the Bombay pavements at night. The "room" in fact in Sind is less important than in Bombay. But a certain number of rooms per family is necessary for the preservation of ordinary decency and the amenities of domestic life. It is to be feared that most of the housing accommodation judged by this standard would be considered inadequate by social workers.

9. TABLE VII.

This table shows the distribution of occupied tenements by rooms and the occupants by religion. As a statement of religious distribution the table has small value, but it is useful as corroborative general evidence of the economic level of persons in the different religions. In 1921 the table was abandoned as unreliable. Jains are least overcrowded and then come Jews and Christians. The Jain community in Karachi is however numerically unimportant. Muslims with a percentage of 69 in one-roomed tenements are the worst off. It is they who probably contribute most to the overcrowding of the Lyari quarter. Sikhs have 40 per cent. of their total number in one-roomed tenements and Hindus 50 per cent. A glance at the detailed figures will however show that Karachi differs very much in respect of overcrowding in its various quarters and a general statement for the whole City has not very much value. Students are advised to study the local figures in detail instead of relying on the general averages.

CHAPTER VII—HOUSING IN SHOLAPUR.

1. INTRODUCTORY.

This is the first occasion on which housing statistics for Sholapur have been incorporated in the Census Report of the Cities of the Bombay Presidency. The excessively industrialised character of Sholapur has been explained in Chapter IV of the present Volume. It was to be expected therefore that the housing conditions of the City would show some resemblance to those prevailing in Bombay. In Sholapur however land is not so valuable as in Bombay and conditions generally are not so bad in consequence. It is always where a large factory population has to be housed in cities where every square yard of land is valuable that housing conditions are usually at their worst. Sholapur is more open than Bombay and the need for constructing large chawls is not acute. A much larger proportion of the Sholapur population will therefore be found living in smaller buildings or in huts than is the case in Bombay. Living in huts need not in itself be a bad thing. But it is invariably so if the huts are erected haphazard in the midst of a settled industrial town. No sufficient information has been afforded by the Census as to the precise conditions in which so many huts exist in Sholapur. But it may be presumed that the living conditions in such huts is not inferior to the housing afforded by huts in mofussil towns similar in character to that to which Sholapur, apart from its industrialisation, approximates more than to a city like Bombay. Sholapur is really a Deccan mofussil town with a factory population super-imposed upon it. Unless therefore there is great pressure on space within the city limits, housing conditions in huts are probably not too bad ; and certainly not the menace to public health they would be in Bombay.

2. THE HOUSING TABLES.

Housing Table I shows that in Sholapur there are 20,630 buildings of all sorts and of these 14,763 are residential. Of this number 3,219 consist of huts and other small temporary buildings and most of these are in five wards only, namely ward 3 with 554, ward 4 with 431, ward 9 with 643, ward 10 with 334 and ward 11 with 1,015. Housing Table II shows that of the total number of buildings (20,630) 17,770 consist of ground floors only. There are only 2,676 buildings with one upper floor, and 2,860 with more than one upper floor in the whole city. Sholapur is thus not to be compared with Bombay at all in its kind of buildings. It is even less modern than Karachi, which is a commercial and not an industrial city. Housing Table III shows that of the total number of buildings enumerated in the table 7,551 or 37 per cent. have one room only ; 5,505 or 27 per cent. have two rooms each ; 2,110 or 10 per cent. have three rooms each ; and 1,579 or 8 per cent. have four rooms each. Houses with more than four rooms each number 3,798 or 18 per cent. of the total. In respect of the percentage of two-roomed and three-roomed houses Sholapur is superior to both Bombay and Karachi. The climatic and topographical conditions in Sholapur approximate more to those in Karachi than to those in Bombay so that overcrowding, where by mere numerical calculation it is shown to exist, is not so grave a menace to health and decency as it is in Bombay. Table IV shows that out of the 19,044 buildings enumerated in the table 14,359 or 76 per cent. are occupied by single families ; 1,892 or 10 per cent. by two families ; and 1,028 or 5 per cent. by three families. Only 1,765 buildings or 9 per cent. of the total are occupied by more than four families together. This means that the chawl and flats system is not developed in Sholapur and that most of the housing is on the individual system, which, in Sholapur, does not result in the gross overcrowding a similar system would connote in Bombay and, to a lesser degree, in Karachi. Most of the one-roomed houses are in ward 11 which has 4,854 such buildings. Ward 9 with 1,753 such buildings and ward 3 and ward 7 with 1,420 and 1,389 such buildings respectively would presumably show the greatest pressure on room space. Statistics however are not available to show what this pressure actually is, so that direct comparison between Bombay, Karachi and Sholapur in this respect is not possible.

The statistics as they stand show an abnormal rise in the number of buildings of all kinds. There is recorded a 55 per cent. increase in buildings of all kinds during the last decade : 70 per cent. in residential buildings, 52 per cent. in commercial buildings, 63 per cent. in public buildings, and 23 per cent. in huts and smaller buildings. It is hard to believe that this represents the actual state of things and that Sholapur alone in the Presidency has more than made allowance in the matter of housing for the general increase in population. Census classification and faulty enumeration must account partially for this extraordinary result. The housing statistics ought therefore to be accepted with some caution.

Ahmedabad and Sholapur; and (2) the lower middle class, a sampling of which was examined between 1922 and 1924 in Bombay City. The investigation on the latter was undertaken to obtain reliable information on three main subjects: (a) the size and earnings of the family; (b) the cost and consumption of food, fuel and lighting, furniture and household effects; and (c) house rents and housing conditions. The enquiry was restricted to middle class persons having fixed and ascertainable incomes and was therefore confined to families with an income of not less than Rs. 50 and of not more than Rs. 700 per month. Actually in the report published in 1928 the income classes dealt with ranged from Rs. 75 to Rs. 225 per month. The section of the population dealt with was thus in effect confined to the "blackcoated population" of a clerical type, of the kind employed in Government service or in commercial and similar offices. The population studied in this way was drawn largely from Girgaum (D ward) and from Mahim (G ward). There is however no reason to doubt that the sampling effected was typical of the lower middle class of the city. It is therefore easy to compare conditions prevailing amongst this class with conditions prevailing amongst the mill and labouring population in which the Royal Commission on Labour was chiefly interested. The Census statistics do not deal with economic classes as such. The Census has adopted, however, two main criteria which help in sorting out the population into economic classes, namely (1) the number of rooms in a tenement, which can be identified in general by the ward and section distribution shown in Housing Tables VI-A and VI-B for Bombay City and (2) the number of persons per occupied room. If the Census statistics are examined carefully and the local distribution by wards is studied at the same time, quite valuable results can be obtained in conjunction with the special Labour Office enquiries in respect of the housing conditions and especially in respect of overcrowding in the lower middle class and the mill and labouring classes in the city respectively. In the sections which follow it is proposed to examine these conditions under various specific heads which will make clear the domestic and economic conditions in which at least three out of every four persons in Bombay City are living to-day.

4. CHIEF HEADS OF EXAMINATION.

The chief heads of examination which will be dealt with below are (1) the housing available; (2) the evidence of family budgets in respect of two main items of expenditure, namely food and house rent; (3) mortality rates amongst working and non-working mothers in Bombay; (4) the chief defects in existing housing accommodation; and (5) overcrowding compared in Bombay, Ahmedabad, Sholapur, Karachi and London.

5. HOUSING AVAILABLE.

Bombay, Ahmedabad and Sholapur: kinds of tenements.—For the Census statistics on housing available reference should be made to relevant sections in Chapters V, VI or VII above. It will be seen from that portion of the Census report that in 1931 the housing available in Bombay was as under.

Tenements classified by number of rooms.	Number of tenements.	Per cent.	Number of occupants.	Per cent. of population.	Average number of persons per room.
1 room	197,516	81	791,562	74	4.01
2 rooms	26,231	11	131,872	12	2.51
3 rooms	7,416	3	44,821	3	2.01
4 rooms	6,169	2	42,013	4	1.70
5 rooms	2,953	1	22,302	2	1.50
6 rooms and over	3,836	2	39,199	4	....

192 Chapter VIII.—HOUSING CONDITIONS AND ECONOMIC WELFARE IN CITIES

The following figures of proportions of tenements of various kinds and proportions of population occupying them and average number of persons per room in 1921 and 1931 are compared for 1921 and 1931 as under:—

Tenement category (Percentage of population)	Percentage of population		Number of persons per room		State of circumstances
	1921	1931	1921	1931	
1. Single tenement	71	81	67	74	Better.
2. Two tenement	14	11	14	12	Worse.
3. Three tenement	7	5	8	4	Do.
4. Four tenement	4	2	5	4	Do.
5. Five tenement	3	1	4	2	Do.
6. Six tenement	2	2	3	4	..

were frequent cases of 4 persons in a room and of over 6 in two rooms. The present writer has had recently, in 1932, the opportunity of seeing some typical lower middle-class tenements in Girgaum for which rents from 13 to 17 rupees were being paid for two rooms. In only one case was the number of persons per room less than 3. In all other cases the number per room was over 3. In an Enquiry into Housing Conditions among the Lower Middle Class in Bombay (South). (see *Labour Gazette* October 1924, page 170) it is written "It is clear that the model (characteristic) dwelling of the lower middle class consists of two rooms, 38 per cent. of the tenements belonging to the type, though one-room and three-room tenements are also common enough. Four-room tenements are fewer and those with five or six rooms are rare. A middle class man requires for decency at least two rooms, one of which can be used as a cook-room, store-room and bathroom; while the other can be used as a living room and bedroom. More rooms than this his limited means do not admit of. One-room life so thoroughly militates against the ideas of comfort and decency that essentially constitute the middle class man that it is only through the impossibility of affording more roomy quarters that he puts up with it, though, even then, he tries to make two rooms out of one by a sort of partition, by almirahs, cupboards and cloth curtains." The present writer may add from his personal experience that in 1932 in Bombay in lower middle class two-roomed tenements it is impossible to provide more than two beds, at the very most, in the accommodation available and that the majority of the occupants have to sleep, where they can, on bedding on the floor after pulling various pieces of furniture out of the way. The cooking-place, which contains a bathing-stand, adjoins the living room and is often full of smoke. It appears to be the class occupying this kind of accommodation who are definitely worse off in 1931 than they were in 1921. This has to be put against the considerable improvement in working-class chawls. Housing conditions in Bombay are to be judged accordingly. Of the working classes in 1921-22 it was reported (see report on an Enquiry into Working Class Budgets in Bombay, pages 43 sqq.) that about 97 of the working class examined lived in single rooms. 70 per cent. of the total tenements were then reported to consist of one room only and 14 per cent. of two rooms. The average number of persons in one-roomed tenements was 4.03 and in two-roomed tenements 2.11. It was estimated then that if four occupants per tenement, including children, were taken, the Development Directorate alone by 1929 would have completed 50,000 tenements or accommodation for nearly 17 per cent. of the then population of Bombay. The extent to which improvement has taken place in the decade may be judged by comparing the 1921 and the 1931 Census figures. Of the working class occupants subjected to the enquiry in 1921-22, 49.5 per cent. were cotton mill workers, 14.8 per cent. were municipal workers, 8.9 per cent. were railway workers and 7.9 per cent. were engineering workers. The average working class family was found to be 4.2 persons, namely 1.1 men, 1.1 women and 2.0 children, exclusive of 0.6 dependents living outside Bombay. In Ahmedabad in 1924-1926 in the Labour Office Enquiry it was found (page 18 of the report) that 73 per cent. of the working class families examined lived in one-room tenements (or 75 per cent., if single-roomed huts were considered as well) and 19 per cent. lived in two-roomed tenements. In the Rent Enquiry held in 1926, it was found that 80 per cent. of the families examined lived in one-roomed tenements (See *Labour Gazette*, July 1927, page 1028). In Sholapur it was found in the Labour Office Enquiry (Page 49 of the report) that 33 per cent. of the working class lived in single rooms and 48.45 per cent. in two rooms but a closed-in verandah was counted as a room, which makes the Sholapur figures perhaps unduly flattering. There are no Census statistics for Ahmedabad in 1931. The Sholapur Census figures for 1931 have not been compiled in such a way as to permit comparison with the Labour Office figures. It is not therefore possible in the case of Ahmedabad and Sholapur to correlate the Labour Office figures with the Census figures, as has been done in the case of Bombay. There have been no special enquiries by the Labour Office in respect of Karachi, for which fairly full housing statistics have been compiled in the 1931 Census.

6. FAMILY BUDGETS: EXPENDITURE ON FOOD AND RENT.

As regards the working classes in Bombay, the 1921-22 enquiry yielded the following results. The average monthly income of the family based on the family

budgets tabulated (2473 in number) was Rs. 52-4-6. The average earnings per month for earning men in those budgets was Rs. 42-5-7 and, if single men's budgets (603) were included, the earnings were Rs. 42-9-6; for earning women Rs. 16-11-6; and for earning children Rs. 13-13-5. The income of 75 per cent. of the families tabulated ranged from Rs. 40 to Rs. 70 per month. The standard expenditure on the main groups when the budgets were collected was :—

Food	..	..	..	56·8 per cent.
Fuel and lighting	..	..	..	7·4 per cent.
Clothing	..	..	..	9·6 per cent.
House rent	..	..	..	7·7 per cent.
Miscellaneous expenditure	..	..	..	18·5 per cent.

More than half the expenditure of the family was on food. Rice was found to be the staple food of the working classes and entered into the diet of 99 per cent. of the family budgets. Bajri was consumed by 55·6 of the families, mutton by 65·8 per cent. and beef by only 5·5 per cent. The predominant range of monthly rent for working class tenements was from Rs. 3·8 to Rs. 5·8 for single rooms and Rs. 7 to Rs. 10 for double rooms. Recent enquiry shows that in 1930 the most common rent was Rs. 5-6-0 for old tenements and Rs. 7 to 8 for new tenements. (*Labour Gazette*, May 1931, page 879.)

In the enquiry into Lower Middle Class Budgets in 1922-24 the following was found to be the average expenditure on main items in the cases examined :—

Food	..	..	..	43·4 per cent.
Fuel and lighting	..	..	..	5·5 per cent.
Clothing	..	..	..	10·4 per cent.
Bedding and household necessities	..	..	..	2·5 per cent.
House rent	..	..	..	14·8 per cent.
Miscellaneous	..	..	..	23·4 per cent.

It was remarked on (page 5 and 6 of the report): "A noteworthy feature is the considerably higher percentage of expenditure on food among the working classes as compared with the middle classes. This is however only to be expected, for, the greater the earnings of a group of workers the smaller will be the percentage of those earnings spent on food. On the other hand, the middle classes have to spend a far higher percentage of their earnings on rent. It will be seen that, whereas the working class budgets show 7·7 per cent. expenditure on rent, the average for the middle class budgets is 14·8; and those earning less than Rs. 125 per month spend as much as 16·4 per cent. on rent. The average monthly expenditure on food on the 1325 families studied is nearly Rs. 60 or 43·4 per cent. of the total expenditure."

In the enquiries held in Ahmedabad and Sholapur the following were the chief conclusions reached. In Ahmedabad the largest number of budgets showed incomes of from Rs. 40 to Rs. 50 per month. In Sholapur the largest number of budgets showed incomes from Rs. 30 to 40. More than 8 per cent. of the families in Sholapur had incomes below Rs. 20. In Ahmedabad only 2 per cent. of the families had incomes below Rs. 20 per month. In Ahmedabad the average number of persons in a family was found to be 4·00 (3·87 living in the family : 0·13 away); 1·36 adult males, 1·22 adult females; 1·30 children under 14. In Sholapur the average number in the family was 4·47 and in Bombay 4·2. In Ahmedabad house rent was found to average 12 per cent. of earnings, from 16·22 per cent. in the under Rs. 20 class to 9·31 in the Rs. 70 to 80 class. This is to be compared with the 7·67 per cent. in Bombay (1921-22) and 7·72 per cent. in 1928 in Sholapur. As regards Sholapur the enquiry was restricted to cotton mill workers, ordinary, and from the Criminal Tribes, 902 and 153 cases respectively. The following were the income groups for ordinary workers: 8·3 per cent. below Rs. 20; 23 per cent. between Rs. 20 and 30; 25·6 per cent. between Rs. 30 and 40 (the largest class); 20·5 per cent. between Rs. 40 and 50. The average number of persons in a family was found to be 4·68 (4·57 at home and 0·11 away). The housing conditions were found to be "in many ways superior to those in Bombay and Ahmedabad. The town is not congested and there is room for expansion" (Page 19 of the report). All mills were found providing accommodation for the workers, covering nearly

12 per cent. of workers. The majority of workers in Sholapur were living in two or more rooms, counting a closed verandah as a room. In 4·88 per cent. of the cases families were living in huts where only rent for the site was paid. 65 per cent. of the families were paying rent of less than Rs. 3 per month, this being due to the fact that some employers let out buildings for employees at concession rates. The average rent paid by the working classes in Sholapur was nearly Rs. 2·8 per month, and for huts 11·1 annas per month as against Rs. 5·0·2 for one-roomed tenements in Bombay and Rs. 4·6·1 for one-roomed tenements in Ahmedabad. As regards the Criminal Tribes workers, the majority of the families were found to have an income under Rs. 40 per month. Only 19 per cent. had incomes of Rs. 40 or above. The average family amongst Criminal Tribes workers was 4·90 persons as against 4·68 for ordinary workers. The Criminal Tribes Settlement authorities, it was found, did not provide houses for all inhabitants of the settlement. There were a few chawls but the majority of the workers lived in huts and the rent varied from 7 annas to 10 annas per plot of land. Rents above Rs. 1·8·0 were for rooms in chawls. Only 3 families out of the 153 examined paid rent from Rs. 1·8·0 to Rs. 2·4·0 per month. The Criminal Tribes Settlement authorities insisted upon cleanliness.

7. MORTALITY RATES AMONGST WORKING AND NON-WORKING MOTHERS IN BOMBAY.

A special enquiry was made into this matter in Bombay in 1930. The results are of some demographic and sociological importance. The enquiry covered 2,053 cases. Of these 39·2 per cent. were working mothers and 60·8 per cent. non-working mothers; 91·48 per cent. were Hindus; 3·80 Muslims and 4·72 Indian Christians; and 75 per cent. of the workers were textile workers. The average number of live births per working mother in all areas was 2·85 and per non-working mother was 2·75. In Naigaum, a sanitary area, the figures were 2·91 and 2·78 respectively. As regards still births in proportion to live births the figures were, for all areas, working mothers 34 per cent. and for non-working mothers 33 per cent.; and for Naigaum the figures were 31 per cent. and 27 per cent. respectively. It will be obvious that the working class mothers have more children and more still births than non-working mothers, and that the Naigaum figures are better than the general figures. The statistics are curious. The greater prolificness of working class mothers seems to be due to their better economic conditions, which leads to their having more and better food than the non-working mothers. But the unfavourable figures for still births amongst working mothers seem to suggest that industrial labour, while not interfering with the conception of children, has had an effect on child-bearing itself. It is by no means unlikely that working mothers work too soon before and too soon after child-birth and so are liable to certain influences which do not affect non-working mothers. The table below shows the infant mortality by age-groups.

Age at death.	Rate of infant mortality per 1,000 live births.		
	Working mothers.	Non-working mothers.	All mothers.
Under 1 day	8	8	8
1 day or under 7 days	26	38	33
7 days or under 1 month	26	23	24
1 month and under 3 months	21	22	21
3 months and under 6 months	22	27	25
6 months to 1 year	99	85	91
Total under 1 year	202	203	202

The rate of mortality among infants under six months is greater in the case of non-working mothers than of working mothers, the actual figures being 118 as against 103. The rates for the age-group "under one day" are the same for both. The rates are higher in the case of working mothers in the age-groups "seven days

and under one month" and "six months to one year." Bidmakers show as high a mortality rate as 240 and the Municipality of Bombay have recently arranged to license bidiworks in order to control the conditions under which the women employed therein are required to work. In connection with this similarity in the infant mortality rates for working and non-working mothers it may be of interest to observe that Dr. Hugh T. Ashby in his book on Infant Mortality states "that Dr. Greenwood, formerly medical officer of health for Blackburn, found very little difference in the infant mortality rates among mothers industrially employed and those not so occupied" (page 6 of the report). The facts simply seem to be that the mortality rates of infants are the result of many complex influences acting together. Some of these are favourable to working mothers and some are adverse. The figure of infant mortality which results therefore is somewhat capricious and not readily capable of statistical examination unless particulars of cases can be classified over a large number of instances. The figures, as they stand at present, do not show that industrial occupation is doing any particular harm to working mothers except in regard to the number of still births.

8. CHIEF DEFECTS IN EXISTING HOUSING.

The chief defects in the existing housing accommodation provided for the working class (and in effect for the lower middle class as well) in Bombay have been summed up in these words: "The surroundings of many tenements, especially those on the ground floor, are reported to be dirty and windows are reported as being kept closed on account of the close proximity of filthy gutters, privies, buffalo stables, etc. The closing of the windows prevents the smoke of the chula from going out of the room thereby causing great inconvenience to the occupants. Nahanis are not always provided in tenements and, even where they are, they are so small that they are found to be useless for bathing purposes. The state of repair of privately-owned tenements is not satisfactory and broken railings etc., make living on the upper floors fraught with danger. Cases are also reported in which the floor becomes damp even in the hot season. There are also cases of dirty water from the gutters overflowing into the rooms during the monsoon, thus making it impossible for the occupants to sit or sleep on the floor" (see page 895, *Bombay Labour Gazette*, May 1931). In the tenements visited in 1932 by the present writer what impressed him most unfavourably was the lack of light and proper ventilation in many of the cheaper tenements, the end-to-end building of the two rooms in two-roomed tenements and, in the older chawls, the back-to-back construction of many blocks of rooms preventing anything like proper circulation of the air. The bathing places were small and in the cooking-rooms the smell of smoke was all pervading. The greatest evil is however the cramped nature of the floor-space which will be dealt with in the section below in connection with overcrowding. One general statement can however be made here, that the main reason why the pavements are littered with sleepers in the fair weather is that there is not room for them to sleep in their houses. Bombay has a very low ratio of females to males. Any one who has seen the conditions in which most women have to live in Bombay will not have to ask the reason why. There is simply no room for women to live in comfortably. There is next to no privacy and in case of illness conditions must be very bad indeed. A great many of the chief inconveniences caused by inadequate water supply noticed by Mr. Kazi in 1922 (see page 170, *Bombay Labour Gazette*, October 1924) have now disappeared. The pressure is now generally adequate to supply water at all hours even in most top floors and the number of taps seems to have been increased considerably. Privies also seem generally to be adequate though there are still not enough of them in many of the older buildings. The interior of most of the tenements are wonderfully clean considering all the circumstances, the women in this respect rendering very great service to the community. But a general impression given by an inspection of chawls in Bombay is that too many people are housed in much too little floor-space and buildings are too crowded together. Improvement in this respect can come only gradually as old buildings are dismantled, areas cleared and large modern up-to-date buildings are erected in their place. The working population of Bombay and the middle-class population also have very few open spaces to which they can resort in their leisure hours and have at present only their cramped, badly-ventilated and badly-lighted houses in which to rest when they do not want to wander about in the streets.

9. OVERCROWDING IN CITIES.

The most common area of one-roomed tenements was found in 1930 to be between 100 and 125 square feet for old tenements and 150 and 175 square feet for new tenements. In the case of two-roomed tenements the most common area is between 125 and 150 square feet for old tenements and between 150 and 175 square feet for new tenements (see *Labour Gazette*, May 1931, page 886). Now 74 per cent. of the population is living in one-roomed tenements with an average of 4.01 persons per room. This means that for the vast majority of Bombay's population only about 30 to 40 square feet are available per person, or an area of about six feet by six feet of floor-space, making no allowance for cooking-rooms and bathing places. It is obvious in such circumstance that beds must be a luxury. There is simply no room for beds in the average room and before people can sleep they must at night clear spaces on the floor and spread bedding there, sleeping in the cook-room and wherever they can find space. In the monsoon the verandahs, stairways and alleyways have all to be pressed into service as dormitories since the weather prevents the use of the pavements for the purpose. Most of the men must perforce sleep outside and leave the rooms for the women and children. What constitutes overcrowding is perhaps a matter of opinion and social custom. But if over two and a half persons may be held to be more than enough for the average room, 86 out of every 100 persons in Bombay are overcrowded according to the 1931 Census statistics given in Housing Table VI-A. In Bombay overcrowding is more serious in its effects than in any other city in the Presidency for two reasons (1) there are so few open spaces available; (2) the "room" is relatively more important in a big congested city with a rainy season of several months than it is in places like Ahmedabad, Karachi and Sholapur, where space is not so valuable and where sleeping out is easier for most of the year. Comparative figures of floor space for the various cities have to be studied with this consideration in mind. Even where, numerically, in other cities the number of persons per room is as large as in Bombay the evil is not nearly so great as in Bombay because in Bombay there is so little substitute for the room. The Royal Commission on Labour has commented unfavourably on the housing conditions in Bombay chawls and the 1931 Census proves the justice of the Commission's criticism. In Ahmedabad the Labour Office enquiry (page 19 of the report on an Enquiry into Working Class Family Budgets in Ahmedabad) showed that the average floor space per person is 47.36 square feet (38.29 in one-roomed tenements and 30.13 square feet in huts). 45.6 per cent. of the working class tenements examined had no windows at all. 29.5 per cent. had one window. Municipal privies were used by 28 per cent. of the population examined. 23.3 per cent. of the private water taps served more than 16 tenements each. In Sholapur the average floor space per room was found to be 92 square feet and the average floor space per person 36 square feet. Overcrowding was found not to be rare. In the cases examined there were 57 one-roomed tenements occupied by from six to eleven persons each (page 22 of the report on an Enquiry into Family Budgets of Cotton Millworkers in Sholapur City). Floor space per person in Karachi is not available from the Census figures but some idea of the pressure of persons on buildings will be gained from a study of Housing Tables VI-A and VII published in the present volume. In Karachi, however, the almost universal use of string cots inside and outside the houses has been commented upon and this circumstance, which is not true of Bombay city and Sholapur, does much to mitigate the overcrowding revealed by the statistics in certain quarters of the city. In a previous section of this report, overcrowding in London has been compared with overcrowding in Bombay and it has

No. C. 777 of 1931-32.

From

THE EXECUTIVE HEALTH OFFICER,
Bombay Municipality ;

To

THE PROVINCIAL SUPERINTENDENT OF CENSUS,
Poona.

Bombay Municipality,
31st October 1931.

Re : Census, 1931.

Sir,

I have the honour to submit my report on the Census Operations in the Town and Island of Bombay.

On the 16th June 1930 the Public Health Committee of the Corporation passed the following resolution.

Considered letter from the Municipal Commissioner No. MC.-5-B of 19th May 1930.

I have the honour to state that I received a letter from the Provincial Superintendent of
No. 39 Census Operations intimating that the next Census falls due in 1931 and that the 26th February 1931 has been fixed provisionally as the final date for taking the Census. The Superintendent wishes to know the name of the Officer to be appointed for the Town and Island of Bombay. It is the practice to appoint the Health Officer to be the Census Officer for Bombay and in accordance with that practice I have informed the Census Superintendent that Dr. J. S. Nerurker, the Health Officer, will be the Census Officer within the limits of Bombay Municipality. Detailed proposals regarding the conduct of the Census and the remuneration to be paid to the staff will be submitted later.

“Resolved.—That it be recommended to the Corporation that the Commissioner’s proposal be approved.”

On the 10th October 1930 at an ordinary monthly meeting of the Corporation the following resolution was passed.

“That as recommended by the Standing Committee in their resolution No. 4260 of
No 5217 3rd September 1930 sanction be given to Dr. J. S. Nerurker, Executive Health Officer, being granted a special allowance of Rs. 300 per mensem for working as Census Officer within the limits of the Bombay Municipality for the ensuing Census from September 1930 till immediately after the Census, the cost being met as proposed in Commissioner’s further letter No. H.-68-B dated the 26th August 1930, received with the aforesaid resolution of the Standing Committee.”

In accordance with the sanction contained in the resolutions quoted above I assumed charge of the Census Operations in the Town and Island of Bombay on the 1st September 1930. On the same date the services of Mr. V. G. Gokhale, Office Superintendent, Health Department, were placed at my disposal for Census work in addition to the duties of his office. Mr. D. S. Samant, Senior Superintendent, Assessment Department, who had worked in the decennial Censuses of 1911 and 1921, was appointed as a full-time Assistant and placed in charge of the Census Operations under my directions.

Charge Superintendents.

As in 1921, the City was divided into 32 main charges corresponding to the 32 sections adopted for registration and other administrative purposes.

Each Section or Charge was for Census purposes placed under one of the Municipal Inspectors, who carried out the Census work in addition to his ordinary duties and received for census purposes the title of Charge Superintendent. Owing to the retrenchment in staff since 1921 sufficient number of capable Inspectors could not be found and hence two small sections had to be placed in charge of one Superintendent. Thus (1) Upper Colaba and Lower Colaba, (2) Dhobitalao and Fanaswadi and (3) Sewri and Sion formed three charges instead.

of six as in 1921. On the other hand on account of the large extensions in Worli and Mahim Sections two sub-charges had to be created and placed under two separate Charge Superintendents.

Ward.	Sections.	Names of Charge Superintendents.	Office Address.
A	{ Upper Colaba Middle and Lower Colaba	Mr. A. Y. Raut ..	Health Department Stables, Palton Road.
	Fort South ..	Dr. G. S. Vazker ..	No. 294, Frere Road, No. I District Dispensary.
	Fort North ..	Mr. Huseinsha Makansha ..	Health Department Stables, Palton Road.
	Esplanade ..	Dr. G. D. Khandeker ..	Do.
B	{ Mandvi ..	Mr. S. B. Kondker ..	Health Department Stables, Jail Road, North Umerkady.
	Chakla ..	Mr. S. Adams ..	No. 20, Kolse Moholla, Pydhoni.
	{ Umarkhady ..	Dr. Jamshed B. Doctor ..	Health Department Stables, Jail Road, Umerkady.
	Dongri ..	Mr. B. A. Contractor ..	No. 569, Sandhurst Road, No. III District Dispensary.
C	Market ..	Dr. D. C. Chaterji ..	No. 75, Cathedral Street, Bhuleshwar, No. IV District Dispensary.
	Dhobitalao ..	Dr. P. S. Pascal ..	Do.
	{ Fanaswadi ..	Mr. S. M. Cooper ..	Do.
	Bhuleshwar ..	Dr. B. R. Master ..	Health Department Stables, opposite Northbrook Gardens, No. V District Office.
D	Kharatalso ..	Mr. J. F. Taraporewalla ..	Do.
	{ Kumbharwada ..	Mr. D. R. Daru ..	Do.
	Khetwadi ..	Dr. B. D. E. Kothawalla ..	Junction of Souter Street and Ripon Road.
	Girgaum ..	Mr. J. Moniz ..	Nos. 92—95, Girgaum Road, No. VI District Office.
E	{ Chowpatty ..	Dr. V. T. Vagh ..	Health Department Stables, Annesley Road.
	Walkeshwar ..	Dr. R. V. Gokhale ..	Nos. 92—95, Girgaum Road, No. VI District Office.
	Mahaluxmi ..	Dr. M. C. Langrana ..	Health Department Stables, Annesley Road.
	{ Mazgaon ..	Mr. V. K. Khote ..	Health Department Stables, Junction of Souter Street and Ripon Road.
F	Tarwadi ..	Mr. A. B. Malandker ..	Souter Street, Byculla, No. VII District Office.
	{ Second Nagapada ..	Mr. C. K. Phatak ..	Do.
	Kamathipura ..	Dr. F. Lobo ..	Health Department Stables, Kamathipura 10th Street.
	Tardeo ..	Mr. M. R. Aderbad ..	No. 143, Foras Road.
G	Byculla ..	Mr. R. R. Tavergeri ..	No. 1 Souter Street, No. VII District Dispensary.
	First Nagapada ..	Mr. R. C. Buch ..	Health Department, Bullock Hospital, Sankli Street.
	{ Parel ..	Mr. R. P. Vedak ..	Health Department Stables, Dadar Main Road.
	Sewri ..	Mr. G. M. Dandeker ..	Do.
H	{ Sion ..	Mr. A. Hasan ..	Do.
	Mahim ..	Dr. G. G. Limaye ..	No. 11, Elphinstone Road.
	{ Worli ..	Mr. Jehangir Pestonji ..	Library Buildings, Dadar Road.
		Dr. V. M. Vatre ..	Do.
		Dr. G. G. Limaye ..	No. 11, Elphinstone Road.

The work of circle, block and house numbering was commenced on 22nd September 1930. In some sections house numbering was not taken in hand until the blocking of the whole section had been completed; in others blocking and house numbering proceeded simultaneously; the latter method saves much time. The numbering work was finished in some sections before 1st November 1930 and was completed in all the remaining sections on 15th November 1930.

For painting circle, block and house numbers chocolate paint was used as was done in all the previous Censuses. To ensure uniformity, neatness and economy of paint and time stencil plates were supplied. Tin plates bearing the "house" number were attached to temporary structures and kutchas huts. Five sets of section maps were kindly given by the Health Department and from these Census maps had to be prepared according to the boundaries of sections and circles shown in a set of survey sheets specially prepared in 1921 and preserved for use in the Census of 1931. To assist him in the accurate circling and blocking of his section each Charge Superintendent was supplied with such a map of his section.

One set of such Census maps was cut into circles and distributed among the Government and Municipal volunteers for their use while on Census duty for checking the preliminary and final work.

One additional set of Census maps showing the revised and altered boundaries of sections, circles and blocks as in 1931, has been filed for use in the next census.

The total cost of the paint, oil, brushes, stencil plates and tin plates is as under :—

				Rs. a. p.
20 sets of 11 stencil plates at Rs. 3 per set	..	..	..	60 0 0
4,500 tin plates 6" x 6" at Rs. 2 per 100	..	..	..	90 0 0
5 Cwts. chocolate paint at Rs. 11 per cwt.	..	..	..	55 0 0
6 Drums boiled oil at Rs. 11-8-0 per drum	..	..	..	69 0 0
5 Gallons turpentine at Rs. 2 per gallon	..	..	..	10 0 0
18 Dozen brushes at Rs. 3 per dozen	..	..	..	54 0 0
4 Brushes at 4 annas each	..	..	..	1 0 0
1 Brush at annas 3	..	..	..	0 3 0
3 Maunds and 12 seers chalk	..	..	..	6 0 0
3 Seers nails	..	..	..	0 12 0
3 Empty gunny bags for carrying brushes etc.	..	..	..	0 9 0
				<hr/>
				346 8 0

Thus the total cost of painting numbers in 1931 is Rs. 346-8-0 as against Rs. 1,468 in 1921.

Extensive changes have, since 1921, been effected in the City by the operations of various development schemes of the Municipality and the Improvement Trust; especially in the sections of Fort North, Chakla, Umerkhady, Dongri, Byculla, Parel, Sewri, Sion and Mahim. Boundaries of circles in sections were kept as before for comparison purposes except in Umerkhady and Chakla in which many buildings have been demolished and the land thus rendered vacant is utilized for new roads and foot-paths. The northern boundary of the first circle in the Tarwadi section has been extended up to Connaught road. In Fort North many buildings were acquired and demolished by the Municipality in connection with their Hornby Ballard Scheme. Similarly a number of buildings were demolished in Circle No. 4 of the Byculla section. Each of the 32 sections was divided into circles and each circle subdivided into blocks. The boundaries of each of the circles were the same as in 1921, but those of blocks had to be changed to meet the alterations due to the demolition and erection of buildings since 1921. While the house numbering was in progress House/Block lists of completed circles were prepared by the respective Charge Superintendents and submitted to the Census head office. These lists were checked by inspection by Checkers appointed for the purpose.

The total numbers of circles, blocks and buildings in different sections excluding Railway, Military, Customs and Government House buildings were as follows :—

Census, 1931.

Ward.	Name of Section.	Number of Circles.	Number of Blocks.	Number of Buildings.
A	Upper Colaba	1	3	95
	Lower Colaba	8	41	944
	Fort South	5	17	281
	Fort North	8	64	1,125
	Esplanade	4	40	893
Total of A Ward ..		26	165	3,338

Ward.	Name of Section.						Number of Circles.	Number of Blocks.	Number of Buildings.
B	Mundvi	..	..	..	..	..	12	81	1,124
	Chakla	..	..	..	..	..	7	49	693
	Umerkhotdy	..	..	..	..	..	9	81	1,020
	Dongri	..	..	..	..	..	4	20	411
	Total of B Ward						32	231	3,257
C	Market	..	..	..	..	..	8	92	1,062
	Dhobitalao	..	..	..	..	..	7	65	1,186
	Panaswadi	..	..	..	..	..	3	47	1,006
	Bhuleshwar	..	..	..	..	..	6	81	1,119
	Kharatalao	..	..	..	..	..	5	52	543
	Kumbharwada	..	..	..	..	..	4	48	682
	Total of C Ward						33	385	5,398
D	Khetwadi	..	..	..	..	..	8	58	1,567
	Girgaum	..	..	..	..	..	7	69	1,342
	Chowpati	..	..	..	..	..	6	34	806
	Walkeshwar	..	..	..	..	..	7	63	2,262
	Mahaluxmi	..	..	..	..	..	9	55	2,627
	Total of D Ward						37	279	8,604
E	Mazgaon	..	..	..	..	..	5	46	2,129
	Tarwadi	..	..	..	..	..	3	45	1,936
	2nd Nagpada	..	..	..	..	..	4	29	514
	Kamatipura	..	..	..	..	..	3	55	1,093
	Tardeo	..	..	..	..	..	4	56	1,046
	Byeulla	..	..	..	..	..	8	108	2,664
	1st Nagpada	..	..	..	..	..	2	16	167
	Total of E Ward						29	355	9,549
F	Parel	..	..	..	..	..	9	117	1,920
	Sewri	..	..	..	..	..	5	55	1,458
	Sion	..	..	..	..	..	11	137	3,056
	Total of F Ward						25	309	6,434
G	Mahim	..	..	..	..	..	8	76	4,302
	Worli	..	..	..	..	..	8	154	5,963
	Total of G Ward						16	230	10,265
Grand Total						..	198	1,954	47,045

The number of circles, blocks and buildings stands as under as compared with that of the two previous censuses :—

Year of Census.	Number of Circles.	Number of Blocks.	Number of Buildings.
1911 ..	200	2,263	44,939
1921 ..	201	2,282	48,753
1931 ..	198	1,954	47,045

The average number of buildings per section, circle and block works out as under :—

		Average number of buildings.		
Per		1911	1921	1931
Section	..	1,404·3	1,523·5	1,470·2
Circle	..	224·7	242·5	237·6
Block	..	19·9	21·4	24

From the tables above it will be noticed that there are three circles less than in 1921. This is due to the fact that Sydenham Road Scheme which included properties on both sides of Sydenham road (now called Mahomedally Road) expunged all the buildings of two circles of Chalka and one of the Umerkhadi sections. The difference in the number of blocks is due to the particular care taken at the beginning to equalise work to be entrusted to one person in charge of a block irrespective of the area therein.

"The whole structure of a building under one undivided roof or under two or more roofs, connected *inter se* by subsidiary roofs" is, for census purposes, the definition of a building in Bombay. The same was followed this time also except in cases of buildings with the block system, that is, buildings which have blocks accessible by different staircases independent of each other, have been grouped as one building unlike that in 1921. This has tended to reduce the number of buildings. The classification of buildings has been made according to the description and use thereof, such as Chawl with shops, Bungalow with motor garage etc. The main distinction that is observed is to differentiate them into residential or non-residential or combined. Buildings with blocks or flats have been so shown separately.

Railway Premises.

As in 1921 the Census Officer for the City was made directly responsible for the enumeration of the occupants of all premises in the Island including Railway, Military, Docks and Customs premises.

Government and Railway orders were issued requiring railway officials to render every assistance in the work of enumeration of their premises.

The arrangement agreed upon was that all areas within railway boundaries should be treated as separate railway circles, that no railway circle should be so drawn as to be intersected by the boundary of a section and that with a view to co-ordinating railway with Municipal returns the numbering of railway premises, blocks and circles would be carried out by the Municipal Charge Superintendent. This plan was correctly followed and the numbering of the premises having been completed the enumeration of the occupants was carried out by railway officials under the guidance, when required, of the Charge Superintendent of the section concerned.

The Port Trust Railway, the G.I.P. Railway and the B.B. & C.I. Railway each appointed an officer to cooperate with, and advise the Census Officer for the City, and to depute railway officials for appointment by the Census Officer as Supervisors and Enumerators to count the railway personnel and passengers in their respective areas.

The enumeration of passengers and others found on railway platforms on Census night was carried out under the direction of the census officer.

The enumeration of passengers on running trains was carried out under the direction of the Provincial Superintendent.

"Military Areas."

The Station Staff Officer, Bombay, appointed Captain C. Moore as Census Officer for the military area under the direction of the Census Officer for the enumeration of the military buildings which were classified under different areas as given below :—

- (1) Upper Colaba 1 to 6 areas;
- (2) Fort South Castle area as No. 7;
- (3) Esplanade (a) A. F. I. buildings,
(b) A. F. I. buildings,
(c) A. F. I. buildings,
(d) Pavilion Section;
- (4) Mahalaxmi Battery compound;
- (5) Four Islands (a) Cross Island (b) Oyster Rock (c) Butcher Island (d) Middle Ground Island.

The work of numbering premises in the Military areas was taken up after the civil area was completed. It was agreed that tin plates bearing Census numbers should be nailed to each building by the Municipal Charge Superintendent concerned without damaging the property in any way and in consultation with the Military Census Officer by previous appointment.

Government House at Walkeshwar which hitherto formed a part of the military area was excluded by them from their areas this time. On communication with the Military Secretary to His Excellency the Governor the area known as Government House was divided into different areas under the following officers :—

- (1) Director, His Excellency the Governor's Band for the Band quarters.
- (2) The Indian A. D. C. for Government house, the staff bungalows, clerical quarters and servants' lines.
- (3) The Commendant, His Excellency the Governor's Body Guard, the guard lines at Tardeo flats.

Each of these officers had therefore to be approached and arrangements had to be made for the supply of census forms and stationery through the respective Charge Superintendents.

Dockyards.

I put myself in communication with Mr. Singleton, Assistant Collector of Customs in charge Preventive Service, and he appointed his divisional Inspectors as persons responsible for Census work in their respective areas within the Dock limits. The Municipal Charge Superintendents were instructed to see the divisional Inspectors for arrangements regarding the numbering of circles, blocks and buildings within the Dockyard limits as in the case of Railways. This was done by the Municipal Charge Superintendents and after the numbering of the buildings these were identified to the divisional Inspectors. House/Block lists of premises within the Dock area were also prepared by the Municipal Charge Superintendents.

The total number of circles, blocks and buildings within Railway, Military and Customs- or Dockyard limits were as follows.

Ward	Section and Agency				Number of circles	Number of blocks	Number of buildings
A	Upper Colaba Military	..	..	..	1	3	69
	Lower Colaba Military	..	..	..	1	6	291
	Fort South R. I. M.	..	..	..	1	2	99
	Military Castle area	..	..	..	1	....	30
	Fort North B. P. T.	..	..	..	1	2	56
	Esplanade—						
	B. B. C. I. Churchgate Station	..	..	..	1	2	75
	Customs ..	..	..	..	1	1	161
	G. I. P. Railway Victoria Terminus	..	..	..	1	1	55
	Military, Marine Lines	..	..	..	....	....	3
B	Pavilion	..	..	..	....	....	73
					8	17	912
	Mandvi—						
	G. I. P. Masjid Station	..	..	..	1	1	4
	Customs ..	..	..	..	1	1	91
	Dongri—						
	Customs ..	..	..	..	1	1	124
	G. I. P. Sandhurst Road Station	..	..	..	1	1	6
	G. I. P. Wari Bunder Goods Yard	..	..	..	1	3	68
					5	7	293
C	Dhobitalao—						
	B. B. C. I. Marine Lines Station	..	..	..	1	1	5
					1	1	5
	Khetwady—						
	B. B. C. I. (Cabin) ..	..	..	..	1	1	3
	Girgaum—						
	B. B. C. I. Charni Road Station..	..	..	..	1	1	1
	Chowpaty—						
	B. B. C. I. (cabin) ..	..	..	..	1	1	2
	Walkeshwar—						
D	Government House area Military	..	..	..	....	4	75
	Mahaluxmi—						
	B. B. C. I. Railway ..	..	..	..	2	2	44
	Military area, Body Guard Lines	..	..	..	....	....	26
	Military Battery area	..	..	..	....	....	8
					5	9	159

Police Enumeration.

The following Police Stations were treated as separate blocks and were enumerated by the Police Inspectors in charge under the instructions of the Commissioner of Police :—

Name of Section	Number of circles	Number of blocks	Census Nos.		Number of Buildings
			From	To	
Lower Colaba	6	6	141	151	15 Colaba.
Fort North	8	6	96	102	8 Goa Street.
Esplanade	3	2	19	29	13 Esplanade Police Court Compound.
		7	162	113A	15 Police Office Compound.
		11	182	163	7 Palton Road Police Station.
Umerkhandy	1	8	60	61	5 Sandhurst Road.
Dongri	3	3	31	35	5 Dongri Police Station.
	4	5	116	122	7 Richur Street and Frere Road Police Station.
Market	1	4	41	45	8 Princess Street.
Khetwady	1	4	165	171	7 Lamington Road.
Girgaon	7	5	83	85	3 Mahar Bowdi Police Station.
Walkeshwar	1	8	187	190	4 Harvey Road.
Mazgaon	3	3	132	138	7 Gun Powder Road Police Quarters.
	5	16	597	603	7 Sewri Road Police Quarters.
Tarwadi	2	6	284	297A	17 Love Lane Police Station.
	3	7	383	386	4 Police Quarters at Sussex Road.
1st Nagpada	1	2	4	25	22 Armed Police Quarters.
		4	44	53	10 Police Hospital.
		12	106	113	8 Nagpada Police Station.
Sion	3	7	143	158	16 Naigum Police Station.
	8	9	135	145	11 B. B. C. I. & G. I. P. Railway Police.
	9	11	189	194	6 Sion Road Police Station.
Mahim	4	10	352	359	8 Cadell Road Police Station.

The enumeration of the homeless and of persons in the Police lockups on Census night was also undertaken by the Commissioner of Police. The enumeration of persons in the Police lockups attached to single premises was, however, done by the Municipal Charge Superintendents along with the occupants of that building having the police lockup. The Superintendents of the various Police divisions were instructed to organize parties to search all streets, lanes, arches of bridges, maidans, station surroundings and other places where homeless persons pass the night and to take such persons found to the undermentioned enumeration stations appointed by the Commissioner of Police for enumeration on the Census night of 26th February 1931.

Statement showing the centres selected for the collection and enumeration on the night of the 26th February 1931 of homeless persons of the City and the Police Officers responsible for the work with their addresses.

Serial No.	Enumeration Centre.	Police Officer and his address.
1	Esplanade Police Court ..	Superintendent of Police, Old Bazargate Police Station.
2	Head Police Office Compound, Hornby Road.	Superintendent of Police, B Division, Princess Street Police Station.
3	Mazagaon Police Court Compound, Nesbit Road.	Superintendent of Police, D Division, Jacob Circle Police Chowkey.
4	Northbrook Gardens, Grant Road ..	Superintendent of Police, C Division, Lamington Road Police Station.
5	Kalaehowky Police Station	} Superintendent of Police, E Division, Police Head quarters, Naigaum.
6	Bhoiwada Police Station	
7	Kingsway Police Station	

Distinction had to be made between the homeless (in the real sense) to be enumerated by the Police and those who really are not homeless but on the Census night may be passing the night at the place of their work or in the open spaces or plots attached to houses, such as coolies, labourers, hawkers, etc. These were to be enumerated by the Charge Superintendents concerned against the houses where they were found. To avoid double enumeration those enumerated by the Charge Superintendents were given travellers' tickets to be shown to the Police for their exclusion by them.

The enumeration of passengers and others found on railway platforms on Census night was carried out through the Station Masters and their staff at every station of each Railway. Necessary forms, instructions and stationery was supplied by Census Office to each Station Master. Lady enumerators were applied for by the Station Master in charge of the Bombay Central Station for the enumeration of the lady passengers on Census night and a nurse of the Health Department was deputed for the work. Platform enumeration in Bombay must always be done at the latest hour of the evening in order to give time to the purely local traffic to clear. By local traffic is meant the return home of those who work in the City but reside outside, they being enumerated at the place of their residence.

Dockyards and Shipping.

As in 1921 the enumeration of all ships and launches of the Royal Navy was undertaken by the Naval Officer in command.

The Director of the Royal Indian Marine undertook all R. I. M. ships and premises and persons in the R. I. M. Dockyard. The Assistant Collector in charge Preventive Service organised the enumeration by the Customs and Port Trust authorities of the ships, bunders and dockyards shown in the sub-joined list.

The arrangement and numbering of the circles blocks and houses within Customs and Dockyard limits was, as in the case of railways, undertaken by the Municipal Charge Superintendents to prevent the intersection of circles and blocks by the boundaries of the municipal sections and wards.

The distribution of enumeration work was arranged as under :—

The Naval Officer.—All ships and launches of the Royal Navy.

The Director, Royal Indian Marine.—All R. I. M. ships and launches and the R. I. M. Dockyard.

Customs Department.—Coasting passenger steamers in harbour and alongside Princess and Victoria Dock walls. All B. I. S. N. Coy.'s steamers, country craft, all bunders, all customs launches and boats. All floating population at the bunders on cargo boats and country-craft and all floating population at ~~the~~ West and Chowpatty.

The Customs authorities enumerated the Bunders noted below :—

(1) Gun Carriage Bunder.

(2) Jamshed Bunder.

(3) Arthur Bunder.

- (4) Government Dockyard compound and residential quarters therein.
- (5) Bonded ware-house and opium ware-house.
- (6) Town Bunder.
- (7) Ballard Bunder.
- (8) Alexandra Dock including the Mole.
- (9) Modi Bunder.
- (10) Carnac Bunder.
- (11) Princess and Victoria Docks including the Dry Dock and residential quarters within the dock limits.
- (12) Malet Bunder.
- (13) Mazgaon Bunder.
- (14) Sewri Bunder including timber ponds.
- (15) Chowpati Bunder.
- (16) Worli Bunder.
- (17) Mahim Bunder at the Mahim Causeway.
- (18) Sassoon Dock.
- (19) Apollo Bunder.
- (20) Old Town Custom House and adjoining stables.

Port Trust.—Steamers in Princess and Victoria Docks except B. S. N. Coy.'s.

Port Trust.—Cargo boats.

Barges.

Launches.

Dredgers.

Tugs.

Licensed passenger boats.

All deep sea steamers in harbour (except R. I. M. and coasting passenger steamers).

Pilot schooners.

Light-ships.

Steam launches.

Anchor "Hoy" and water boat "Princess".

Launches, tugs and dredgers other than the launches belonging to the R. N. and R. I. M. and Customs.

Light Houses.

Yachts.

Dubash boats, steam launches.

All licensed passenger boats at the Bunder.

In P. and V. Docks or alongside of the outside of the Dock wall.

Off Apollo Bunder.

The number of census forms, stationery, etc., was supplied to the authorities concerned by the Census Office.

The Provincial Superintendent of Census Operations arranged with the managers of the coasting steamers of the following companies and supplied them with the necessary forms, etc., for the enumeration of the passengers on board their several steamers :—

- (1) The British India Steam Navigation Coy. Ltd., Ballard Estate, Bombay.
- (2) The Bombay Steam Navigation Coy. Ltd., 120, Frere Road, Bombay.
- (3) The Scindia Steam Navigation Coy. Ltd., Sudama House, Ballard Estate, Bombay.
- (4) The Merchants Steam Navigation Company, Dongri Street, Bombay.
- (5) The New Bombay Steam Ships, No. 78, Frere Road, Bombay.
- (6) The Malabar Steam Ship Company, Vadgadi, Bombay.
- (7) The Indian Co-operative Navigation and Trading Company Limited, Ballard Estate, Bombay.
- (8) The Eastern Steam Navigation Company Limited, No. 24, Mangalore Street, Bombay.
- (9) Messrs. R. Assaria & Co., Katha Bazar, Mandvi, Bombay.
- (10) Messrs. Lalji Naranji & Co., Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay.

Enumeration of Public Institutions.

Census schedule forms with a covering letter requesting the authority in charge of the hospitals and hotels, etc., in the City were issued for enumeration of the inmates in them on

the census night; and these schedules were collected by the Charge Superintendents on the next day.

Name of Institution.		Number of Schedules forms sent.	Number of specimen Schedules.
1	Ahiliabai Free Maternity Home, Koliwada, Mandvi ..	5	1
2	Ajinkya Hospital, Benam Hall Lane, Girgaon ..	5	1
3	Anand Maternity Home	5	1
4	Bhatia Maternity Home	5	1
5	Cama and Albless Hospital, Cruikshank Road ..	100	1
6	Dholkawala's Maternity Home	10	1
7	Dr. C. M. Melita's Hospital, Sandhurst Road, Girgaum ..	5	1
8	Dr. D'Sa's Hospital, Chowpati	10	1
9	Dr. Karande's Maternity Home, Sandhurst Road ..	5	1
10	Dr. Pagnis' Maternity Home, Vasumal Building, Grant Road ...	5	1
11	Dr. Kerauwalla's Hospital, Tardeo Road	10	1
12	Dr. Parekh's Hospital, Khetwadi	10	1
13	Dr. Purandare's Hospital, Sandhurst Road	10	1
14	Dr. Mrs. Saldanha Fernandez's Popular Maternity Hospital, Bhendi Bazar Road	5	1
15	Drs. Kaikini and Tilak Hospital, Lamington Road ..	5	1
16	Dr. Sequira's Eugenic Maternity Home	5	1
17	Gordhandas Ranchoddas Bhagat Hindu Maternity Home, Kalbadevi Road	5	1
18	Haji Karim Mahomed Suleman Maternity Home, 184, Kambekar Street	5	1
19	Haji Sabu Sidik Maternity Home, Bellasis Road ..	5	1
20	Haji Sabu Sidik Maternity Home, Inamwada	5	1
21	Jasmine Lodge Nursing Home, Kenkoo Buildings, Outram Road	5	1
22	Kamar Khanam Maternity Home, Victoria Road ..	5	1
23	Kanchangawni Maternity Home, Khetwadi	5	1
24	Laxmi Maternity Home, Bhawanishankar Road ..	5	1
25	Dr. Masina's Hospital, Victoria Road	25	1
26	Motlibai Petit Hospital	25	1
27	Municipal Maternity Home, Worli	5	1
28	Nowroji Wadia Maternity Hospital	20	1
29	Parsee General Hospital	20	1
30	Parsee Lying-in Hospital, Outram Road	10	1
31	Poly Clinic, No. 20, New Queens Road	5	1
32	Rachel Maternity Home, Khatar Galli	5	1
33	Rukshamani Hospital, Chowpati	10	1
34	Sakinabai Musabhoy Jafferbhoy Maternity Home Nos. 20-30, Nishanpada Cross Lane	5	1
35	Shree Laxmi Maternity Home	5	1
36	Sir Harkisondas Narottamdas Hospital	25	1
37	St. George's Hospital	50	1
38	Surgical Nursing Home, Grant Road	5	1
39	Swastika Maternity Home, Lamington Road ..	5	1
40	Vaidya Maternity Home, New Queen's Road ..	5	1
41	Wadi Bunder Port Trust Maternity Home	5	1
42	Yamunabai Nair Hospital, Lamington Road ..	25	1
43	J. J. Hospital } J. J. Hospital Compound,	30	1
44	Sir C. J. Ophthalmic Hospital } Byculla ..	25	1
45	B. J. Hospital for Children }	25	1
46	Arthur Road Hospital	25	1
47	Maratha Hospital	25	1
48	Turner Sanitarium for Tuberculosis, Bhoiwada Road ..	10	1
49	Adams Wylie Hospital, Wylie Road	25	1
50	Acworth Leper Asylum, Matunga	50	1
51	K. E. M. Hospital, Parel	50	1
52	Gokuldas Tejpal Hospital	50	1
53	Alexandra Hotel	25	1
54	All India Hotel	5	1
55	Apollo Hotel, Colaba Causeway	10	1

Name of Institution.				Number of Schedule forms sent.	Number of specimens Schedule.
56	Carlton Hotel, Outram Road	..	..	5	1
57	Grand Hotel	..	..	10	1
58	Great Punjab Hotel, Kalbadevi Road	..	..	10	1
59	Great Western Hotel, Apollo Street	..	..	10	1
60	Green's Hotel, Apollo Bunder	..	..	25	1
61	Hotel Majestic, Wodehouse Road	..	..	25	1
62	Shahajan Palace Hotel, Sitaram Building	..	..	10	1
63	Sardar Griha, Carnac Road	..	..	10	1
64	Taj Mahal Hotel, Apollo Bunder	..	..	50	1
65	Victoria Hotel, Princess Dock	..	..	25	1
66	Victoria Hotel Annexe, opposite Princess Dock	..	..	25	1

Preliminary Enumeration.

As 26th February 1931 was fixed as the Census night and 17th to 19th February and 25th and 26th February 1931 as the preliminary period, the preliminary Enumeration of the Town and Island of Bombay had to be started on 20th January 1931. Enumerators were therefore appointed to begin work from 20th January 1931. These were not advertised for as in 1921 but were appointed only out of the large number of applicants registered in the Census Office. As the General Schedules for Bombay were printed in English, English-knowing Enumerators only were appointed and their pay fixed at Rs. 60 per mensem, the minimum pay in all local offices in Bombay.

Had it been possible to secure steady and intelligent workers 300 enumerators would have been adequate for the preliminary enumeration. Much difficulty was experienced in finding 300 really good workers, unemployed and ready to take up temporary work. The number of enumerators that had actually to be appointed in the first instance was therefore 333. Many did not join on the 20th January and others resigned after a few days experience of the difficulties of the work. Of those finally retained a certain number were irregular and careless in work.

The plan of the operations was as follows:—

Before the end of the previous year the Charge Superintendents with the assistance of a few Municipal servants in the lower grades had divided their Sections into Circles and Blocks and affixed a census number to every house. In affixing these numbers each building under a separate roof was regarded as a separate house. The servants' quarters in the compound of bungalows were treated as separate houses. Large blocks of flats or of one-room tenements for the labouring class were each counted as one house only. A building in a row of houses and attached on either side was counted as a separate house provided it was separately owned and self-contained in that it could only be entered from its own street door.

In the three weeks and a half from 20th January to 16th February 1931 when the Enumerators were appointed schedules were prepared by them showing the names and particulars of the occupants of all premises in the City. In almost all cases these particulars were entered by the Enumerators themselves in the General Schedules.

For the final stage which extended over the period 17th to 19th February and 25th and 26th February 1931 the staff of the paid Enumerators was augmented by unpaid volunteers, Government servants and Municipal servants as shown below:—

	1921	1931
Government Employees	378	928
Government Peons	Nil.	157
Municipal Employees	649	762
Municipal Peons	277	205
Volunteers from private schools	330	61
Volunteers from the Salvation Army	Nil.	5
Volunteers from Mr. Mohamed Umer, Honorary Secretary of the Jamitol Momin, Sadi Bazar, Madanpura	Nil.	8

Mr. C. S. Pagnis, Chief Clerk, Municipal Commissioner's Office, voluntarily enumerated three whole blocks of Worli Section (Blocks Nos. 34 to 36 of Circle No. 8) from its preliminary stage to the final.

There were thus available for the work of enumeration on the last five days 2,112 workers.

Out of the persons told off for Census duty, Government and Municipal Employees drawing salaries of over Rs. 150 per mensem were appointed Supervisors and others enumerators. Each Supervisor was placed in charge of one Circle and over as many Enumerators as there were blocks in the Circle. In large Circles an additional Supervisor was appointed. The total number of Enumerators which remained available for the final Census was 1,933 and was distributed at the rate of one for each block among the 1,930 blocks exclusive of the 24 Police blocks (exclusively in their charge) making in all 1,954 blocks into which the City was divided. Similarly the number of Supervisors available was 179 distributed according to necessity among 198 circles. The suggestion made in 1921 of sparing as many menials and peons to serve as messengers was greatly carried out in 1931. The Municipality spared 205 and Government Offices 157 peons for Census duty.

Quite a number of exemptions from Census duty were applied for by Government and Municipal servants under various excuses subsequent to the submission of their names by the heads of their offices. The real motive in applying for exemption was only to avoid facing all kinds of difficulties in the ensuing Census. To dispel any suspicion and to create confidence these exemptions were freely granted.

At this Census the conspicuous absence of the volunteer agency was prominently noticeable. In 1921 even when the non-cooperation movement was afoot 64 educational institutions offered volunteers for enumeration work; nine schools undertook the enumeration of certain areas of their choice and nine private firms and offices spared their 22 employees for Census work. Twenty-eight leading citizens with additional twelve volunteers offered their services in the cause of Census, whereas in 1931 only three schools, when approached personally, consented to render services for the final enumeration. With a view to avoiding any organised resistance public advertisement was dispensed with altogether and the shortage of volunteers and workers was not allowed to have any adverse effect on carrying through the Census Operations.

From the commencement of the Preliminary Enumeration daily reports of progress from each section were called for and these reports were very keenly watched by the Census Office. Charge Superintendents, who happened to be in arrears on account of circumstances beyond their control, had to be given help in various ways. Charge Superintendents whose sections were free from the infection of resistance to the Census and who were expected to finish their work in advance were instructed to render help to their neighbouring sections. In some cases the outdoor staff of the Health Department, consisting of Junior Overseers in the Malaria and Conservancy branches, Milk Sub-Inspectors and Disinfecting Sub-Inspectors had to be placed at the disposal of the Charge Superintendent concerned. Through the kindness and co-operation of the Assessor and Collector of the Municipality the help of the outdoor staff of the Assessment Department was also obtained in some sections for securing the names of the tenants through their landlords. To dispel misunderstanding among the ignorant, public leaflets in Marathi and Gujarati describing the necessity of co-operating with the Census were freely broadcast through the Charge Superintendents and Enumerators.

The Preliminary Enumeration, in spite of all such odds against it, was completed in all the Civil area on the 16th February 1931. The Customs, the Railways and the Military Officers had also finished their preliminary enumeration before the 16th February 1931 but the enumeration of the Police Stations was deferred till the first three days of the final enumeration, i.e. from 17th to 19th February 1931 since the Police Quarters were under sole Police control.

The final enumeration was fixed for 17th to 19th February 1931 and for 26th February night and morning of 27th February 1931. The gap of nearly six days caused by public holidays following 19th February 1931 entailed the retention of the paid enumerators at an extra cost of Rs. 3,000.

Employees from Government Offices spared for Census work.

Name.	Supervisors.	Enumerators.	Peons.
1 Assistant Secretary to Government, Separate Department .. .. .	..	1	1
2 Principal, Bombay Veterinary College	3	8	..
3 Rev. G. E. Dodd, M.A., J.P. .. .. .	..	1	..
4 Consulting Architect to Government, P. W. D.	2	3	..
5 Director of Information, Record Office	1	4	..

Name.	Supervisors.	Enumerators.	Peons.
6 Under Secretary to Government, Revenue Department		16	3
7 Principal Officer, Mercantile Marine Department .. .. .	..	5	..
8 Secretary to Government, Political Department	6	9	3
9 Assistant Secretary to Government, Finance Department	2	16	2
10 Director, Haffkine Institute	5	5	7
11 Mint Master .. .. .	..	2	..
12 C. M. Amin, Esq., B.A.	1	1	..
13 Assistant Registrar, Bombay	1	3	..
14 Superintending Engineer, N. C.	5	32	6
15 Registrar, High Court .. .. .	..	15	..
16 Educational Inspector, Bombay Division	2	9	..
17 Chief Judge, Small Causes Court .. .. .	..	40	..
18 Administrator General .. .. .	..	4	3
19 Secretary to Government, Legal Department	2	10	..
20 Registrar of Companies .. .. .	..	4	3
21 Under Secretary to Government, Home Department	5	11	..
22 Collector of Bombay	2	36	14
23 Deputy Educational Inspector for Mohomedan Education .. .. .	..	1	..
24 Director of Industries .. .. .	..	7	2
25 Principal, Elphinstone High School	9	32	..
26 Superintendent of Stamps .. .. .	..	6	..
27 Government Pleader, High Court .. .. .	..	1	..
28 Under Secretary to Government, General Department	4	16	4
29 Prothonotary and Senior Master, High Court	1	23	2
30 Commissioner of Workmen's Compensation .. .. .	..	2	..
31 Chief Presidency Magistrate and Revenue Judge	5	37	34
32 Deputy Secretary to Government, Public Works Department	8	22	3
33 Director of Information, Labour Office	1	9	..
34 Superintendent, Government Printing and Stationery .. .. .	..	26	10
35 Sub-Registrar of Bombay .. .. .	..	11	..
36 Oriental Translator to Government	2	6	..
37 Commissioner of Excise	2	57	31
38 Manager, D. L. O. .. .. .	..	10	..
39 Commissioner of Income Tax	34	170	..
40 Secretary, Accountancy Diploma Board .. .. .	..	1	..
41 Superintendent of Police, B. B. & C. I. .. .. .	..	1	..
42 Chemical Analyser to Government, Byculla .. .. .	..	2	..
43 Meteorologist, Bombay .. .. .	..	5	2
44 Land Acquisition Officer, City of Bombay .. .. .	..	8	5
45 Dean, Grant Medical College .. .. .	..	2	..
46 Post Master General .. .. .	..	20	4
47 Principal, Sydenham College .. .. .	..	1	..
48 Chief Superintendent, Central Telegraph Office .. .. .	..	4	..
49 Chief Accountant, Bombay Improvement Trust .. .. .	..	18	..
50 Accountant General, Record Section	1	27	..
51 Indian Post and Telegraph Office .. .. .	..	7	..
52 Registrar, Small Causes Court .. .. .	..	10	5
53 Deputy Controller of Currency	1	4	..
54 Manager, Development Department Chawls .. .. .	..	2	..
55 Currency Office .. .. .	..	20	..
56 Health Officer of the Port of Bombay .. .. .	..	1	..
57 Presidency Post Master	2	8	10
58 Sheriff of Bombay .. .. .	..	2	2
59 Presidency Surgeon .. .. .	..	..	1
Total ..	114	814	157

Employers from Municipal Offices spared for Census Work.

Name.				Supervisors.	Enumerators	Pages.
1	Curator	..	..	..	1	..
2	Chief of Fire Brigade	..	..	..	3	..
3	Municipal Secretary	..	..	1	6	..
4	Municipal Commissioner	..	..	1	16	1
5	Superintendent of Vaccination	..	..	..	7	7
6	Mechanical Engineer	..	..	5	23	2
7	Assistant Health Officer, F and G Wards	..	..	..	15	5
8	Executive Health Officer	..	..	1	22	9
9	Municipal Analyst	..	..	..	3	8
10	Superintendent, Municipal Gardens	..	..	..	2	1
11	Head Supervisor	..	..	..	36	1
12	Superintendent of Licenses	..	..	2	23	5
13	Assistant Health Officer, A and B Wards	..	..	..	19	11
14	Superintendent of Markets	..	..	..	15	9
15	Assistant Health Officer, Malaria	..	..	2	79	18
16	Assessor and Collector	..	..	..	100	1
17	City Engineer	..	..	3	63	18
18	Works Engineer	..	..	..	50	50
19	Secretary, Schools Committee	..	..	17	4	12
20	Store Keeper	..	..	..	24	5
21	Assistant Health Officer, E Ward	..	..	1	12	5
22	Town Duty Officer	..	..	..	18	..
23	Hydraulic Engineer	..	..	18	54	..
24	Chief Accountant	..	..	7	18	..
25	Assistant Health Officer, C and D Wards	..	..	1	21	..
26	Chairman, Research Bureau	..	..	..	1	..
Total				57	74	27

Statement of forms issued by the Census Office—contd.

Authority.	Port Block List.	Port Enumeration passes.	Notices to Masters of sea-going vessels.	Circle Register.	Circle Summary.	Authority Forms.
Assistant Collector of Customs, Preventive Service ..	200	150	60	10	..	
Director, Royal Indian Marine ..	40	2	..	2	..	
Naval Officer ..	..	..	..	2	..	
Deputy Conservator, Bombay Port Trust ..	150	3	100	..	150	50 16 Appendix IV to VI.
B. B. and C. I. Railway Platforms	..	..	..	24	..	
Stations and Quarters ..	..	..	..	30	..	50 2 Appendix.
G. I. P. Railway Platforms ..	..	..	..	62	..	250 10 Appendix I.
Military ..	..	..	..	1 Charge Summary	10	Bombay Census Code V. C. Appendix II.
Government House ..	..	..	..	..	..
Police ..	..	..	..	..	..

Review of the Operations.

Bombay ranks amongst the large cities in the world and is one of the two largest cities in India. Since 1921 the area of the City has been increased by reclamation as under :—

Ward	Section	Area in Acres in 1931				
A	Upper Colaba ..	..	..	..	..	409·51
	Middle and Lower Colaba ..	..	..	..	..	279·74
	Fort, South ..	..	..	..	..	133·11
	Fort, North ..	..	..	..	..	158·68
	Esplanade ..	..	..	..	..	787·45
						1,768·49
B	Mandvi ..	..	..	..	..	187·33
	Chukla ..	..	..	..	..	47·02
	Umarkhadi ..	..	..	..	..	100·64
	Dongri ..	..	..	..	..	302·66
						637·65
C	Market ..	..	..	..	..	85·21
	Dhobi Talao ..	..	..	..	..	208·27
	Fanaswadi ..	..	..	..	..	98·44
	Bhuleshwar ..	..	..	..	..	73·46
	Khara Talao ..	..	..	..	..	41·14
	Kumbharwada ..	..	..	..	..	44·08
						550·60
D	Khetwadi ..	..	..	..	..	155·00
	Girgaum ..	..	..	..	..	112·40
	Chowpati ..	..	..	..	..	108·72
	Walkeshwar ..	..	..	..	..	589·90
	Mahalakshmi ..	..	..	..	..	658·51
						1,624·53

Ward	Section	Area in Acres in 1931.				
E	Mazgaon	..	..	..	..	1,075.48
	Tarwadi	..	..	..	..	498.81
	Second Nagpada	..	..	..	..	33.05
	Kamathipura	..	..	..	..	62.44
	Tardeo	..	..	..	..	149.86
	Ryculla	..	..	..	..	567.57
	First Nagpada	..	..	..	..	29.38
						<hr/> 2,416.59
F	Parel	..	..	..	..	561.25
	Sewri	..	..	..	..	577.70
	Sion	..	..	..	..	3,559.10
						<hr/> 4,698.05
G	Mahim	..	..	..	..	1,511.00
	Worli	..	..	..	..	2,273.38
						<hr/> 3,784.38
						<hr/> 15,480.29

To carry out the Census of such a large City with a varied and mostly ignorant population is not an easy task. To the usual indifference and apathy of the public generally seen in such matters was added the studied opposition due to the non-cooperation with the Census work declared by prominent members of the Congress. The Census of 1931 of the City thus carried out will perhaps be declared unsatisfactory. That it has been carried out at all under such adversely altered conditions reflects much credit on the well-trained organisation of the Health Department.

Having regard to the extensions and developments made in the city and to the increased activities and development in traffic since 1921 the population that was expected to be in the City was between 13 and 13½ lakhs. For statistical purposes the population for the successive years was obtained by adding 1/10 of the difference between the population figure of 1921 and 1911 to the estimated population of the previous year. Thus for the

Year 1922 the estimated population would be	..	..	12,00,473
Year 1923	Do.	..	12,20,120
Year 1924	Do.	..	12,39,767
Year 1925	Do.	..	12,59,414
Year 1926	Do.	..	12,79,061
Year 1927	Do.	..	12,98,708

There was, however, a reason to believe that the increase which occurred in the years 1911 to 1920 did not continue at a uniform rate and hence the estimated population for 1927 was retained unaltered for the subsequent years. Thus the population that was expected in the City was somewhere above 13,00,000.

In 1931 the final count of the population of the Bombay City that was declared was 11,57,851. This was at a time when there was trade depression all over necessitating the exodus of the unemployed to their native villages. This exodus is estimated at nearly two lakhs. In respect of the mill industry alone it was officially ascertained from the Millowners' Association that five mills were closed between April and August 1930 throwing thereby out of employment 12,669 persons who could not have been absorbed in any other industry and must have therefore left the City for their villages with their families which if calculated at four members in a family would disclose the figure of 50,000 as exodus for the mill industry alone. Although there are no data for estimating the exodus due to other industries the figure of 1,50,000 would not be an exaggeration. Owing to the movement of non-cooperation it can roughly be estimated that about 10,000 persons must have escaped enumeration altogether. This figure of exodus when added to the actual figure obtained after enumeration would give the population figure over 13,00,000 that was expected and under normal conditions this expectation would perhaps have proved true.

The establishment of the Abstraction Office for Bombay at Ahmednagar proved an added disadvantage for the Census Operations in Bombay. All the enumeration books had to be

despatched immediately after the Census night. There was very little time at the disposal of the Census office in Bombay to examine the enumeration books to see whether entries were complete or not. The enumeration books of the Taj Mahal Hotel and Hotel Majestic had many schedules not completely filled in. Similarly the enumeration books for the passengers and crew of two important steamers, s.s. "Multan" and s.s. "Naldera" were incomplete as regards particulars. Much correspondence ensued and time was spent in securing the particulars from the Agents of the companies and still there was very little progress. Thus incomplete books had to be sent to Ahmednagar with a suggestion that the word "unspecified" may be used for incomplete entries in the tables concerned. Many references from the Abstraction Office had to be answered and explained in respect of abbreviations common in Bombay but unknown to outsiders. Had the Abstraction Office been in Bombay all these defects could have been rectified side by side with the work of Abstraction as in 1921.

Non-cooperation or boycott of the Census was perhaps the greatest hindrance this year in carrying out the Census operations to a successful finish. Non-cooperation is an ugly word and the idea of its use in such a useful work is uglier still. The first step in connection with the Census Operations is painting Census numbers on every building and painting circle and block numbers at the beginning, end and at corners in each block and circle. While the painting was in progress and even till its completion there was no opposition. Perhaps the Congress ban on the Census was being hatched during this time. Soon after the numbering work was over organised efforts were made for removing, tarring by dammer, disfiguring, obliterating and scratching the Census numbers throughout the City in defiance of Government orders. Under the Criminal Code actions were taken by the Police for disfiguring and removing Census numbers independently of the Census Office and of the Census Act and some persons were convicted but the movement did not stop. The Census Office did not take any notice of such persons beyond issuing instructions to the Charge Superintendents to repaint the numbers. After some time repainting also was found impossible and it was then devised to have in the ^{House} Block lists Municipal Street numbers corresponding to the Census numbers marked to enable the Enumerator to identify the buildings at the time of enumeration. As the time of preliminary enumeration was approaching, meetings were held to instigate the public not to give any information in connection with the Census and not to cooperate with any one connected with the Census. Leaflets in different languages were published and freely distributed with a view to keep the agitation fresh.

To create self-confidence among the Charge Superintendents and their Assistants I called them to a meeting just a few days before the start of the preliminary enumeration and gave them clear instructions pointing out the situation and suggesting different ways of securing the information and the necessity of arriving at accurate figures as far as possible. To dispel any misunderstanding of the public I issued leaflets in Gujarati and Marathi, already referred to before, and gave them to the Charge Superintendents for free distribution through their enumerators. If, in spite of this, the information was refused the enumerators were instructed to note down the places and report them to the Charge Superintendents without any delay. The Charge Superintendents were in turn instructed to try personally for such information and on their failure they should approach the Assistant Health Officer of the Ward who would obtain the information as if for a Municipal purpose. All the resources of the Health Department were put into execution for securing correct information. In some cases enumeration was made through Birth Karkoons, Mill Sub-Inspectors and Malaria Junior Overseers. In some cases the help of the outdoor staff of the Assessment Department was also taken. Letters were addressed to the Chief Officer of the City Improvement Trust and the Director of the Development Department requesting them to issue orders to the Rent Collectors and caretakers of their chawls to cooperate with the enumerators in recording the particulars of the tenants as accurately as possible.

Opposition to the Census had to be faced in many ways. Sometimes the enumerator was hooted out by the Congress Volunteers. Sometimes the door was shut against the enumerator and sometimes wrong information was given by the public.

While the preliminary enumeration was in progress rumours were afloat of holding open air meetings on the Census night in order that they may be attended by the public in large numbers after locking up their houses. It was also rumoured that all the 32 Census Offices temporarily opened for the Census would be picketed, thus preventing the Government or Municipal Volunteers from taking the enumeration books for verification from the Census Offices. It was also apprehended that the enumerators would be deprived of their books in the streets while on duty on the Census night. A confidential circular was issued by me calling upon all the Charge Superintendents to deliver all their books into my office a day before the final Census. New enumeration books with ^{House} Block lists and family registers were made and given to the enumerators on the Census night with instruction to record only the additions or omissions against the House so that changes could be made in the original enumeration book. In two or three sections some enumerators were roughly handled by the mob and deprived of their cutcha enumeration books but these were subsequently restored by the Police.

The period of three weeks allowed for the preliminary enumeration was barely sufficient. Four weeks at least should be devoted to preliminary enumeration. The first week would be profitably utilised in training the enumerators and dismissing those who would be found incompetent and careless workers.

For the preparation of statistical evidence of overcrowding, records were made on a separate schedule of the number of rooms occupied by each family and of the number of persons occupying each room or set of rooms in the houses enumerated. On a third schedule the number of floors in each house was shown and for the Abstraction Office it accordingly became unnecessary to include any indication as to rooms or floors in the General Schedule which gives the details as to age, sex, etc., of each person enumerated.

The General Census Schedule adopted for the Presidency is not suitable for Bombay. This form has no provision for the column for floor numbers and for room numbers on each floor. For the preparation of the special City Tables these two columns are absolutely necessary. This deficiency in the General Schedule had to be overcome by devising the use of a fraction showing the floor number as the numerator and the room number as the denominator against the Census house numbers in the column provided for the serial Census house number. No great difficulty was experienced in explaining the meaning and use of this fraction to the paid enumerators but for the final enumerators, coming new to work from Government or Municipal Offices, this proved to be an added source of confusion. The columns in the General Schedule (consecutive number of floors and room-) which were abandoned in 1921 should be restored.

On the present occasion there was only the General Schedule and the enumerators were instructed to obtain particulars themselves on the General Schedule in all cases. This led to a great waste of enumerator's time. Persons, who could write their own information in a private schedule, would not suit the convenience of the enumerator as to the hour at which they would supply the information he required and time after time directed him to call again. The result of this was that in many cases the enumerators obtained the necessary particulars from servants instead of from heads of families. The use of private schedules with printed instructions on the back should be restored with strict injunctions that such schedules should be left only with persons who are competent to fill them up correctly.

Owing to the non-cooperation the unemployment schedules were not filled up though offered to persons literate in English but unemployed. Similarly the schedules showing the fertility of Indian women could not be filled up.

In conclusion I should like to point out that the above notes are made solely to fulfil the duty of every Census Officer to his successor indicating the directions in which experience suggests that improvement may be effected.

The Charge Superintendents performed their Census duties in addition to the duties required from them by the Municipality. All worked long hours of overtime and the majority of them completed their work with conspicuous zeal.

To the Assistant Health Officers and particularly to Dr. R. K. Mehta, Assistant Health Officer, Malaria, the fullest recognition is due for the voluntary services which they rendered during the last days of the operation.

I have the honor to be,

Sr,

Your most obedient servant,

(Signed) J. S. VERMAKAR,

Executive Health Officer

and superintend the work of supervisors in specified areas that were assigned to them for the purpose that night.

6. The Undersigned with the Deputy Chief Officer went round various quarters and, in particular, the affected areas. It was soon found that there was active obstruction and serious difficulty at Runchore Lines, and orders were quickly sent to the supervisors and enumerators in Runchore and Ramswami Quarters to cease work and go away. The instructions were conveyed by two clerks who were sent round in a Municipal motor car. Demonstrations were also seen in Ramswami Old Town, Market and Jail Quarters. At all the places, the demonstrations were by crowds of boys with whom there were a few older youths. The supervisors and enumerators were advised to put out their candles (which were conspicuous) and to go away *taking particular care of their books*.

7. In three places, the workers who were being molested by boys who were attempting to snatch away the census books, were rescued and either put into a ghari or carried in a motor car near their homes, the books being retained by the undersigned. It was reported that in one place a census book had been taken away and destroyed. At 12 mid-night a report was received from an enumerator of Lyari, who was returning home after the work, that he had been set upon near the City Magistrate's Court and his book had been taken away and he himself roughly handled by a crowd of boys.

8. At the meeting of the census staff held on the following day at the Khalikdina Hall for the preparation and submission of the Circle Summaries and Schedules, the undersigned went round to every Circle Supervisor ascertaining from him and his enumerators the exact position on the previous night. A bad case of an enumerator who had been almost suffocated and robbed of his books, but had been rescued by a stalwart scout and rescued in time, was reported. He had also lost his fountain pen and muffler. Another had been rescued by a Municipal Councillor who had been kindly going round in the area to help in the census. Three or four enumerators had been assaulted but in almost all the cases, the supervisors and enumerators had managed to save their books and there were no serious consequences. In all six books had been lost, but in regard to three of them, the rough lists were available from which copies could be (and have been) made. In Machi Meani, Old Town, Market, Runchore, Ramswami and Jail Quarters, the final check was only partially done (where it was done) or not done at all. In all the other quarters, there was no difficulty whatsoever and the final check was reported to have been got through completely, the supervisors checking the percentage as required.

9. The preliminary enumeration had shown a total population of 2,34,626 (including 1,11,035 Hindus and 1,10,689 Mahomedans). The figures already reported to you were a total population of 2,31,096, of whom 1,09,008 were Hindus and 1,09,304 Mahomedans. The returns subsequently received from Circle Supervisors 12, 34, 42, 49 and 76A (all of which accompany) show a total of 3,530, with 2,027 Hindus and 1,385 Mahomedans. The total population shown by the final enumeration is 2,47,058 persons. The latter includes, *inter alia*, persons enumerated on the final night at Railway platforms (347) and on boats in the harbour (1,357) as well as pilgrims and homeless persons all of whom were necessarily newly enumerated. In Circle 42 (Runchore), the Supervisor reported that 176 houses could not be enumerated at all even by the final night. The Supervisor of Circle No. 44 (Runchore) reported that 11 houses similarly remained unenumerated. The final check could not be done properly in the affected areas and in several of them could not be done at all as already explained. The irreparable loss of the Enumeration books of three blocks (Blocks Nos. 3 and 4, Circle No. 7. and Block No. 7, Circle No. 44) has already been stated. These included 226 houses with a population of 528, as per provisional totals. No other details (excepting the total population by communities) are now available. The final figures now reported have necessarily to be taken subject to the limitations herein stated.

10. Before concluding this report, I have to refer to the excellent work done by the several Supervisors and Enumerators on this occasion. All of them worked with great zeal and this was particularly marked on the census night. The Enumerators who had to do the enumeration in the disturbed areas and their supervisors all showed a proper spirit and quietly managed to save their books (with the exceptions mentioned), despite serious difficulties and they all deserve the warmest thanks for the tact and coolness displayed. The ~~calm~~ ^{order} with which the preliminary enumeration was carried out (in addition to other office ~~work~~ ^{duties} was commendable. A few personal articles (of any value) that were reported to have been ~~lost~~ ^{lost} on the night of the census of which a list was made on the following morning are being arranged to be paid for. The amount involved is insignificant.

APPENDIX C—PART I.

Part I gives the number of children of the individual ages 4 to 15 in the Bombay City by wards in each religion and in all religions.

Part II shows the general distribution of children by main languages in each ward.

This information has been abstracted this time at the special request of the Municipality.

The number of children shown in the City Table IV—Bombay, will not agree with the number given in this Appendix as the former sets of figures have been arrived at by smoothing the crude age group figures and the latter represent the number as actually returned in the General Schedules.

CHILDREN AGED 4 TO 15

BOMBAY

All

Ward. 1	Total.		4		5		6		7		8	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
A ..	7,155	5,454	852	749	987	811	1,166	1,004	364	323	502	400
B ..	15,611	11,510	1,465	1,124	1,480	1,385	2,292	1,838	1,081	734	1,544	1,130
C ..	24,258	16,623	1,471	1,107	1,542	1,341	2,303	1,961	1,983	0,983	2,710	1,830
D ..	18,631	13,107	1,870	1,504	1,853	1,507	1,660	1,425	1,325	1,107	1,705	1,277
E ..	27,716	20,458	2,457	2,110	2,316	2,024	2,012	2,670	2,220	1,948	3,031	1,072
F ..	16,782	12,511	1,987	1,634	1,857	1,608	1,439	1,091	1,662	1,330	1,913	1,450
G ..	15,805	12,115	945	788	1,403	1,241	1,489	1,260	1,541	1,324	1,746	1,414
Railway Floating, etc.	1,255	392	36	24	35	30	47	30	60	41	47	44
Total ..	127,218	92,260	11,083	9,049	11,453	9,945	13,308	11,285	10,245	8,420	13,297	9,528

Hindu.

A ..	4,992	3,624	733	610	839	675	986	780	213	168	329	246
B ..	8,245	5,917	933	745	1,053	899	1,330	1,065	572	335	784	556
C ..	16,352	11,000	835	665	939	770	1,515	1,226	1,329	1,116	1,927	1,322
D ..	14,505	10,240	1,640	1,313	1,643	1,335	1,180	944	1,023	873	1,438	1,026
E ..	16,179	11,654	1,494	1,291	1,343	1,187	1,521	1,230	1,450	1,208	1,915	1,261
F ..	13,143	9,661	1,707	1,373	1,610	1,331	1,076	804	1,332	1,022	1,538	1,165
G ..	12,705	9,749	746	600	1,192	1,049	1,159	935	1,336	1,110	1,448	1,170
Railway Floating, etc.	801	220	18	9	16	15	19	19	42	26	20	24
Total ..	86,922	62,080	8,106	6,606	8,635	7,281	8,786	7,103	7,302	5,864	9,399	6,770

BY INDIVIDUAL AGE GROUP.

CITY.

Religions.

0		10		11		12		13		14		15	
Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
14	15	16	17	18	10	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
288	242	634	502	250	168	684	544	293	216	401	207	704	293
878	563	1,893	1,353	698	428	1,506	1,004	601	492	925	619	1,248	835
1,646	1,276	3,346	2,064	1,114	797	3,015	1,694	1,030	705	1,625	1,034	2,465	2,200
1,070	886	2,072	1,263	879	552	1,077	1,093	914	594	1,422	956	1,785	1,033
1,650	1,322	3,072	2,318	1,066	830	2,896	1,666	1,160	860	1,442	1,020	2,694	1,703
844	698	1,925	1,348	604	456	1,743	1,036	652	499	927	606	1,229	758
941	867	2,116	1,454	689	495	1,870	1,164	718	400	926	674	1,521	944
53	38	102	54	42	17	228	33	63	19	105	28	368	34
7,279	5,897	16,169	10,356	5,242	3,732	18,919	8,234	5,431	3,375	7,773	5,144	12,014	6,800

163	112	413	319	126	67	410	346	141	67	215	88	424	146
374	240	1,027	613	202	137	766	465	228	209	353	246	623	402
1,164	912	2,365	1,392	743	320	2,060	1,154	682	432	1,085	660	1,702	820
815	667	1,688	1,032	531	341	1,490	836	650	411	1,087	666	1,306	746
671	700	2,405	1,400	612	449	1,722	1,040	570	402	703	490	1,564	946
647	516	1,503	1,075	414	288	1,345	777	421	306	657	434	893	670
773	705	1,603	1,200	403	417	1,486	935	507	348	604	540	1,178	734
28	14	113	31	26	11	166	23	37	9	64	17	252	28
4,835	3,872	11,207	7,062	3,147	2,230	9,460	5,576	3,245	2,184	4,858	3,160	7,942	4,392

26	18	84	49	23	15	96	36	35	22	55	16	112	30
490	290	784	676	418	220	673	495	343	258	532	343	574	402
301	203	649	460	228	173	632	338	192	140	354	220	487	220
44	35	102	50	43	24	117	43	55	39	57	41	118	36
392	304	1,036	491	295	195	787	285	267	178	383	226	688	369
52	47	196	80	43	27	180	65	67	25	77	30	119	37
81	56	193	110	67	48	183	89	112	38	119	43	170	67
13	3	40	7	10	4	56	2	18	1	30	6	99	2
1,359	967	8,039	1,935	1,130	715	2,729	1,353	1,089	701	1,607	928	2,867	1,163

..	..	5	..	2	..	9	..	3	..	..	..	4	..
8	2	30	6	9	8	21	9	8	5	5	4	10	..
54	19	93	27	54	25	84	16	22	17	19	5	36	6
5	4	15	11	2	2	21	13	7	4	16	10	23	2
4	1	14	1	3	5	16	1	10	7	4	1	23	4
..	3	2	13	5	13	17	8	5	11	4	3	9	..
8	..	23	3	4	3	36	1	14	5	7	1	23	6
..
79	29	187	61	79	66	204	48	69	49	55	24	128	13

Zoroastrian.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Male	174	471	28	57	22	28	51	25	47	43	43	43	43
Female	17	6		1	1		1					2	
Total	191	477	28	58	23	28	52	25	47	43	43	45	43
Male	1,117	1,745	157	17	171	132	97	74	47	41	41	40	74
Female	2,117	1,747	42	72	74	64	247	218	197	173	174	174	174
Total	3,234	3,492	199	149	245	196	344	492	367	314	315	314	348
Male	1,117	1,745	157	17	171	132	97	74	47	41	41	40	74
Female	1,117	1,747	42	72	74	64	247	218	197	173	174	174	174
Total	2,234	3,492	199	149	245	196	344	492	367	314	315	314	348
Total	5,468	6,984	398	298	490	392	688	984	731	628	629	628	692

Christian.

Male	174	471	28	57	22	28	51	25	47	43	43	43	43
Female	17	6		1	1		1					2	
Total	191	477	28	58	23	28	52	25	47	43	43	45	43
Male	1,117	1,745	157	17	171	132	97	74	47	41	41	40	74
Female	2,117	1,747	42	72	74	64	247	218	197	173	174	174	174
Total	3,234	3,492	199	149	245	196	344	492	367	314	315	314	348
Male	1,117	1,745	157	17	171	132	97	74	47	41	41	40	74
Female	1,117	1,747	42	72	74	64	247	218	197	173	174	174	174
Total	2,234	3,492	199	149	245	196	344	492	367	314	315	314	348
Total	5,468	6,984	398	298	490	392	688	984	731	628	629	628	692

Buddhist.

Male	174	471	28	57	22	28	51	25	47	43	43	43	43
Female	17	6		1	1		1					2	
Total	191	477	28	58	23	28	52	25	47	43	43	45	43
Male	1,117	1,745	157	17	171	132	97	74	47	41	41	40	74
Female	2,117	1,747	42	72	74	64	247	218	197	173	174	174	174
Total	3,234	3,492	199	149	245	196	344	492	367	314	315	314	348
Male	1,117	1,745	157	17	171	132	97	74	47	41	41	40	74
Female	1,117	1,747	42	72	74	64	247	218	197	173	174	174	174
Total	2,234	3,492	199	149	245	196	344	492	367	314	315	314	348
Total	5,468	6,984	398	298	490	392	688	984	731	628	629	628	692

Sikh.

Male	174	471	28	57	22	28	51	25	47	43	43	43	43
Female	17	6		1	1		1					2	
Total	191	477	28	58	23	28	52	25	47	43	43	45	43
Male	1,117	1,745	157	17	171	132	97	74	47	41	41	40	74
Female	2,117	1,747	42	72	74	64	247	218	197	173	174	174	174
Total	3,234	3,492	199	149	245	196	344	492	367	314	315	314	348
Male	1,117	1,745	157	17	171	132	97	74	47	41	41	40	74
Female	1,117	1,747	42	72	74	64	247	218	197	173	174	174	174
Total	2,234	3,492	199	149	245	196	344	492	367	314	315	314	348
Total	5,468	6,984	398	298	490	392	688	984	731	628	629	628	692

Jew.

Male	174	471	28	57	22	28	51	25	47	43	43	43	43
Female	17	6		1	1		1					2	
Total	191	477	28	58	23	28	52	25	47	43	43	45	43
Male	1,117	1,745	157	17	171	132	97	74	47	41	41	40	74
Female	2,117	1,747	42	72	74	64	247	218	197	173	174	174	174
Total	3,234	3,492	199	149	245	196	344	492	367	314	315	314	348
Male	1,117	1,745	157	17	171	132	97	74	47	41	41	40	74
Female	1,117	1,747	42	72	74	64	247	218	197	173	174	174	174
Total	2,234	3,492	199	149	245	196	344	492	367	314	315	314	348
Total	5,468	6,984	398	298	490	392	688	984	731	628	629	628	692

9		10		11		12		13		14		15	
Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
46	54	74	57	46	47	68	76	53	73	59	55	59	51
1	..	1	2	..	1	1	1	1	..	1	1	2	..
72	78	101	105	69	61	113	100	54	61	84	69	100	92
164	148	189	107	135	70	236	130	133	111	106	172	234	186
74	93	133	97	64	94	93	95	86	70	89	75	109	97
85	79	90	81	83	55	104	84	110	90	105	71	104	73
7	18	24	20	13	8	14	14	10	10	17	11	19	14
..	2	1	..	1	1	1	1	..	..	2	2	..	1
449	472	625	489	411	337	636	501	472	415	556	456	627	514

46	52	97	71	45	23	100	78	53	53	67	43	94	60
5	9	15	13	58	45	10	7	8	8	13	8	18	12
55	59	132	70	20	18	120	86	80	55	83	60	139	62
48	30	66	51	168	115	102	69	43	28	65	61	103	60
183	171	311	258	43	54	205	180	175	164	203	161	242	209
59	49	123	93	57	70	85	93	46	62	76	64	99	73
67	83	174	113	11	10	139	120	72	82	84	75	122	116
10	18	6	16	5	1	5	7	8	9	8	2	17	3
475	471	926	695	409	336	775	642	455	481	599	474	834	595

..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..
..
2	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..
5	2	1	2	3	..	1	2	1	..	1	1	..	1
..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..
..
5	2	3	4	3	..	2	3	1	..	1	2	..	1

..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
..
..
..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	1	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
1	1	1	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	2
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
4	2	4	2	1	..	2	1	..	..	4	1	..	2

7	6	9	4	8	6	1	8	8	1	4	5	11	4
10	15	36	43	11	8	26	27	12	12	21	18	21	12
..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1	2	2	2	..	..	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	..
40	50	68	65	40	33	66	63	42	39	58	66	65	..
..	3	7	6	2	2	10	6	3	5	4	4	5	..
5	5	4	6	1	9	7	5	3	7	4	4	9	..
1	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
73	82	128	127	62	58	111	110	70	65	93	99	112	..

Distribution of children in Bombay City aged 4 to 15 by main languages and wards.

Language.	Ward A.		Ward B.		Ward C.		Ward D.		Ward E.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Total ..	7,155	5,454	15,611	11,510	24,258	18,823	18,631	13,197	27,718	20,458
Marathi ..	2,150	1,075	3,200	2,817	7,168	5,840	6,810	7,232	12,647	10,113
Gujarati ..	2,841	2,160	6,051	4,700	11,705	8,130	5,030	3,580	7,334	5,001
Western Hindi ..	944	661	2,071	2,168	2,084	1,785	1,440	508	4,056	3,037
Konkani ..	930	325	85	25	1,338	307	617	383	1,003	461
Sindhi ..	40	18	1,672	1,056	229	180	104	70	105	124
Telugu ..	32	13	2	1	64	23	23	11	784	302
Tamil ..	48	27	0	4	47	27	67	29	60	32
English ..	292	102	11	5	10	7	82	63	320	201
Other languages ..	178	383	944	944	947	228	822	1,231	408	137

Language.	Ward F.		Ward G.		Railway Police, Homeless, etc.		Total.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Total ..	6,782	12,511	15,895	12,115	1,255	392	127,213	92,260
Marathi ..	9,761	8,307	0,160	8,323	500	143	54,504	44,480
Gujarati ..	3,931	2,316	2,898	1,491	320	102	41,370	28,538
Western Hindi ..	1,640	576	1,600	1,020	261	69	16,592	9,914
Konkani ..	222	134	370	201	102	2	4,867	1,928
Sindhi ..	84	20	32	4	26	2	2,382	1,483
Telugu ..	192	92	480	221	1	....	1,578	723
Tamil ..	280	148	288	159	2	....	819	426
English ..	146	61	144	69	3	1	1,014	599
Other languages ..	517	848	737	927	34	73	4,587	4,171

APPENDIX D.

This appendix gives the number of children in the Karachi City of the individual ages 6 to 11 by religion and by quarters.

The information has been abstracted this time at the special request of the Municipality.

The number of children shown in the City Table IV—Karachi will not agree with the number given in this Appendix as the former sets of figures have been arrived at by smoothing the crude age groups figures and the latter represent the number as actually returned in the General Schedules.

POPULATION OF CHILDREN AGED 6 TO 11 BY RELIGION.

Karachi City.

Quarter.	Population.			HINDU.				
				TOTAL.			Boys.	
	Persons.	Boys.	Girls.	Persons.	Boys.	Girls.	6	7
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1. Karachi City	30,518	15,832	14,686	13,736	7,230	6,506	1,318	1,157
2. Old Town	1,261	632	629	1,174	588	586	114	101
3. Lea	107	53	54	93	49	44	13	7
4. Napier	1,808	686	622	958	494	464	81	85
5. Market	922	487	435	735	384	351	70	62
6. Bunder	326	186	140	236	162	124	31	21
7. Maohi Moani	1,201	625	576	401	272	129	61	44
8. Queen's Road	9	3	6	6	2	4	2	..
9. Railway	23	15	8	13	9	4	2	..
10. Serai	1,451	765	686	1,208	613	595	117	107
11. Rambaugh	1,578	823	755	1,358	678	680	112	111
12. Jail	959	506	453	787	384	403	63	55
13. Ranchore	4,023	2,036	1,987	3,084	1,521	1,563	255	214
14. Ramswami	853	451	402	620	337	283	45	56
15. Herehandrai Vishendas	126	68	58	21	12	9	1	2
16. Soldier Bazar	290	130	160	140	64	76	9	10
17. New Jail	56	43	13	17	15	2	3	4
18. Proody	161	94	67	45	29	16	3	5
19. Saddar Bazar	913	503	410	180	116	64	26	16
20. Civil Lines	344	189	155	163	90	73	17	14
21. Frore Town and Bath Island.	140	79	61	60	36	24	6	5
22. Clifton	23	13	10	7	5	2	..	1
23. Gizri	131	69	62	5	3	2	..	3
24. Gardon (East and West)	893	483	410	120	90	30	18	22
25. Tahilram	571	285	236	206	105	101	23	20
26. Lawronco	993	610	383	461	332	129	68	52
27. Lyari	7,611	3,786	3,825	550	313	237	67	58
28. Jamshed	319	166	153	267	188	129	28	18
29. Artillery Maidan	46	24	22	25	14	11	4	4
30. Trans-Lyari	706	357	349	7	5	2	1	..
31. Tatta Naka and Goda village and Labour Corps	56	27	29	21	10	11	2	1
32. Quarry Nos. 1 and 2 and other Quarries	45	23	22	1	..	1	..	..
33. Scattered Hamlets behind Cantonment Station and Chinaser and Vagri Villages.	129	68	61	24	11	13	1	3
34. Keamari with other Port Area (viz., Thole Produce Yard, Mansfield Import Yard and West Wharf)	1,124	637	487	460	255	205	55	38
35. Baba Island	143	60	83	4	2	2	1	..
36. Bhit Island	95	31	64	..	..	..	..	..
37. Shamapir and Goth Mahomed	59	27	32	..	..	..	..	..
38. Bunker Island .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
39. Port Floating Population	30	22	8	5	3	2	..	1
40. Railway Area including City, Bunder and Cantonment Stations and Reception and Hump Yard and Platform population	1,320	671	649	213	83	130	17	16
41. Maurypur	167	96	71	9	5	4	1	2
42. Drigh Road	2	1	1	2	1	1	1	..
43. Cape Manze	4	2	2	..	..	..	..	..

[illegible]

Quarter,	HINDU---contd.			MUSLIM.					
	Girls---contd.			TOTAL					
	10	11	Persons	Boys.	Girls.	6	7	8	
1	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	
1. Karachi City	1,190	742	14,769	7,101	7,263	1,444	1,248	1,557	
2. Old Town	116	68	87	44	43	9	6	11	
3. Lea	14	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
4. Naper	128	11	245	188	157	11	23	41	
5. Market	82	39	183	101	82	19	13	23	
6. Bunder	20	15	29	23	16	5	4	4	
7. Machi Meant	27	11	795	351	445	53	15	56	
8. Queen's Road	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
9. Railway .. ..	..	..	8	6	2	1	2	..	
10. Sali	95	54	211	135	75	29	23	20	
11. Ramhough	125	100	144	102	42	16	23	17	
12. Jail	76	56	143	105	37	23	15	22	
13. Ranchore	218	189	816	447	371	73	63	191	
14. Ramswami	52	37	149	66	83	11	11	17	
15. Herchandrai Vishandas	3	2	89	47	42	7	9	9	
16. Soldier Bazar	15	9	147	64	83	12	16	13	
17. New Jail	1	..	27	26	11	5	..	6	
18. Presdy	1	1	23	19	14	1	3	2	
19. Saldar Bazar	13	7	313	145	168	30	32	24	
20. Civil Lines	11	6	71	38	33	7	..	11	
21. Frere Town and Bath Island	6	2	21	12	9	3	2	3	
22. Clifton .. ..	..	..	11	6	5	3	..	1	
23. Gizri .. ..	..	..	125	65	60	19	9	22	
24. Garden (East and West)	5	3	692	319	343	83	36	61	
25. Tahilrum	25	16	364	179	185	27	23	43	
26. Lawtore	19	11	462	239	223	50	41	59	
27. Lyari	41	27	6,939	3,432	3,557	618	622	713	
28. Jamshed	14	16	13	9	4	2	1	..	
29. Artillery Maidan	5	1	8	3	5	..	1	..	
30. Trans-Lyari .. ..	..	..	699	352	347	45	42	75	
31. Tatta Naka and Goda village and Labour Corps .. ..	..	1	26	12	14	2	3	..	
32. Quarry Nos. 1 and 2 and other Quarries .. ..	..	..	44	23	21	3	5	4	
33. Scattered Hamlets behind Cantonment Station and Chinaser and Vagri Villages... ..	2	..	105	57	48	16	11	18	
34. Keamari with other Port Area (viz., Thole Produce Yard, Mansfield Import Yard and West Wharf)	24	18	567	324	243	76	48	55	
35. Baba Island .. ..	..	1	139	58	81	10	11	9	
36. Bhit Island .. ..	..	..	95	31	64	6	7	4	
37. Shamspir and Goth Mahomed .. ..	..	..	59	27	32	4	2	6	
38. Bunker Island .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
39. Port Floating Population .. ..	..	..	25	19	6	2	..	6	
40. Railway Area including City, Bunder and Cantonment Stations and Reception and Hump Yard and Platform population	18	16	550	305	245	56	48	66	
41. Maurypur .. ..	..	2	157	90	67	16	14	17	
42. Drigh Road .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
43. Cape Manze .. ..	..	..	4	2	2	1	..	1	

Quarter.			MUSLIM—contd.							
			Boys—contd.			GIRLS.				
			9	10	11	6	7	8	9	10
1			26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33
1. Karachi City			947	1,680	628	1,374	1,339	1,414	1,039	1,458
2. Old Town			9	8	1	7	8	13	5	5
3. Lea .. ..			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4. Napier			15	46	17	29	25	34	19	35
5. Market			12	22	12	12	16	10	13	22
6. Bunder			1	8	1	3	3	3	3	3
7. Machi Meani			41	85	20	89	82	85	61	91
8. Queen's Road .. ..			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9. Railway			1	2	..	..	..	1	..	..
10. Serai			14	35	18	19	14	22	11	6
11. Rambaugh			13	24	9	8	10	7	6	7
12. Jail			22	17	7	10	8	6	7	4
13. Ranchore			46	121	38	61	65	92	38	87
14. Ramswami			4	13	7	26	12	14	10	13
15. Herchandrai Vishendas			3	17	2	4	10	6	5	14
16. Soldier Bazar			9	14	6	12	20	26	7	14
17. New Jail			7	5	3	2	1	..	4	2
18. Preedy			2	6	1	4	3	2	4	1
19. Saddar Bazar			12	29	18	30	33	27	32	33
20. Civil Lines			5	3	4	3	5	12	6	2
21. Frere Town and Bath Island			2	..	2	1	..	4	..	4
22. Clifton .. ..			..	2	..	3	1	..	1	..
23. Gizri			3	12	1	18	7	23	4	6
24. Garden (East and West)			37	86	24	35	81	65	46	86
25. Tahilram			17	53	12	25	36	33	25	48
26. Lawrence			24	49	19	52	37	55	18	48
27. Lyari			438	750	255	681	667	626	534	712
28. Jamshed			2	3	1	..	1	..	2	1
29. Artillery Maidan			1	1	..	1	..	1	..	2
30. Trans-Lyari			75	76	39	59	56	85	37	86
31. Tatta Naka and Goda village and Labour Corps			4	2	1	2	2	3	4	2
32. Quarry Nos. 1 and 2 and other Quarries			5	4	2	3	4	3	6	2
33. Scattered Hamlets behind Cantonment Station and Chinaser and Vagri Villages			7	5	..	14	10	13	5	..
34. Keamari with other Port Area (viz., Thole Produce Yard, Mansfield Import Yard and West Wharf)			42	71	32	57	37	60	23	45
35. Baba Island			12	9	7	13	10	18	14	12
36. Bhit Island			8	3	3	12	9	10	12	12
37. Shamspir and Goth Mahomed			5	7	3	6	5	4	1	4
38. Bunker Island .. ..			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
39. Port Floating Population			4	5	2	2	1	1	..	1
40. Railway Area including City, Bunder and Cantonment Stations and Reception and Hump Yard and Platform population			32	65	38	59	48	37	57	57
41. Maurypur			13	16	14	12	11	12	12	12
42. Drigh Road .. ..			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
43. Cape Manze .. ..			..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..

[illegible]

[illegible]

Quarter.			ZOROASTRIAN—contd.							
			Boys— contd.	GIRLS.						TOTAL
				11	6	7	8	9	10	11	Persons.
1			58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65
1. Karachi City			34	22	18	26	32	22	23	1,229
2. Old Town .. ..			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3. Lea .. ..			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4. Napier .. ..			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5. Market .. ..			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6. Bunder .. ..			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7. Machi Meani .. ..			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
8. Queen's Road .. ..			..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
9. Railway .. ..			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
10. Serai .. ..			..	..	..	..	3	..	1	19
11. Rambaugh			2	1	1	1	..	1	2	4
12. Jail .. ..			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15
13. Ranchore			2	1	3	1	4	..	..	20
14. Ramswami .. ..			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13
15. Herchandrai Vishendas .. ..			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	16
16. Soldier Bazar .. ..			..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
17. New Jail .. ..			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
18. Preedy			4	3	2	4	1	3	1	44
19. Saddar Bazar			7	4	..	6	7	6	6	327
20. Civil Lines			1	4	..	..	2	2	..	91
21. Frere Town and Bath Island			2	..	1	..	4	..	1	47
22. Clifton .. ..			..	..	1	..	..	..	..	3
23. Gizri .. ..			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
24. Garden (East and West)			2	1	1	2	..	1	2	45
25. Tahliram .. ..			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
26. Lawrence			1	..	..	..	1	..	1	25
27. Lyari .. ..			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	65
28. Jamshed			1	..	1	1	1	2	1	22
29. Artillery Maidan .. ..			..	..	..	1	1	1	2	2
30. Trans-Lyari .. ..			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
31. Tatta Naka and Goda village and Labour Corps .. ..			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
32. Quarry Nos. 1 and 2 and other Quarries .. ..			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
33. Scattered Hamlets behind Cantonment Station and Chinaser and Vagri Villages. .. ..			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
34. Keamari with other Port Area (viz., Thole Produce Yard, Mansfield Import Yard and West Wharf) .. ..			..	..	1	..	..	..	..	69
35. Baba Island .. ..			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
36. Bhit Island .. ..			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
37. Shamspir and Goth Mahomed. .. ..			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
38. Bunker Island .. ..			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
39. Port Floating Population .. ..			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
40. Railway area including City, Bunder and Cantonment Stations and Reception and Hump Yard and Platform population			12	8	7	10	8	6	5	393
41. Maurypur .. ..			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
42. Drigh Road .. ..			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
43. Cape Manze .. ..			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Quarter. 1	JEW—contd.					SIKH.		
	GIRLS.					TOTAL.		
	7	8	9	10	11	Persons.	Boys.	Girls.
	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97
1. Karachi City	15	14	5	13	11	219	119	100
2. Old Town
3. Lea	12	2	10
4. Napier	5	4	1
5. Market	4	2	2
6. Bunder	1	1	..
7. Machi Meani	4	2	2
8. Queen's Road
9. Railway
10. Serai	4	2	2
11. Rambaugh	3	2	1	2	3	35	20	15
12. Jail	6	3	3
13. Ranchore	3	5	..	3	1	21	13	8
14. Ramswami	5	2	3	2	18	7	11
15. Herchandrai Vishendas
16. Soldier Bazar
17. New Jail
18. Freedy
19. Saddar Bazar	5	3	2
20. Civil Lines
21. Frere Town and Bath Island.
22. Clifton
23. Gizri
24. Garden (East and West)	2	1	..	1	2	5	3	2
25. Tahilram	1	1	..
26. Lawrence	4	..	1	2	2	15	7	8
27. Lyari	7	4	3
28. Jamshed	1	..	1
29. Artillery Maidan	2	2	..
30. Trans-Lyari
31. Tatta Naka and Goda Village and Labour Corps	7	4	3
32. Quarry Nos. 1 and 2 and other Quarries
33. Scattered Hamlets behind Cantonment Station and Chinaser and Vagri Villages
34. Keamari with other Port Area (viz., Thole Produce Yard, Mansfield Import Yard and West Wharf)	2	1	..	1	1	12	10	2
35. Baba Island
36. Bhit Island
37. Shamspir and Goth Mahomed.
38. Bunker Island
39. Port Floating Population
40. Railway Area including City, Bunder and Cantonment Stations and Reception and Hump Yard and Platform population	1	..	1	1	..	54	29	25
41. Maurypur
42. Drigh Road
43. Cape Manze

[illegible]

Part II—Statistical Tables

VARIATION IN

(Corresponding to

City.	Persons.						Variation—Increase (+) Decrease (—).				
	1931.	1921.	1911.	1901.	1891.	1881.	1921 to 1931.	1911 to 1921.	1901 to 1911.	1891 to 1901.	1881 to 1891.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Bombay	1,161,333	1,175,914	978,445	776,006	821,734	778,193	-14,581	+198,489	+203,489	-45,758	+48,568
Karachi	283,585	218,882	151,903	116,862	105,199	78,580	+48,882	+ 64,980	+ 85,240	+11,464	+31,839
(I) Municipality ..	247,791	201,691	140,511	108,644	98,195	68,332	+46,100	+ 61,180	+ 31,867	+10,440	+29,863
(II) Cantonment ..	15,774	15,192	11,392	8,010	7,004	5,228	+ 582	+ 3,800	+ 3,373	+ 1,015	+ 1,776
Greater Poona ..	250,187	214,798	188,701	175,463	182,099	144,840	+85,391	+ 28,095	+ 13,228	- 3,688	+27,759
(I) City Municipality ..	162,901	133,227	117,256	111,381	118,700	99,022	+29,874	+ 15,071	+ 5,875	- 7,400	+10,168
(II) Suburban Municipality ..	10,676	14,233	9,916	9,694	7,506	..	+ 2,443	+ 4,315	+ 224	+ 2,188	..
(III) Poona Cantonment ..	35,807	32,720	32,226	32,777	35,004	30,120	+ 3,081	+ 500	- 551	- 2,317	+ 4,963
(IV) Kirkee Cantonment ..	10,202	18,857	14,028	10,797	10,951	3,012	- 2,055	+ 4,329	+ 3,231	- 154	+ 2,030
(V) Suburbs ..	18,501	16,253	15,273	10,814	0,758	6,577	+ 2,248	+ 980	+ 4,450	+ 1,050	+ 3,181
Sholapur	144,854	119,581	61,345	75,288	81,815	59,890	+25,073	+ 58,228	-13,943	+18,873	+ 2,025
(I) Municipality ..	135,674	113,931	55,237	75,288	61,815	59,890	+21,643	+ 53,604	-20,051	+13,373	+ 2,025
(II) Suburbs ..	9,080	5,650	6,108	..	..	..	+ 3,430	- 458	..	..	..

POPULATION SINCE 1881.

Imperial Table II.)

Net variation in period 1881 to 1931. Increase (+) Decrease (—).	Males.						Females.					
	1931.	1921.	1911.	1901.	1891.	1881.	1931.	1921.	1911.	1901.	1891.	1881.
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
÷ 388,187	747,381	771,332	640,288	479,785	518,093	464,763	414,002	404,582	339,157	298,220	303,671	308,433
÷ 190,005	156,120	133,034	90,233	68,386	62,488	43,561	107,445	83,799	61,670	48,277	42,713	29,999
+ 179,459	145,052	121,565	82,026	62,779	57,356	39,893	102,739	80,126	55,485	45,865	40,839	28,439
+ 10,546	11,068	11,519	8,207	5,607	5,130	3,668	4,706	3,673	3,185	2,412	1,874	1,560
÷ 105,847	138,139	118,473	102,895	92,250	98,958	74,832	112,048	96,323	86,306	83,213	83,131	69,508
÷ 63,270	86,784	69,695	61,504	56,597	62,529	51,383	76,117	63,532	55,782	51,784	56,261	48,239
.....	9,530	8,112	5,890	5,317	4,321	..	7,146	6,121	4,028	4,377	3,185	..
+ 5,678	20,657	18,920	18,200	18,420	20,247	15,540	15,150	13,736	14,026	14,357	14,847	14,589
+ 8,290	9,940	12,241	8,772	6,231	6,741	4,451	6,362	6,116	5,256	4,566	4,210	3,561
+ 11,924	11,228	9,435	8,029	5,695	5,130	3,458	7,273	6,518	7,244	5,129	4,628	3,119
÷ 84,764	76,837	63,115	31,891	38,163	31,734	20,410	67,817	58,466	29,454	37,125	80,181	29,480
+ 75,684	72,079	60,224	28,553	38,163	31,734	30,410	63,495	53,707	26,684	37,125	50,181	29,480
.....	4,758	2,891	3,338	..	..	..	4,322	2,759	2,770	..	..	..

CITY TABLE I—BOMBAY.

AREA, HOUSES AND POPULATION.

(Corresponding to Imperial Table I.)

Ward.	Section.	Area In acres.	Houses.			Houses per acre.	Population.			Persons per acre.
			Occupied.	Un- occupied.	Total.		Males.	Females.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
A	Bombay City	15,480.29	32,930	17,903	50,833	8.28	747,881	414,002	1,161,883	75.02
	Upper Colaba	163.64	252	150	411	2.53	288	148	430	2.08
	Lower Colaba	526.61	711	307	1,018	1.63	13,628	6,320	19,948	37.80
	Fort South	133.11	242	168	410	3.08	2,854	641	3,495	26.26
	Fort North	158.68	893	300	1,193	7.40	16,823	6,006	22,829	162.70
B	Esplanade	787.45	625	638	1,263	1.60	9,814	4,480	14,294	18.10
	Chakla	47.62	520	166	686	14.78	12,031	6,006	18,037	383.60
	Mandvi	187.33	825	387	1,212	6.47	27,050	14,656	41,706	222.03
	Umarkhadi	106.64	700	226	1,026	11.18	25,588	16,006	41,594	413.36
	Dongri	362.66	282	306	588	2.24	8,191	4,627	12,818	43.65
C	Market	85.21	861	206	1,067	12.56	26,652	11,600	38,252	453.00
	Dhobi Talao	208.27	965	228	1,193	5.73	27,568	16,804	44,372	213.65
	Fanaswadi	98.44	718	266	1,068	16.24	16,722	12,355	29,077	295.85
	Bhuleshiwar	73.40	960	172	1,132	15.41	23,607	12,606	36,213	477.80
	Kumbharwada	44.98	560	125	685	15.54	16,815	12,212	29,027	726.57
D	Kharatalao	41.14	441	161	602	13.17	14,098	8,245	22,343	564.67
	Khetwadi	155.00	1,143	448	1,591	10.36	24,350	14,957	39,307	253.50
	Girgaum	112.40	1,086	295	1,381	12.62	24,300	14,417	38,717	345.07
	Chauhati	108.72	583	233	816	7.51	16,091	9,190	25,281	148.93
	Wakeshwar	589.90	1,373	608	2,341	3.97	14,623	8,211	22,834	38.51
E	Mahalaxmi	658.51	1,522	1,217	2,739	4.16	22,948	13,621	36,569	55.53
	Tardeo	140.86	710	320	1,030	9.05	16,200	12,548	28,748	211.85
	Kamatipura	62.44	982	114	1,096	17.55	23,488	14,083	37,571	601.71
	1st Nagpada	29.38	126	38	167	5.68	4,672	2,551	7,223	245.85
	2nd Nagpada	33.05	430	70	500	15.58	13,338	7,604	20,942	636.37
F	Byculla	567.57	1,838	1,007	2,845	5.01	59,098	32,887	91,985	162.97
	Tarwadi	408.81	1,616	1,008	2,624	4.95	24,678	15,660	40,338	86.87
	Mazagaon	1,075.48	1,216	1,215	2,430	2.20	28,414	14,739	43,153	40.12
	Parel	561.25	1,107	868	2,095	3.68	40,407	23,153	63,560	113.25
	Sewri	577.70	1,075	758	1,833	3.17	17,370	6,386	23,756	40.30
G	Sion	3,559.10	2,334	1,238	3,572	1.06	43,167	26,031	69,198	19.44
	Mahim	1,511.00	3,070	1,514	4,584	3.03	36,948	16,190	53,138	35.50
	Worli	2,273.38	3,547	2,070	5,617	2.74	73,644	46,887	120,531	53.38
	Harbour Island .. ..	....	12	50	62	..	3,353	1,202	4,555	..
	Railway Platform .. ..	....	....	..	..	..	5,210	576	5,786	..
Unknown	Floating Population .. ..	....	....	..	..	..	13,940	406	14,346	..
	Unknown .. ..	....	....	..	..	..	3,620	171	3,791	..

CITY TABLE II—BOMBAY.

VARIATION IN POPULATION SINCE 1881.

(Corresponding to Imperial Table II.)

VARIATION IN POPULA

(Corresponding to

In this Table, in order to enable the comparison between this Census and past Censuses to being ordinary residents, were included in the different Sections for City Table No. I (see note Hence the wording of the last item of this Table differs

Ward.	Section.	Persons.						Variation Increase (+) Decrease (-)			
		1931	1921	1911	1901	1891	1881	1921 to 1931	1911 to 1921	1901 to 1911	1891 to 1901
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	Bombay City	1,191,382	1,175,914	979,445	776,009	821,764	772,195	-14,521	+198,459	+203,439	-45,758
A	Upper Colaba	436	203	1,557	3,056	4,235	2,867	+ 143	- 1,261	- 2,392	- 379
	Lower Colaba	19,860	10,407	10,670	13,023	13,622	14,265	+ 363	- 182	+ 6,656	- 509
	Fort South	3,368	3,959	3,482	3,300	3,051	3,615	- 589	+ 491	+ 153	- 612
	Fort North	24,700	20,534	25,400	22,056	21,817	33,628	- 5,834	+ 5,134	+ 2,444	- 9,891
	Esplanado	12,228	12,193	17,761	19,309	10,061	15,080	+ 63	- 5,596	+ 7,363	+ 334
B	Chakia	17,322	22,096	24,231	24,351	22,167	37,048	- 5,674	- 1,235	- 153	- 7,813
	Mandvi	37,719	38,517	33,202	31,402	37,205	42,351	- 798	+ 5,315	+ 1,800	- 5,893
	Umarnadi	40,458	47,218	45,679	48,451	52,466	54,656	- 6,760	+ 1,529	- 2,892	- 3,935
	Dongri	11,340	19,066	27,210	25,778	29,317	33,299	- 8,620	- 7,280	+ 1,463	- 4,539
C	Market	38,145	55,060	39,172	28,415	44,751	49,129	+ 3,065	+ 4,906	+ 1,757	-16,326
	Dhobi Talao	44,250	42,171	38,684	20,553	39,015	30,490	+ 2,079	+ 3,457	+ 9,131	-10,322
	Fanaswadi	31,928	39,105	27,403	19,354	24,069	23,218	+ 1,823	+ 2,702	+ 11,049	- 7,715
	Bhuleshwar	34,383	34,622	56,459	20,229	38,263	28,106	- 239	- 1,837	+ 6,230	- 8,134
	Kumbharwada	31,743	32,481	27,703	25,544	32,209	34,900	- 738	+ 4,778	+ 159	- 4,665
	Khara Talao	22,209	23,925	22,079	23,161	27,035	28,691	- 1,716	+ 916	- 182	- 3,574
D	Khetwadi	39,191	39,915	31,937	27,160	28,814	29,436	- 451	+ 7,678	+ 4,777	- 1,654
	Girgaum	38,476	36,903	29,779	14,869	29,099	25,319	+ 2,473	+ 5,224	+ 15,913	-12,133
	Chaupati	19,070	14,260	11,397	6,729	11,512	19,975	+ 1,819	+ 2,563	+ 4,698	- 4,783
	Walkeshwar	22,734	17,188	19,649	19,563	12,099	11,393	+ 5,546	+ 6,548	+ 77	- 2,427
	Mahalaxmi	34,939	37,198	26,392	18,092	17,914	6,232	- 2,228	+ 10,806	+ 8,210	+ 1,078
E	Tardeo	31,290	31,933	27,758	20,938	18,939	20,281	- 637	+ 4,175	+ 6,800	+ 1,078
	Kamatipura	37,571	44,585	39,751	26,796	20,203	28,455	- 7,014	+ 7,824	+ 10,945	- 2,497
	1st Nagpada	7,223	7,645	6,414	19,577	11,133	9,372	- 422	+ 1,231	- 4,163	- 556
	2nd Nagpada	20,737	23,103	21,700	18,591	18,768	15,022	- 2,366	+ 1,493	+ 3,109	- 177
	Dyculla	89,835	91,285	75,348	57,919	47,493	29,842	- 1,459	+ 15,937	+ 17,702	+10,243
	Tarwadi	39,323	39,909	28,424	18,400	21,293	14,542	- 586	+ 11,485	+ 9,964	- 2,838
	Mazagaon	42,092	32,092	30,975	27,933	33,640	27,904	+10,900	+ 2,017	+ 2,142	- 5,707
F	Parel	61,597	59,534	45,474	33,399	28,740	18,569	+ 2,033	+ 14,060	+ 12,984	+ 4,650
	Sewri	26,560	27,124	10,067	9,201	6,063	5,555	- 568	+ 8,957	+ 9,773	+ 3,231
	Slon	68,119	52,913	30,680	25,443	19,601	17,237	+15,206	+ 22,233	+ 5,237	+ 5,842
G	Mahim	48,592	47,171	30,402	27,386	18,505	17,300	+ 1,331	+ 16,670	+ 3,106	+ 5,581
	Worli	114,531	118,045	80,611	45,538	25,493	14,621	- 3,514	+ 28,434	+ 44,023	+20,005
	Persons enumerated by the Military, Customs, R.I.M. and Railway authorities and Vagrants enumerated by the Police	51,712	62,875	44,970	37,651	22,142	24,837	-11,163	+ 17,896	+ 7,208	+15,559

TION SINCE 1881.

Imperial Table II.)

be exact, all the persons enumerated by the Customs, Railways, Military and R.I.M. who, to that Table), have been excluded from the Population of the Sections, as in the past. from the wording of the last item in Table I.

1881 to 1891	Net variation in period 1881 to 1931.	Males.						Females.					
		1931	1921	1911	1901	1891	1881	1931	1921	1911	1901	1891	1881
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
+48,568	+388,187	747,381	771,332	640,288	479,786	518,093	454,763	414,002	404,582	639,157	296,220	303,671	308,433
+ 1,468	- 2,431	288	177	860	2,758	3,155	1,848	148	116	688	1,198	1,180	1,010
- 643	+ 5,595	13,543	13,421	13,514	8,109	8,759	8,855	6,317	6,076	6,165	4,914	4,863	5,410
+ 436	- 147	2,735	3,304	2,825	2,680	3,064	2,633	933	952	637	629	887	882
- 931	- 9,128	15,826	19,344	15,564	13,588	19,340	10,793	8,874	11,190	9,836	9,868	13,507	14,035
- 3,016	- 832	8,208	8,791	12,544	7,264	7,145	7,942	4,020	3,374	5,217	3,134	2,910	5,138
- 4,851	- 19,726	11,331	16,533	15,708	14,072	19,638	21,875	5,991	0,463	8,463	9,712	12,564	15,178
- 5,056	- 4,632	23,847	25,700	23,317	18,413	22,931	24,677	13,872	12,617	9,885	12,059	14,314	17,474
- 2,190	- 14,198	24,524	29,635	28,491	28,641	31,068	31,033	15,934	17,583	17,188	19,840	21,398	23,628
- 2,973	- 21,944	0,668	12,130	16,985	14,559	18,680	18,442	4,678	7,836	10,261	11,219	11,637	14,848
- 4,379	- 10,985	26,453	27,008	22,011	18,734	30,126	31,456	11,692	8,072	8,161	9,681	14,625	17,672
+ 536	+ 4,841	27,457	27,873	24,670	17,737	24,508	23,278	16,793	14,208	14,014	11,816	15,437	16,131
+ 851	+ 8,710	19,584	19,732	18,125	10,034	15,420	14,187	12,344	10,373	9,278	6,320	8,649	9,031
+ 257	- 3,723	22,385	23,744	24,713	19,135	25,101	23,734	11,998	10,678	11,746	11,094	13,262	14,372
- 2,781	- 3,247	19,535	21,726	17,908	16,384	20,142	20,071	12,208	10,755	9,705	11,160	12,067	14,919
- 1,656	- 6,482	13,979	16,038	15,052	14,161	16,660	16,453	8,230	7,687	7,927	8,997	10,875	12,238
- 622	+ 9,728	24,210	24,481	19,830	16,287	18,069	17,418	14,954	15,134	12,087	10,873	10,745	12,018
+ 1,650	+ 13,157	24,078	22,333	19,156	9,151	16,806	15,030	14,398	13,670	11,623	5,715	10,193	10,289
+ 537	+ 5,095	9,970	8,870	7,088	4,104	7,011	6,359	6,100	5,390	4,309	2,625	4,501	4,616
+ 1,687	+ 11,431	14,523	10,960	6,883	6,897	8,203	6,904	8,211	6,219	3,757	3,666	4,787	4,309
+10,782	+ 28,648	21,617	23,435	16,608	10,953	10,734	3,769	13,263	13,673	9,694	7,139	6,280	2,463
- 1,301	+ 11,015	18,808	19,616	17,241	12,213	11,403	11,932	12,488	12,317	10,517	8,745	7,577	8,349
+ 748	+ 9,116	23,453	27,369	22,523	15,275	16,742	15,453	14,083	17,216	14,228	11,431	12,461	13,002
+ 1,761	- 2,149	4,672	5,131	4,182	0,308	6,674	5,442	2,551	2,514	2,232	4,269	4,459	3,930
+ 2,846	+ 4,815	13,048	14,563	13,321	10,635	10,962	8,616	7,689	8,520	8,379	7,956	7,806	7,100
+20,561	+ 62,993	57,242	58,338	47,672	34,544	29,557	15,611	32,593	32,947	27,676	23,102	17,846	11,031
+ 6,756	+ 24,781	23,896	26,216	18,141	11,509	13,587	8,602	15,427	13,693	10,283	6,951	7,711	5,740
+ 5,730	+ 15,088	23,264	20,256	19,398	16,590	20,413	16,099	14,728	11,836	10,677	11,343	13,227	11,805
+10,180	+ 43,007	38,850	37,788	28,858	20,430	18,008	10,863	22,717	21,746	16,616	12,960	10,732	7,697
+ 508	+ 21,001	17,198	16,247	11,841	5,605	3,767	3,250	9,358	10,877	7,226	3,689	2,206	2,305
+ 2,364	+ 50,882	42,380	32,338	18,463	15,139	11,983	9,932	25,739	20,576	12,217	10,304	7,618	7,305
+ 1,196	+ 31,193	29,550	28,772	18,271	15,927	10,838	9,873	18,952	18,399	12,221	11,459	7,667	7,436
+10,872	+ 99,910	73,644	77,316	58,473	27,329	15,755	8,191	40,687	40,729	31,138	18,259	9,738	6,430
- 2,745	+ 26,825	45,580	52,118	39,963	34,018	21,799	24,340	6,132	10,757	5,016	3,663	343	547

(Corresponding to

Ward.	Section.	POPULATION.			BRAHMANIC.			ARYA.		
		Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	Bombay City ..	1,161,883	747,381	414,002	788,904	504,953	283,941	984	614	320
A	Upper Colaba ..	436	288	148	292	193	99	..	..	..
	Lower Colaba ..	19,954	13,628	6,326	11,072	7,792	3,280	3	3	..
	Fort South ..	3,495	2,534	641	1,688	1,515	173	2	2	..
	Fort North ..	25,832	16,823	9,009	13,990	9,290	4,700	21	16	5
	Esplanade ..	14,303	9,814	4,489	7,843	5,318	2,525	6	4	2
B	Chakla ..	18,037	12,031	6,006	5,776	3,974	1,802	10	10	..
	Mandvi ..	41,706	27,050	14,656	32,663	20,854	11,809	..	..	..
	Umarkhadi ..	41,594	25,588	16,006	10,397	6,163	4,234	..	..	..
	Dongri ..	13,028	8,101	4,927	8,925	5,265	3,660	..	..	..
C	Market ..	38,651	26,952	11,699	30,483	21,114	9,369	4	4	..
	Dhobi Talao ..	44,372	27,568	16,804	26,042	15,634	10,408	..	..	..
	Fanaswadi ..	32,077	19,722	12,355	23,044	17,067	10,977	42	22	20
	Bhuleshwar ..	35,106	23,097	12,009	21,294	13,956	7,338	10	9	1
	Kumbharwada ..	32,027	19,815	12,212	29,697	18,108	11,589	33	26	7
	Khara Talao ..	23,243	14,998	8,245	5,300	3,495	1,805	..	..	..
D	Khetwadi ..	39,307	24,350	14,957	26,912	16,984	9,928	189	124	65
	Gingaum ..	38,786	24,369	14,417	36,570	22,842	13,728	33	20	13
	Chaupati ..	16,197	10,091	6,106	13,397	8,378	5,019	228	136	92
	Walkeshwar ..	22,734	14,523	8,211	13,648	9,263	4,385	129	77	52
	Mahalaxmi ..	36,569	22,948	13,621	23,418	15,438	7,980	32	27	5
E	Tardeo ..	31,748	19,200	12,548	17,756	10,716	7,040	5	3	2
	Kamatipura ..	37,571	23,488	14,083	26,938	15,672	11,266	10	7	3
	1st Naggada ..	7,223	4,672	2,551	3,065	2,116	949	6	6	..
	2nd Naggada ..	21,032	13,338	7,694	5,424	3,529	1,895	5	3	2
	Byculla ..	91,985	59,098	32,887	52,784	33,567	19,217	28	20	8
	Tarwadi ..	40,338	24,678	15,660	27,356	16,918	10,438	..	..	..
F	Maragon ..	43,153	28,414	14,739	29,153	18,750	10,403	..	..	..
	Parel ..	63,560	40,407	23,153	52,633	33,531	19,082	38	28	10
	Sevari ..	26,756	17,376	9,380	23,054	14,909	8,145	..	..	..
G	Sion ..	69,198	43,167	26,031	52,031	32,936	19,095	24	19	5
	Mahim ..	49,244	30,048	19,196	36,536	22,237	14,299	10	8	2
G	Worli ..	114,731	73,644	40,887	100,592	64,538	36,054	41	23	18
	Harbour Islands, Railway platforms, floating population and unknown ..	27,590	25,241	2,349	14,108	12,861	1,247	25	17	8

GION.

Imperial Table XVI.)

HINDU.						MUSLIM.					
BRAHMO.			TOTAL HINDUS.			SHIA.			SUNI.		
Persons.	Males.	Females.	Person.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
23	11	12	789,861	505,588	284,273	26,041	17,038	9,003	144,097	100,606	43,491
..	292	193	99	..	..	..	47	38	9
..	11,075	7,795	3,280	144	87	57	1,451	1,184	267
..	1,690	1,517	173	83	72	11	292	286	6
..	14,011	9,306	4,705	381	244	137	1,941	1,657	284
..	7,849	5,322	2,527	429	307	122	2,375	1,904	471
..	5,786	3,984	1,802	2,395	1,555	840	8,331	5,471	2,860
..	32,663	20,854	11,809	2,250	1,407	843	3,685	2,805	880
..	10,397	6,163	4,234	4,134	2,403	1,731	17,389	11,581	5,808
..	8,925	5,265	3,660	1,185	620	565	1,517	1,284	233
..	30,487	21,118	9,369	1,828	1,217	611	1,103	729	374
..	26,042	15,634	10,408	147	92	55	858	600	258
..	28,086	17,089	10,997	11	5	6	367	242	125
..	21,304	13,965	7,339	126	85	41	11,540	7,732	3,808
..	29,730	18,134	11,596	26	21	5	1,310	994	316
..	5,300	3,495	1,805	7,274	4,981	2,293	5,503	3,392	2,111
..	27,101	17,108	9,993	162	119	43	2,414	1,740	674
..	36,603	22,862	13,741	16	13	3	159	138	21
20	10	10	13,645	8,524	5,121	65	44	21	212	183	29
..	13,777	9,340	4,437	854	617	237	910	546	364
..	23,450	15,465	7,985	642	393	249	690	514	176
..	17,761	10,719	7,042	877	594	283	4,494	3,088	1,406
..	26,968	15,679	11,289	193	146	47	7,471	5,527	1,944
..	3,071	2,122	949	77	55	22	1,537	1,046	491
..	5,429	3,532	1,897	96	74	22	13,951	8,856	5,095
1	..	1	52,813	33,587	19,226	694	445	249	23,850	16,516	7,334
..	27,356	16,918	10,438	203	137	66	1,566	1,153	413
..	29,153	18,750	10,403	240	160	80	4,517	3,212	1,305
..	52,671	33,579	19,092	186	132	54	2,550	1,858	692
..	23,054	14,909	8,145	83	67	16	2,234	1,553	681
2	1	1	52,060	32,956	19,104	216	175	41	5,002	3,511	1,491
..	36,546	22,245	14,301	458	306	152	5,437	3,545	1,892
..	100,633	64,581	36,052	253	204	49	5,460	3,938	1,522
..	14,133	12,878	1,255	313	261	52	3,934	3,783	151
				0							

MUSLIMS—continued										
By Urbanization			Total Muslims			SWEETWATER				
		Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
I	2	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32
	Fortney City	29,108	26,274	12,834	209,216	143,918	65,298	653	537	116
A	Upper City	..	..	..	47	38	9	..	..	..
	Lower City	..	158	119	1,753	1,381	332	..	..	..
	East Side	..	71	63	446	423	23	..	..	..
	West Side	..	395	426	2,918	2,327	591	5	3	2
	Industrial	..	321	329	3,325	2,589	715	1	1	..
B	Central	..	1,286	891	12,012	7,917	4,095	..	..	..
	North	..	2,429	1,545	8,371	5,357	2,917	13	13	..
	South	..	7,270	4,006	28,793	17,590	10,803	17	14	3
	East	..	271	213	2,973	2,117	856	86	83	3
C	West	..	612	531	3,573	2,480	1,093	179	163	16
	Industrial	..	295	125	1,210	817	393	3	3	..
	Central	..	53	28	433	275	158	..	..	..
	Industrial	..	319	217	11,985	8,631	3,351	..	..	..
	Industrial	..	338	370	1,874	1,385	489	..	..	..
	Industrial	..	3,028	3,011	17,805	11,584	6,221	32	31	1
D	Industrial	..	995	755	3,571	2,611	957	..	..	..
	Industrial	..	160	125	333	276	59	..	..	..
	Central	..	210	153	487	383	104	..	..	..
	Industrial	..	371	215	2,128	1,378	750	73	37	36
	Industrial	..	137	329	1,789	1,227	562	..	..	..
E	Industrial	..	506	466	6,677	4,118	1,529	35	32	3
	Industrial	..	1,378	1,025	9,622	6,008	2,321	..	..	..
	Industrial	..	106	113	1,759	1,211	548	..	..	..
	Industrial	..	323	288	11,570	9,218	5,232	7	1	6
	Industrial	..	272	1,580	27,073	18,741	8,332	22	17	5
	Industrial	..	275	1,818	4,727	3,108	1,610	..	..	..
	Industrial	..	1,000	1,000	6,357	4,281	1,676	4	3	1
F	Industrial	..	513	612	3,679	2,602	1,077	12	6	3
	Industrial	..	711	207	2,938	1,827	811	7	6	1
	Industrial	..	672	172	5,840	4,158	1,722	88	61	27
G	Industrial	..	431	777	6,719	4,128	2,281	35	27	6
	Industrial	..	1,500	1,001	7,219	5,223	1,996	29	19	1
Total		3,117	2,315	102	7,004	5,200	2,004	11	11	..

[illegible]

Ward.	Section.	CHRISTIAN.			TRIBAL.			SIKH.		
		Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
1	2	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53
	Bombay City ..	80,728	51,466	29,262	2	2	..	985	752	233
A	Upper Colaba ..	72	42	30	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Lower Colaba ..	5,457	3,499	1,958	..	..	..	6	5	1
	Fort South ..	1,189	804	385	..	..	..	1	1	..
	Fort North ..	2,753	1,802	951	..	..	..	57	39	18
	Esplanade ..	2,302	1,467	835	..	..	..	49	34	15
B	Chakla ..	36	13	23	..	..	..	8	4	4
	Mandvi ..	177	98	79	..	..	..	17	13	4
	Umakhadi ..	667	382	285	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Dongri ..	201	146	55	..	..	..	2	2	..
C	Market ..	1,477	1,136	341	..	..	..	3	3	..
	Dhobi Talao ..	9,757	7,150	2,607	..	..	..	11	9	2
	Fanarwadi ..	1,853	1,493	360	..	..	..	2	2	..
	Bhuleshwar ..	25	20	5	..	..	..	6	6	..
	Kumbharwada ..	51	37	14	..	..	..	1	1	..
	Khara Talao ..	25	13	12	..	..	..	..	..	..
D	Khetwadi ..	1,083	626	457	..	..	..	7	4	3
	Girgaum ..	1,104	709	395	..	..	..	3	3	..
	Chauhati ..	789	475	314	..	..	..	7	6	1
	Walkeshwar ..	2,980	1,793	1,187	1	1	..	27	21	6
	Mahalaxmi ..	2,877	1,810	1,067	..	..	..	61	48	13
E	Tardeo ..	1,679	976	703	..	..	..	11	7	4
	Kamatipura ..	380	146	234	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1st Nagpada ..	850	499	351	..	..	..	..	..	..
	2nd Nagpada ..	202	111	91	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Byculla ..	8,215	4,462	3,753	..	..	..	146	115	31
	Tarwadi ..	4,914	2,909	2,005	..	..	..	54	43	11
	Maragaon ..	6,120	4,360	1,760	..	..	..	9	7	2
F	Parel ..	3,583	2,112	1,481	..	..	..	66	51	15
	Sewri ..	760	442	318	..	..	..	28	21	7
	Sion ..	5,068	2,753	2,315	..	..	..	176	116	60
G	Mahim ..	5,158	2,837	2,321	..	..	..	34	25	9
	Worli ..	4,285	2,391	1,894	1	1	..	44	36	8
	Harbour Islands, Railway platforms, floating population and unknown...	4,629	3,953	676	..	..	..	149	130	19

JEW.			BUDDHISTS.			OTHERS.		
Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62
8,621	4,604	4,017	1,630	1,859	271	121	99	22
2	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....
351	181	170	47	34	13	....	....	....
109	60	49	5	3	2	1	1	....
36	17	19	8	4	4	....	....	....
85	44	41	72	41	31	2	1	1
....	....	....	3	2	1	....	....	....
176	88	88	43	40	3	5	5	....
1,263	673	590	2	1	1	12	4	8
360	189	171	4	2	2	....	....	....
10	4	6	5	2	3	....	....	....
10	7	3	3	2	1	....	....	....
....
....
10	5	5	5	2	3	....	....	....
3	2	1	....	....	....	....	....	....
15	9	6	5	2	3	2	....	2
7	2	3	....	....	....	....	....	....
29	13	16	15	11	4	2	2	....
45	14	31	111	63	46	....	....	....
3	2	1	51	39	21	....	....	....
55	31	27	134	126	8	....	....	....
205	113	92	440	353	87	92	83	9
1,442	772	670	1	1	....	....	....	....
676	350	326	....	....	....	....	....	....
1,876	987	889	56	46	10	....	....	....
585	328	257	3	2	1	....	....	....
178	124	54	81	63	16	....	....	....
290	148	142	11	7	4	....	....	....
24	17	7	....	....	....	....	....	....
176	98	78	42	40	2	....	....	....
39	19	20	....	....	....	4	2	2
459	253	236	....	....	....	....	....	....
69	53	16	483	482	1	1	1	....

AGE, SEX AND CIVIL CONDITION.
(Corresponding to Imperial Table VII.)
A.—All Religions.

Age.	POPULATION.			UNMARRIED.			MARRIED.			WIDOWED.		
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
0-1	16,246	8,023	8,163	16,237	8,025	8,162	10	8	11	..	..	..
1-2	16,771	8,338	8,474	16,862	8,324	8,458	79	24	15	1	..	1
2-3	21,273	11,351	11,312	21,197	11,647	11,280	74	41	29	2	..	2
3-4	22,346	11,774	10,760	22,444	11,776	10,768	68	30	48	4	..	4
4-5	22,001	11,900	10,660	21,778	11,812	9,666	227	151	122	10	5	5
Total 0-5	102,224	52,350	49,852	102,672	52,544	49,591	453	257	225	17	5	12
5-10	51,903	26,713	24,779	51,315	26,705	24,680	2,012	972	1,020	61	16	45
10-15	87,311	43,432	41,159	86,917	43,410	41,223	7,258	3,414	4,811	129	28	102
15-20	113,017	57,129	52,473	112,189	57,060	52,377	22,609	10,737	11,857	816	199	656
20-25	150,314	75,048	67,688	149,088	75,068	67,357	7,422	3,409	4,018	1,757	444	1,390
25-30	170,764	82,129	72,336	169,127	82,127	72,336	131,714	60,954	49,670	4,014	1,158	2,876
30-35	164,374	79,374	67,885	163,085	79,375	67,885	147,731	70,620	57,128	5,422	1,450	3,974
35-40	131,167	65,416	55,720	130,244	65,420	55,720	107,071	53,643	47,687	7,812	1,674	5,678
40-45	77,733	39,350	34,082	77,111	39,350	34,082	54,775	27,019	27,756	8,491	1,903	6,596
45-50	77,925	39,917	34,018	77,129	39,917	34,018	54,771	27,019	27,756	8,491	1,903	6,596
50-55	77,925	39,917	34,018	77,129	39,917	34,018	54,771	27,019	27,756	8,491	1,903	6,596
55-60	77,925	39,917	34,018	77,129	39,917	34,018	54,771	27,019	27,756	8,491	1,903	6,596
60-65	77,925	39,917	34,018	77,129	39,917	34,018	54,771	27,019	27,756	8,491	1,903	6,596
65-70	77,925	39,917	34,018	77,129	39,917	34,018	54,771	27,019	27,756	8,491	1,903	6,596
70 and over	77,925	39,917	34,018	77,129	39,917	34,018	54,771	27,019	27,756	8,491	1,903	6,596
Unspecified	200	200	200	17	17	17	40	..	40	229	229	..
Total	1,191,252	595,551	595,701	1,191,252	595,551	595,701	678,960	339,475	339,485	60,420	14,327	46,112

B.—Hindu.

0-1	11,255	5,627	5,628	11,214	5,627	5,714	14	8	6	..	..	..
1-2	17,771	8,885	8,886	17,637	8,885	8,972	57	19	6	1	..	1
2-3	19,873	9,936	9,937	19,721	9,936	9,973	55	22	23	2	..	2
3-4	19,873	9,936	9,937	19,719	9,936	9,973	76	27	19	4	..	4
4-5	19,873	9,936	9,937	19,714	9,936	9,973	173	69	81	8	3	3
Total 0-5	70,114	35,116	35,370	70,204	35,004	35,600	745	185	160	15	8	10
5-10	34,325	17,161	17,161	34,324	17,161	17,165	1,827	728	1,099	54	14	40
10-15	56,602	28,301	28,302	56,600	28,301	28,307	5,725	1,713	3,080	95	20	75
15-20	77,660	38,831	38,831	77,659	38,831	38,835	17,100	5,730	11,370	635	120	335
20-25	106,320	53,161	53,161	106,319	53,161	53,165	27,040	9,013	18,027	1,534	282	1,072
25-30	128,240	64,120	64,120	128,239	64,120	64,124	112,514	56,257	56,257	3,033	737	2,276
30-35	117,017	58,509	58,509	117,016	58,509	58,513	104,671	52,335	52,335	4,023	975	3,048
35-40	77,925	39,918	39,918	77,924	39,918	39,922	54,771	27,019	27,019	3,512	1,247	4,295
40-45	45,214	22,607	22,607	45,213	22,607	22,611	37,812	18,906	18,906	3,038	1,203	4,633
45-50	34,325	17,162	17,162	34,324	17,162	17,166	27,019	13,509	13,509	6,115	1,142	4,973
50-55	34,325	17,162	17,162	34,324	17,162	17,166	27,019	13,509	13,509	6,115	1,142	4,973
55-60	34,325	17,162	17,162	34,324	17,162	17,166	27,019	13,509	13,509	6,115	1,142	4,973
60-65	34,325	17,162	17,162	34,324	17,162	17,166	27,019	13,509	13,509	6,115	1,142	4,973
65-70	34,325	17,162	17,162	34,324	17,162	17,166	27,019	13,509	13,509	6,115	1,142	4,973
70 and over	34,325	17,162	17,162	34,324	17,162	17,166	27,019	13,509	13,509	6,115	1,142	4,973
Unspecified	9	9	9	9	9	9	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	779,601	389,803	389,873	779,716	389,876	391,149	477,390	316,429	160,000	40,747	8,583	32,164

C.—Muslim.

0-1	2,341	1,170	1,171	2,341	1,170	1,171	3	..	3	..	..	..
1-2	2,178	1,089	1,089	2,178	1,089	1,089	0	4	5	..	..	..
2-3	2,615	1,307	1,308	2,615	1,307	1,308	11	6	5	..	..	..
3-4	2,615	1,307	1,308	2,615	1,307	1,308	15	8	6	..	..	..
4-5	2,615	1,307	1,308	2,615	1,307	1,308	50	25	25	1	..	1
Total 0-5	10,514	5,253	5,261	10,514	5,253	5,261	88	44	44	1	..	1
5-10	16,206	8,103	8,103	16,206	8,103	8,103	326	163	163	7	2	5
10-15	16,010	8,005	8,005	16,010	8,005	8,005	1,104	552	552	24	7	17
15-20	23,125	11,562	11,562	23,125	11,562	11,562	2,091	1,045	1,045	127	32	75
20-25	26,283	13,141	13,141	26,283	13,141	13,141	991	495	495	275	122	143
25-30	31,726	15,863	15,863	31,726	15,863	15,863	267	133	133	631	300	331
30-35	29,620	14,810	14,810	29,620	14,810	14,810	170	85	85	866	396	470
35-40	19,617	9,808	9,808	19,617	9,808	9,808	75	37	37	1,355	512	843
40-45	14,119	7,059	7,059	14,119	7,059	7,059	42	21	21	2,064	481	998
45-50	7,235	3,617	3,617	7,235	3,617	3,617	18	9	9	1,534	431	1,123
50-55	4,925	2,462	2,462	4,925	2,462	2,462	9	4	4	1,391	383	1,011
55-60	2,700	1,350	1,350	2,700	1,350	1,350	10	5	5	1,105	274	831
60-65	2,031	1,015	1,015	2,031	1,015	1,015	5	2	2	914	227	687
65-70	666	333	333	666	333	333	1	1	1	306	91	215
70 and over	445	222	222	445	222	222	8	4	4	414	120	285
Unspecified	8	8	8	8	8	8	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	200,246	100,123	100,123	200,246	100,123	100,123	118,800	59,400	59,400	10,452	..	..

G—Tribal.

Age.	POPULATION.			UNMARRIED.			MARRIED.			WIDOWED.		
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
0-1
1-2
2-3
3-4
4-5
Total 0-5
5-10
10-15
15-20
20-25	..	2	2	1	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
25-30
30-35
35-40
40-45
45-50
50-55
55-60
60-65
65-70
70 and over
Unspecified
Total	..	2	2	1	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..

H—Other Religions.

0-1	..	246	118	128	245	116	127	1	..	1	..	..	..
1-2	..	230	115	115	230	115	115	..	..	..	..	..	..
2-3	..	235	144	111	234	144	110	1	..	1	..	..	..
3-4	..	234	122	102	234	122	102	..	..	..	..	..	..
4-5	..	213	150	157	311	154	157	2	2	..	..	..	..
Total 0-5	..	1,273	685	613	1,274	683	611	4	2	2	..	..	..
5-10	..	1,141	572	569	1,120	563	537	20	9	11	1	..	1
10-15	..	1,095	561	531	1,030	532	488	65	32	33	..	..	..
15-20	..	1,131	662	469	824	553	271	310	106	213	6	3	5
20-25	..	1,305	790	515	718	533	185	571	233	333	16	4	12
25-30	..	1,400	920	480	422	349	73	654	570	384	33	10	23
30-35	..	1,319	913	406	254	221	33	1,027	654	343	33	8	30
35-40	..	925	615	280	71	63	8	788	566	222	66	16	50
40-45	..	681	450	222	38	29	9	674	417	157	69	13	56
45-50	..	403	263	140	22	15	7	310	233	77	71	15	56
50-55	..	246	145	101	3	2	1	178	134	44	65	9	56
55-60	..	167	88	79	5	3	2	100	77	23	62	8	54
60-65	..	120	60	60	2	2	..	65	55	10	53	3	50
65-70	..	61	35	26	1	1	..	37	27	10	23	7	16
70 and over	..	56	24	32	..	..	..	30	21	9	26	3	23
Unspecified	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	..	11,357	6,814	4,543	5,784	3,549	2,235	5,042	3,166	1,876	531	99	432

LITERACY BY RELIGION AND AGE.
(Corresponding to Imperial Table XIII.)

Age.	POPULATION.									LITERATE IN ENGLISH.		
	TOTAL.			LITERATE.			ILLITERATE.			Persons.	Males.	Females.
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
A—All Religions .. Total ..	1,101,888	747,881	414,062	280,928	217,770	63,153	880,104	520,355	350,809	134,918	106,240	28,678
0—5 ..	103,338	53,509	40,832	..	..	..	103,338	53,509	40,832	..	..	..
5—10 ..	93,921	53,713	40,208	11,792	7,418	4,374	82,129	46,295	35,834	4,172	2,516	1,658
10—15 ..	80,031	50,852	35,179	18,081	11,773	9,308	67,050	39,079	28,871	7,341	4,749	2,592
15—20 ..	115,323	67,800	47,433	31,137	22,050	9,087	81,186	45,810	38,340	15,600	11,250	4,440
20 and over ..	702,474	521,104	241,310	210,013	170,520	43,381	542,501	314,635	197,020	107,707	87,719	10,988
Unspecified ..	209	250	40	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
B—Hindu .. Total ..	789,801	505,588	284,278	148,120	123,838	24,791	641,723	382,241	259,482	55,892	50,539	5,153
0—5 ..	73,504	38,101	35,370	..	..	..	73,504	38,101	35,370	..	..	..
5—10 ..	94,325	57,001	27,204	5,405	3,082	1,783	88,900	53,919	25,481	847	913	284
10—15 ..	50,023	33,001	22,032	8,814	0,097	2,747	47,809	27,024	20,185	2,157	1,008	549
15—20 ..	78,000	44,871	33,789	10,551	12,338	4,219	62,100	32,533	20,573	9,308	5,278	1,000
20 and over ..	510,080	351,762	191,918	117,290	101,251	10,045	390,381	230,511	148,873	40,320	43,040	3,280
Unspecified ..	9	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
C—Muslim .. Total ..	209,240	148,018	65,828	40,874	35,483	4,881	168,864	108,417	80,447	10,201	9,385	818
0—5 ..	10,510	8,534	7,082	..	..	..	10,510	8,534	7,082	..	..	..
5—10 ..	10,500	9,015	0,801	1,542	1,087	455	14,064	8,528	9,430	273	183	90
10—15 ..	10,010	9,747	9,293	2,460	1,814	640	13,550	7,933	5,017	450	442	8
15—20 ..	20,123	13,173	0,950	4,141	3,350	785	15,082	9,817	6,105	1,214	907	217
20 and over ..	140,083	102,841	37,242	32,231	29,230	2,003	107,852	73,606	34,247	8,264	7,763	501
Unspecified ..	8	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
D—Jain .. Total ..	12,424	8,988	3,420	3,159	2,824	835	0,265	8,174	8,091	755	897	58
0—5 ..	970	452	518	..	..	..	970	452	518	..	..	..
5—10 ..	1,041	952	880	100	70	27	935	378	302	20	15	5
10—15 ..	1,001	770	315	211	168	43	880	608	272	50	47	12
15—20 ..	1,430	1,000	370	410	373	40	1,017	693	324	123	112	11
20 and over ..	7,880	9,052	1,834	2,423	2,204	210	5,403	3,816	1,915	553	523	30
E—Zoroastrian .. Total ..	57,785	80,595	27,170	42,834	24,234	18,800	14,929	8,861	8,568	80,841	20,082	10,559
0—5 ..	4,230	2,166	2,070	..	..	..	4,230	2,166	2,070	..	..	..
5—10 ..	4,830	2,544	2,295	2,111	1,178	933	2,728	1,300	1,302	906	558	408
10—15 ..	5,105	2,720	2,385	3,214	1,790	1,424	1,891	930	901	1,618	1,049	709
15—20 ..	5,207	2,771	2,430	4,372	2,397	1,975	835	374	461	3,347	1,900	1,887
20 and over ..	38,370	20,394	17,982	33,137	18,860	14,208	5,230	1,525	3,714	21,610	10,515	7,095
Unspecified ..	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
F—Christian .. Total ..	80,728	51,488	29,282	41,200	28,824	12,878	89,251	22,903	18,848	84,272	23,183	11,089
0—5 ..	8,774	3,495	3,270	..	..	..	9,774	3,495	3,270	..	..	..
5—10 ..	8,000	3,209	2,800	2,241	1,210	1,022	3,828	2,050	1,778	1,881	1,041	810
10—15 ..	6,107	3,354	2,753	2,904	1,681	1,223	3,203	1,673	1,530	2,555	1,432	1,128
15—20 ..	8,746	5,347	3,390	5,050	3,204	1,846	3,096	2,143	1,553	4,230	2,642	1,588
20 and over ..	52,755	35,702	16,993	31,005	22,220	8,785	21,750	13,642	8,208	25,606	18,088	7,528
Unspecified ..	277	239	38	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
G—Jew .. Total ..	8,821	4,804	4,017	3,929	2,409	1,520	4,892	2,195	2,497	2,728	1,799	924
0—5 ..	1,087	558	520	..	..	..	1,087	558	520	..	..	..
5—10 ..	1,040	521	510	315	180	140	725	355	370	170	104	75
10—15 ..	1,021	530	491	462	238	214	569	202	277	292	165	127
15—20 ..	924	496	428	499	297	202	425	100	220	374	234	140
20 and over ..	4,540	2,499	2,050	2,003	1,708	955	1,886	701	1,095	1,878	1,296	582
H—Other Religions . Total ..	2,738	2,212	526	1,288	1,148	150	1,440	1,064	378	882	555	77
0—5 ..	101	107	84	..	..	..	101	107	84	..	..	..
5—10 ..	101	51	50	12	7	5	89	44	45	6	2	4
10—15 ..	74	34	40	20	15	11	48	19	29	10	6	4
15—20 ..	227	166	61	102	85	17	125	81	44	40	33	7
20 and over ..	2,145	1,854	291	1,168	1,041	117	987	813	174	576	514	62

LITERACY BY RELIGION AND AGE.

(Corresponding to Imperial Table XIII.)

District and age.	POPULATION.									LITERATE IN ENGLISH.		
	TOTAL.			LITERATE.			ILLITERATE.					
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1. Upper Colaba—												
Hindu .. Total ..	292	193	99	89	37	2	253	156	97	22	20	3
0—5 ..	23	11	12	..	..	..	23	11	12	..	..	..
5—10 ..	10	5	4	..	..	..	10	6	4	..	..	..
10—15 ..	10	11	5	1	1	..	15	10	5	1	10	..
15—20 ..	45	27	18	0	5	1	39	22	17	5	4	1
20 and over ..	193	138	60	32	31	1	168	107	60	16	15	1
Muslim .. Total ..	47	38	9	12	12	..	35	26	9	2	2	..
0—5 ..	2	1	1	..	..	..	2	1	1	..	..	..
5—10 ..	3	1	2	..	..	..	3	1	2	..	..	..
10—15 ..	5	4	1	..	..	..	5	4	1	..	..	..
15—20 ..	5	5	..	1	1	..	4	4	..	..	..	..
20 and over ..	32	27	5	11	11	..	21	15	5	2	2	..
2. Lower Colaba—												
Hindu .. Total ..	11,075	7,795	3,280	1,529	1,452	77	9,546	6,343	3,203	852	839	13
0—5 ..	746	378	368	..	..	..	746	378	368	..	..	..
5—10 ..	977	395	282	38	33	5	639	362	277	2	2	..
10—15 ..	675	431	244	75	70	5	600	361	239	17	16	1
15—20 ..	1,200	855	345	187	178	11	1,013	670	343	85	84	1
20 and over ..	7,777	5,786	2,041	1,220	1,173	56	6,548	4,583	1,965	268	257	11
Muslim .. Total ..	1,733	1,381	352	413	383	50	1,320	1,018	302	171	141	30
0—5 ..	89	49	40	..	..	..	89	49	40	..	..	..
5—10 ..	82	47	35	13	8	5	60	39	20	7	4	3
10—15 ..	90	57	33	21	16	5	89	41	28	11	11	..
15—20 ..	189	144	45	40	43	0	140	101	39	25	20	5
20 and over ..	1,253	1,084	199	330	290	34	953	788	165	123	106	22
3. Fort South—												
Hindu .. Total ..	1,690	1,517	178	277	288	9	1,413	1,229	184	88	88	5
0—5 ..	35	17	18	..	..	..	35	17	18	..	..	..
5—10 ..	34	26	8	5	5	..	20	21	8	2	2	..
10—15 ..	90	53	7	11	10	1	40	43	0	3	3	..
15—20 ..	258	235	23	42	40	2	216	195	21	9	7	2
20 and over ..	1,303	1,180	117	219	213	0	1,084	973	111	74	71	3
Muslim .. Total ..	446	428	28	107	108	1	339	317	22	53	58	..
0—5 ..	5	8	2	..	..	..	5	3	2	..	..	..
5—10 ..	10	7	3	1	1	..	9	0	3	1	1	..
10—15 ..	21	16	5	3	3	..	18	13	5	2	2	..
15—20 ..	50	53	3	10	9	1	46	44	2	6	6	..
20 and over ..	354	344	10	93	93	..	261	251	10	44	44	..
4. Fort North—												
Hindu .. Total ..	14,011	9,808	4,705	3,796	3,860	436	10,215	5,948	4,267	1,835	1,817	68
0—5 ..	1,277	997	580	..	..	..	1,277	607	580	..	..	..
5—10 ..	979	583	395	119	93	21	860	485	375	13	10	3
10—15 ..	965	621	344	203	167	36	762	454	308	35	30	5
15—20 ..	1,508	898	610	393	306	87	1,115	592	523	134	118	16
20 and over ..	9,282	6,807	2,775	3,081	2,789	292	8,201	3,718	2,483	1,203	1,159	44
Muslim .. Total ..	2,913	2,327	591	360	770	90	2,053	1,557	501	219	214	5
0—5 ..	138	76	62	..	..	..	138	76	62	..	..	..
5—10 ..	132	78	54	20	13	7	112	65	47	3	3	..
10—15 ..	159	109	50	33	23	10	126	86	40	7	7	..
15—20 ..	304	238	66	75	62	13	229	176	53	20	20	..
20 and over ..	2,185	1,826	359	732	672	60	1,453	1,154	299	189	184	5
5. Esplanade—												
Hindu .. Total ..	7,849	5,323	2,527	1,534	1,372	162	6,315	3,950	2,365	500	426	74
0—5 ..	708	350	352	..	..	..	708	356	352	..	..	..
5—10 ..	504	288	210	62	44	18	442	244	198	7	6	1
10—15 ..	477	282	195	91	69	22	386	213	173	20	15	5
15—20 ..	834	500	334	190	166	24	644	334	310	111	100	11
20 and over ..	5,320	3,896	1,430	1,191	1,093	98	4,128	2,603	1,522	362	305	57

District and age.	POPULATION.									LITERATE IN ENGLISH.		
	TOTAL.			LITERATE.			ILLITERATE.					
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
5. Esplanade—<i>contd.</i>												
Muslim .. Total ..	8,826	2,680	746	707	002	76	2,568	1,888	070	233	280	3
0—5 ..	140	77	00	..	..	..	140	77	00	..	..	..
5—10 ..	175	97	78	21	13	8	154	84	70	1	1	..
10—15 ..	186	120	03	52	41	11	137	86	52	20	20	..
15—20 ..	314	253	61	108	00	9	200	154	52	54	53	1
20 and over ..	2,561	2,027	474	586	530	47	1,915	1,488	427	168	156	2
6. Chakla—												
Hindu .. Total ..	5,780	3,984	1,802	1,338	1,180	190	4,448	2,846	1,003	871	350	21
0—5 ..	400	240	214	..	..	..	460	240	214	..	..	..
5—10 ..	656	327	228	38	23	15	517	364	213	3	2	1
10—15 ..	404	300	104	55	36	19	430	264	176	7	4	3
15—20 ..	602	388	214	127	62	35	475	200	170	36	25	5
20 and over ..	3,076	2,723	052	1,118	088	136	2,557	1,735	822	331	310	12
Muslim .. Total ..	12,012	7,917	4,005	3,142	2,558	580	8,870	5,304	3,500	1,104	1,005	159
0—5 ..	000	504	480	..	..	..	000	504	480	..	..	..
5—10 ..	1,104	068	406	130	06	46	1,025	578	447	32	23	0
10—15 ..	1,210	725	485	237	150	78	073	506	407	40	48	1
15—20 ..	1,342	870	463	374	285	86	008	504	374	184	114	50
20 and over ..	7,390	5,141	2,105	2,302	2,610	373	4,014	3,122	1,762	910	820	06
7. Mandvi—												
Hindu .. Total ..	32,603	20,854	11,609	7,280	5,908	1,372	25,383	14,946	10,437	1,805	1,650	155
0—5 ..	2,826	1,544	1,285	..	..	..	2,820	1,544	1,285	..	..	..
5—10 ..	2,023	1,770	1,163	170	103	67	2,753	1,007	1,086	17	11	0
10—15 ..	2,040	1,570	1,007	300	244	140	2,250	1,335	021	03	44	19
15—20 ..	2,911	1,706	1,203	806	564	242	2,105	1,144	061	206	176	36
20 and over ..	21,354	14,263	7,101	5,614	4,007	017	15,440	9,250	6,184	1,625	1,425	100
Muslim .. Total ..	8,874	5,757	2,617	1,807	1,582	275	8,587	4,225	2,842	496	474	18
0—5 ..	026	337	280	..	..	..	020	337	280	..	..	..
5—10 ..	083	300	203	55	33	22	028	357	271	7	6	1
10—15 ..	703	406	208	102	63	30	001	342	256	10	10	..
15—20 ..	308	550	252	172	120	52	030	430	200	57	50	7
20 and over ..	5,554	4,066	1,485	1,478	1,316	162	4,070	2,753	1,323	416	462	8
8. Umerkhandi—												
Hindu .. Total ..	10,397	0,163	4,234	1,118	1,047	86	9,284	5,118	4,168	183	179	4
0—5 ..	1,086	534	555	..	..	..	1,080	534	555	..	..	..
5—10 ..	883	564	370	10	17	2	864	487	377	..	..	..
10—15 ..	097	423	274	36	32	4	061	301	270	2	2	..
15—20 ..	667	466	408	06	60	6	871	460	462	18	18	..
20 and over ..	0,701	4,203	2,558	662	098	54	5,700	3,263	2,564	163	159	4
Muslim .. Total ..	28,793	17,990	16,803	5,505	4,780	788	38,280	18,243	10,037	2,101	1,868	183
0—5 ..	2,585	1,353	1,232	..	..	..	2,585	1,353	1,232	..	..	..
5—10 ..	2,728	1,518	1,216	221	163	50	2,567	1,356	1,151	28	23	5
10—15 ..	2,006	1,464	1,136	360	288	102	2,210	1,176	1,634	85	84	1
15—20 ..	2,070	1,550	1,117	500	443	156	2,077	1,116	661	200	170	24
20 and over ..	18,160	12,688	6,168	4,205	3,840	446	13,001	8,242	5,656	1,788	1,085	103
Unspecified ..	8	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9. Dongri—												
Hindu .. Total ..	8,825	5,285	3,686	1,486	1,363	127	7,435	3,962	3,533	261	248	18
0—5 ..	074	470	465	..	..	..	074	470	465	..	..	..
5—10 ..	774	460	374	60	44	10	714	356	358	7	5	2
10—15 ..	074	372	362	85	05	20	586	307	282	10	8	2
15—20 ..	855	454	401	143	122	21	712	332	386	25	22	3
20 and over ..	5,018	3,560	2,088	1,202	1,132	70	4,446	2,428	2,018	216	213	6
Muslim .. Total ..	3,873	2,117	856	993	743	256	1,080	1,374	006	201	271	20
0—5 ..	228	166	110	..	..	..	228	166	116	..	..	..
5—10 ..	225	124	101	88	34	54	137	60	47	15	5	10
10—15 ..	238	142	66	165	56	55	133	02	41	9	6	..
15—20 ..	360	267	06	105	87	18	261	186	81	31	26	2
20 and over ..	1,016	1,475	441	695	572	123	1,221	663	318	236	228	8

District and age.	POPULATION.									LITERATE IN ENGLISH.		
	TOTAL.			LITERATE.			ILLITERATE.					
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
10. Market—												
Hindu .. Total ..	30,487	31,118	9,369	8,978	7,890	1,088	21,509	13,228	8,281	2,489	2,378	111
0-5 ..	2,430	1,308	1,122	..	..	..	2,430	1,308	1,122	..	..	..
5-10 ..	2,409	1,570	929	103	134	61	2,304	1,436	808	20	20	6
10-15 ..	2,250	1,477	753	315	230	76	1,015	1,238	077	67	55	12
15-20 ..	2,005	1,076	1,019	632	493	137	2,063	1,181	882	104	174	20
20 and over ..	20,633	15,087	5,540	7,836	7,022	814	12,707	8,065	4,732	2,202	2,120	73
Muslim .. Total ..	3,573	2,480	1,093	892	814	78	2,681	1,666	1,015	174	173	1
0-5 ..	298	161	137	..	..	..	298	161	137	..	..	..
5-10 ..	358	227	131	30	23	5	328	202	126	4	4	..
10-15 ..	369	250	119	51	41	10	318	200	109	7	7	..
15-20 ..	391	204	127	83	72	11	308	192	116	10	15	1
20 and over ..	2,137	1,378	570	728	676	52	1,420	902	527	147	147	..
11. Daboli Tatao—												
Hindu .. Total ..	26,042	15,634	10,408	5,232	4,392	840	20,810	11,242	9,568	1,936	1,770	166
0-5 ..	2,356	1,270	1,110	..	..	..	2,380	1,270	1,110	..	..	..
5-10 ..	2,035	1,483	1,152	225	148	77	2,410	1,335	1,075	40	20	11
10-15 ..	2,387	1,306	991	311	213	98	2,076	1,183	893	78	01	17
15-20 ..	2,570	1,381	1,180	470	358	112	2,100	1,023	1,077	201	175	26
20 and over ..	16,064	10,104	5,960	4,226	3,673	553	11,838	6,431	5,407	1,617	1,505	112
Muslim .. Total ..	1,210	817	393	207	192	15	1,003	625	378	55	54	1
0-5 ..	105	60	45	..	..	..	105	60	45	..	..	..
5-10 ..	89	54	34	3	2	1	85	52	33	..	..	..
10-15 ..	87	52	35	7	6	2	80	47	33	..	..	..
15-20 ..	120	80	40	24	23	1	105	57	48	5	5	..
20 and over ..	801	571	230	173	162	11	628	409	210	50	49	1
12. Fanaswadi—												
Hindu .. Total ..	28,036	17,089	10,997	7,015	5,310	1,705	21,071	11,779	9,292	3,546	3,141	405
0-5 ..	2,604	1,327	1,277	..	..	..	2,604	1,327	1,277	..	..	..
5-10 ..	2,707	1,511	1,100	317	200	117	2,390	1,311	1,079	49	37	12
10-15 ..	2,536	1,474	1,062	480	300	174	2,056	1,108	888	130	106	33
15-20 ..	2,844	1,475	1,360	777	516	261	2,067	050	1,108	384	320	64
20 and over ..	17,385	11,302	6,003	5,441	4,288	1,153	11,054	7,014	4,940	2,074	2,678	296
Muslim .. Total ..	433	275	158	27	22	5	406	258	158	18	11	2
0-5 ..	44	27	17	..	..	..	44	27	17	..	..	..
5-10 ..	32	10	16	..	..	..	32	10	10	..	..	..
10-15 ..	32	10	10	..	..	..	32	16	16	..	..	..
15-20 ..	38	23	15	1	..	1	37	23	14	..	..	..
20 and over ..	287	193	94	26	22	4	261	171	90	18	11	2
13. Bhuleshwar—												
Hindu .. Total ..	21,304	13,965	7,839	7,431	6,478	958	18,873	7,487	6,886	1,714	1,657	57
0-5 ..	1,801	898	963	..	..	..	1,801	898	963	..	..	..
5-10 ..	2,140	1,198	942	215	149	66	1,925	1,049	876	16	18	8
10-15 ..	1,924	1,191	733	350	254	96	1,574	937	637	44	36	8
15-20 ..	1,890	1,248	632	560	431	120	1,320	817	503	102	93	9
20 and over ..	13,499	9,430	4,080	6,806	5,644	662	7,193	3,786	3,407	1,552	1,515	37
Muslim .. Total ..	11,985	8,034	8,951	8,512	3,076	436	8,478	4,958	8,515	407	898	9
0-5 ..	1,007	544	463	..	..	..	1,007	544	463	..	..	..
5-10 ..	1,112	628	484	139	102	37	973	526	447	10	10	..
10-15 ..	1,080	638	448	228	175	53	858	463	895	26	26	..
15-20 ..	1,194	741	453	385	311	74	809	430	379	61	58	3
20 and over ..	7,586	5,483	2,108	2,760	2,488	272	4,826	2,995	1,831	310	304	6
14. Kambharwada—												
Hindu .. Total ..	29,730	18,184	11,596	5,169	4,465	704	24,561	18,669	10,892	1,859	1,261	98
0-5 ..	3,319	1,607	1,712	..	..	..	3,319	1,607	1,712	..	..	..
5-10 ..	2,980	1,736	1,244	176	124	52	2,804	1,612	1,192	14	12	2
10-15 ..	2,355	1,442	913	283	204	70	2,072	1,238	834	41	33	8
15-20 ..	2,364	1,629	785	530	398	132	1,834	1,231	003	137	117	20
20 and over ..	18,712	11,720	6,992	4,180	3,739	441	14,532	7,981	6,551	1,167	1,099	68
Muslim .. Total ..	1,874	1,385	489	387	247	40	1,487	1,038	449	85	81	4
0-5 ..	142	72	70	..	..	..	142	72	70	..	..	..
5-10 ..	141	91	50	10	9	1	131	82	49	..	..	..
10-15 ..	139	97	42	19	16	3	120	81	39	2	2	..
15-20 ..	223	159	64	33	28	5	190	131	59	7	7	..
20 and over ..	1,229	960	263	325	294	31	904	672	232	76	72	4

District and age.	POPULATION.									LITERATE IN ENGLISH.		
	TOTAL.			LITERATE.			ILLITERATE.			Persons.	Males.	Females.
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
15. Khara Talao—												
Hindu .. Total ..	5,800	3,495	1,805	1,169	1,113	56	4,131	2,382	1,749	102	100	2
0—5 ..	470	277	202	..	..	..	470	277	202	..	..	..
5—10 ..	417	204	153	..	23	0	363	241	144	1	1	..
10—15 ..	397	238	150	50	40	10	347	103	140	2	2	..
15—20 ..	623	355	268	120	118	8	497	237	260	6	6	..
20 and over ..	3,384	2,361	1,023	901	832	29	2,423	1,420	904	93	91	2
Muslim .. Total ..	17,805	11,384	6,421	4,713	4,410	303	13,092	8,974	6,118	645	617	28
0—5 ..	1,061	800	812	..	..	..	1,061	800	812	..	..	..
5—10 ..	1,777	1,014	703	173	146	27	1,604	868	736	8	5	3
10—15 ..	1,657	966	900	256	219	42	1,390	772	627	18	16	..
15—20 ..	1,613	1,001	612	496	355	51	1,207	946	561	27	23	4
20 and over ..	11,077	7,512	3,565	3,876	3,082	183	7,201	3,810	3,392	502	571	21
16. Khelwadi—												
Hindu .. Total ..	27,101	17,106	9,993	10,860	8,933	2,827	16,241	9,075	7,166	5,315	4,703	612
0—5 ..	2,424	1,200	1,134	..	..	..	2,424	1,200	1,134	..	..	..
5—10 ..	2,303	1,201	1,012	507	292	215	1,796	909	707	04	66	26
10—15 ..	2,254	1,321	933	778	481	297	1,476	840	636	237	173	64
15—20 ..	3,068	1,805	1,203	1,284	820	455	1,784	976	808	617	474	143
20 and over ..	17,052	11,401	5,051	8,201	6,431	1,860	8,701	4,070	3,791	4,367	3,900	377
Muslim .. Total ..	8,571	2,614	957	787	688	91	2,784	1,918	866	150	147	3
0—5 ..	248	125	123	..	..	..	248	125	123	..	..	..
5—10 ..	240	168	81	20	27	2	220	141	70	1	1	..
10—15 ..	241	170	62	59	51	5	185	126	57	12	12	..
15—20 ..	322	237	85	72	63	9	250	174	76	21	20	1
20 and over ..	2,511	1,005	900	630	555	75	1,861	1,350	531	116	114	2
17. Girgaum—												
Hindu .. Total ..	38,603	22,662	13,741	15,971	12,273	3,698	20,632	10,589	10,043	8,167	7,660	507
0—5 ..	3,662	1,027	1,735	..	..	..	3,662	1,027	1,735	..	..	..
5—10 ..	3,445	2,037	1,408	747	501	240	2,698	1,536	1,162	84	67	17
10—15 ..	3,278	1,939	1,330	1,240	818	422	2,036	1,121	917	293	229	64
15—20 ..	4,284	2,464	1,820	1,943	1,352	501	2,341	1,112	1,220	894	603	111
20 and over ..	21,934	14,485	7,439	12,041	9,002	2,430	9,893	4,803	5,090	6,060	4,671	315
Muslim .. Total ..	335	276	59	75	73	2	260	203	57	11	11	..
0—5 ..	14	7	7	..	..	..	14	7	7	..	..	..
5—10 ..	15	10	5	..	..	..	15	10	5	..	..	..
10—15 ..	12	9	3	1	1	..	11	8	3	..	..	..
15—20 ..	25	21	4	0	9	..	16	12	4	2	2	..
20 and over ..	209	220	40	65	93	2	204	106	36	0	9	..
18. Chaupali—												
Hindu .. Total ..	13,645	8,524	5,121	6,828	4,591	2,037	7,017	8,933	8,084	4,136	8,480	676
0—5 ..	1,341	695	640	..	..	..	1,341	905	640	..	..	..
5—10 ..	1,166	650	507	371	207	164	795	452	343	00	64	35
10—15 ..	1,167	673	404	570	323	247	597	350	247	243	158	85
15—20 ..	1,611	978	633	610	575	341	695	403	292	584	439	145
20 and over ..	8,360	5,519	2,841	4,771	3,466	1,285	3,580	2,033	1,556	3,210	2,799	411
Muslim .. Total ..	487	363	194	198	146	48	291	285	56	91	77	14
0—5 ..	21	13	8	..	..	..	21	13	8	..	..	..
5—10 ..	34	18	16	12	7	5	22	11	11	3	2	1
10—15 ..	41	27	14	17	11	6	24	16	8	5	5	..
15—20 ..	56	43	18	27	19	8	28	24	5	15	12	3
20 and over ..	335	282	53	140	111	20	105	171	24	66	58	10
19. Walkeshwar—												
Hindu .. Total ..	18,777	9,840	4,437	4,875	3,859	1,016	9,402	5,981	8,421	2,037	1,558	484
0—5 ..	1,203	573	630	..	..	..	1,203	573	630	..	..	..
5—10 ..	1,175	986	469	222	106	50	953	520	433	75	47	28
10—15 ..	1,095	990	300	365	250	115	730	446	284	140	06	53
15—20 ..	1,407	960	507	599	434	159	877	526	351	333	230	94
20 and over ..	8,837	6,425	2,412	3,106	2,509	660	5,639	3,016	1,723	1,469	1,171	309
Muslim .. Total ..	2,128	1,876	750	982	652	830	1,148	726	420	462	868	116
0—5 ..	203	107	96	..	..	..	203	107	96	..	..	..
5—10 ..	198	107	91	78	44	34	120	93	57	42	22	20
10—15 ..	204	111	93	108	56	52	96	55	41	39	34	2
15—20 ..	257	160	88	132	83	40	125	86	39	78	49	29
20 and over ..	1,266	884	382	664	400	105	902	415	187	326	291	65

District and age.	POPULATION.									LITERATE IN ENGLISH.		
	TOTAL.			LITERATE.			ILLITERATE.					
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
20. Mahalaxmi—												
Hindu .. Total ..	23,450	15,465	7,985	5,367	4,455	912	18,083	11,010	7,073	1,870	1,622	248
0—5 ..	2,089	1,115	974	..	..	..	2,089	1,115	974	..	..	..
5—10 ..	1,828	1,103	725	207	134	73	1,621	969	652	34	24	10
10—15 ..	1,641	1,032	609	321	210	111	1,320	822	498	81	55	26
15—20 ..	2,483	1,437	1,048	585	436	149	1,900	1,001	899	218	162	56
20 and over ..	15,407	10,778	4,629	4,254	3,673	579	11,153	7,103	4,050	1,537	1,391	156
Muslim .. Total ..	1,789	1,227	562	569	455	134	1,200	772	428	215	153	62
0—5 ..	161	70	91	..	..	..	161	70	91	..	..	..
5—10 ..	112	64	48	36	21	15	76	43	33	14	7	7
10—15 ..	114	70	44	42	25	17	72	45	27	8	8	..
15—20 ..	188	117	71	62	41	21	126	78	50	37	14	23
20 and over ..	1,214	906	308	440	368	81	765	538	227	156	124	32
21. Tardeo—												
Hindu .. Total ..	17,761	10,719	7,042	2,209	1,921	268	15,552	8,798	6,754	914	817	97
0—5 ..	1,670	894	776	..	..	..	1,670	894	776	..	..	..
5—10 ..	1,363	750	613	71	50	21	1,292	700	592	16	8	8
10—15 ..	1,235	670	565	106	76	30	1,129	594	535	30	19	11
15—20 ..	1,732	867	865	233	175	55	1,499	889	810	99	79	20
20 and over ..	11,761	7,538	4,223	1,799	1,617	182	9,962	5,921	4,041	769	711	58
Muslim .. Total ..	6,077	4,148	1,929	1,003	904	99	5,074	3,244	1,830	142	121	21
0—5 ..	494	273	221	..	..	..	494	273	221	..	..	..
5—10 ..	442	264	178	31	27	7	408	237	171	5	4	1
10—15 ..	405	261	144	47	40	7	358	221	137	5	5	..
15—20 ..	344	346	198	80	64	16	464	282	182	17	12	5
20 and over ..	4,192	3,004	1,188	842	773	69	3,350	2,231	1,119	115	100	15
22. Kamathipura—												
Hindu .. Total ..	26,968	15,679	11,289	1,915	1,775	140	25,053	13,904	11,149	347	340	7
0—5 ..	2,340	1,240	1,100	..	..	..	2,340	1,240	1,100	..	..	..
5—10 ..	2,082	1,173	907	96	80	16	1,986	1,093	891	5	5	..
10—15 ..	1,535	1,081	771	136	115	20	1,719	969	750	16	15	1
15—20 ..	2,492	1,358	1,134	204	185	19	2,288	1,173	1,115	47	46	1
20 and over ..	18,199	10,822	7,377	1,479	1,305	84	16,720	9,427	7,293	279	274	5
Muslim .. Total ..	9,022	6,698	2,824	876	821	55	8,146	5,877	2,269	133	127	6
0—5 ..	487	267	220	..	..	..	487	267	220	..	..	..
5—10 ..	491	292	199	48	37	11	443	255	188	7	7	..
10—15 ..	471	317	154	62	58	4	400	250	150	8	8	..
15—20 ..	717	531	186	58	54	4	659	477	182	2	2	..
20 and over ..	6,856	5,291	1,565	708	672	36	6,148	4,610	1,539	116	110	6
23. First Nagpada—												
Hindu .. Total ..	3,071	2,122	949	1,056	914	142	2,015	1,208	807	474	455	19
0—5 ..	225	118	107	..	..	..	225	118	107	..	..	..
5—10 ..	178	99	79	32	22	10	146	77	69	6	6	..
10—15 ..	174	107	67	44	31	13	130	76	54	13	12	1
15—20 ..	324	203	121	124	99	25	200	104	96	50	54	2
20 and over ..	2,170	1,595	575	856	762	94	1,314	833	481	399	383	16
Muslim .. Total ..	1,780	1,214	568	581	462	79	1,219	732	487	216	200	16
0—5 ..	94	50	44	..	..	..	94	50	44	..	..	..
5—10 ..	85	75	10	28	18	10	57	57	..	8	5	3
10—15 ..	151	80	65	31	21	10	120	65	55	5	5	..
15—20 ..	185	117	68	48	41	7	137	76	61	20	17	3
20 and over ..	1,265	886	379	454	402	52	811	484	327	183	178	10
24. Second Nagpada—												
Hindu .. Total ..	5,429	3,532	1,897	250	227	23	5,179	3,805	1,874	25	23	2
0—5 ..	473	229	244	..	..	..	473	229	244	..	..	..
5—10 ..	401	216	185	13	11	2	388	205	183	..	..	..
10—15 ..	369	200	169	15	14	1	354	186	168	1	1	..
15—20 ..	549	332	217	30	24	6	510	308	211	3	2	..
20 and over ..	3,637	2,553	1,082	192	178	14	3,445	2,377	1,068	21	19	2
Muslim .. Total ..	14,570	9,218	5,352	1,396	1,262	134	13,174	7,956	5,218	430	418	12
0—5 ..	1,282	625	657	..	..	..	1,282	625	657	..	..	..
5—10 ..	1,269	677	592	41	26	15	1,228	651	577	8	6	2
10—15 ..	1,184	653	529	67	45	22	1,117	610	507	13	13	..
15—20 ..	1,496	884	612	157	128	29	1,339	750	583	53	47	6
20 and over ..	9,330	6,377	2,953	1,131	1,063	68	8,208	5,314	2,894	356	332	4

District and age.	POPULATION.									LITERATE IN ENGLISH.		
	TOTAL.			LITERATE.			ILLITERATE.					
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
25. Dyculla—												
Hindu .. Total ..	62,813	33,647	19,226	5,265	4,831	434	47,548	28,756	18,792	959	845	71
0-5 ..	3,361	2,624	2,662	..	..	..	3,361	2,624	2,662	..	..	..
5-10 ..	4,312	2,495	1,817	178	124	54	4,164	2,377	1,807	6	4	2
10-15 ..	3,430	2,059	1,377	289	232	57	3,147	1,827	1,320	26	20	6
15-20 ..	4,844	2,556	2,288	690	516	174	4,279	2,070	2,209	123	102	21
20 and over ..	21,787	11,719	10,067	4,189	3,915	274	20,598	10,901	10,771	561	529	42
Muslim .. Total ..	27,073	18,741	8,332	3,749	3,318	431	23,321	15,423	7,901	725	654	71
0-5 ..	2,216	1,122	1,094	..	..	..	2,216	1,122	1,094	..	..	..
5-10 ..	2,087	1,191	896	162	120	42	1,925	1,071	854	10	24	12
10-15 ..	1,782	1,075	707	217	165	52	1,565	910	655	49	24	2
15-20 ..	2,242	1,375	907	318	234	84	1,924	1,141	811	85	64	21
20 and over ..	18,766	12,978	5,786	3,052	2,782	270	15,714	11,196	4,518	560	524	56
26. Tarwadi—												
Hindu .. Total ..	27,356	16,918	10,438	1,249	1,070	179	26,107	15,848	10,259	410	319	61
0-5 ..	2,619	1,424	1,211	..	..	..	2,619	1,424	1,211	..	..	..
5-10 ..	1,975	1,157	779	41	32	9	1,934	1,125	767	7	3	2
10-15 ..	1,664	927	661	69	51	18	1,595	916	678	12	9	2
15-20 ..	2,725	1,352	1,473	156	97	59	2,569	1,255	1,314	46	27	12
20 and over ..	18,345	12,074	6,311	1,020	890	130	17,325	11,164	6,164	215	201	44
Muslim .. Total ..	4,727	3,108	1,619	703	514	189	4,024	2,591	1,433	217	202	15
0-5 ..	377	192	178	..	..	..	377	192	178	..	..	..
5-10 ..	321	189	132	32	15	17	289	174	115	4	..	4
10-15 ..	311	183	128	37	24	13	274	147	107	18	17	1
15-20 ..	440	263	177	75	51	24	365	212	153	20	21	8
20 and over ..	3,278	2,274	1,041	536	412	124	2,742	1,879	863	165	164	2
27. Mazgaon—												
Hindu .. Total ..	29,453	18,760	10,403	1,623	1,456	172	27,830	17,301	10,231	351	213	38
0-5 ..	3,278	1,745	1,497	..	..	..	3,278	1,745	1,497	..	..	..
5-10 ..	2,612	1,624	1,024	55	37	18	2,557	1,584	1,005	9	7	2
10-15 ..	2,094	1,279	815	70	55	15	2,024	1,221	794	15	12	3
15-20 ..	2,628	1,499	1,129	166	143	23	2,462	1,356	1,106	37	31	6
20 and over ..	18,511	12,566	5,915	1,331	1,221	110	17,180	11,215	5,935	290	263	27
Muslim .. Total ..	6,357	4,381	1,976	444	355	89	5,913	3,996	1,917	125	111	17
0-5 ..	603	299	304	..	..	..	603	299	304	..	..	..
5-10 ..	489	291	198	16	10	6	473	281	192	5	2	3
10-15 ..	420	257	163	31	23	8	389	234	155	11	10	1
15-20 ..	561	268	293	49	36	13	512	332	180	22	16	6
20 and over ..	4,281	3,160	1,115	318	310	32	3,963	2,850	1,083	90	83	7
28. Parel—												
Hindu .. Total ..	52,671	33,579	19,092	8,666	8,165	501	44,005	25,414	18,591	3,073	2,839	234
0-5 ..	4,643	2,560	2,277	..	..	..	4,643	2,560	2,277	..	..	..
5-10 ..	3,674	2,064	1,610	178	145	33	3,496	1,919	1,577	37	25	12
10-15 ..	3,172	1,840	1,332	300	255	51	2,872	1,585	1,287	86	65	23
15-20 ..	5,791	3,063	2,728	915	815	100	4,876	2,248	2,628	365	311	54
20 and over ..	35,391	24,246	11,145	7,204	6,917	317	28,187	17,299	10,828	2,595	2,449	145
Muslim .. Total ..	3,679	2,602	1,077	705	682	43	2,974	1,920	1,054	158	148	8
0-5 ..	239	124	118	..	..	..	239	121	118	..	..	..
5-10 ..	269	165	103	17	15	2	252	151	101	3	3	..
10-15 ..	246	160	86	29	24	5	217	136	81	4	4	..
15-20 ..	354	224	130	74	63	11	280	161	119	23	20	3
20 and over ..	2,571	1,931	640	585	560	25	1,986	1,371	615	126	121	5
29. Sewri—												
Hindu .. Total ..	23,054	14,909	8,145	954	913	41	22,100	13,996	8,104	201	197	4
0-5 ..	2,418	1,270	1,148	..	..	..	2,418	1,270	1,148	..	..	..
5-10 ..	1,782	1,081	701	34	28	6	1,748	1,053	695	4	4	..
10-15 ..	1,375	884	491	56	49	7	1,319	835	484	8	8	..
15-20 ..	2,140	1,211	929	82	74	8	2,058	1,137	921	21	20	1
20 and over ..	15,339	10,463	4,876	782	762	20	14,557	9,701	4,856	165	165	3

District and age.	POPULATION.									LITERATE IN ENGLISH.		
	TOTAL.			LITERATE.			ILLITERATE.					
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
29. Sewri—contd.												
Muslim .. Total ..	2,638	1,827	811	268	199	9	2,430	1,628	802	24	24	..
6—5 ..	278	177	101	..	..	..	278	177	101	..	..	..
5—10 ..	204	128	76	7	6	1	167	122	75	1	1	..
10—15 ..	173	120	53	9	9	..	166	111	55	2	2	..
15—20 ..	228	146	82	19	16	3	209	130	76	3	3	..
20 and over ..	1,753	1,256	497	173	163	5	1,580	1,089	492	18	18	..
36. Slon—												
Hindu .. Total ..	52,060	32,958	19,104	7,168	5,954	1,204	44,892	26,992	17,900	3,716	3,373	345
0—5 ..	5,733	3,658	2,095	..	..	..	5,733	3,058	2,695	..	..	..
5—10 ..	4,506	2,551	1,955	241	165	76	4,265	2,386	1,879	50	37	13
10—15 ..	3,822	2,174	1,648	300	261	129	3,482	1,913	1,519	106	76	36
15—20 ..	5,494	3,035	2,459	651	606	255	4,543	2,339	2,204	489	411	78
20 and over ..	32,485	22,138	16,347	5,586	4,842	744	26,899	17,296	9,603	3,071	2,846	222
Muslim .. Total ..	5,896	4,158	1,732	902	826	76	4,988	3,332	1,656	226	206	26
6—5 ..	451	230	212	..	..	..	451	239	212	..	..	..
5—10 ..	456	291	165	25	21	4	431	270	161	4	2	2
10—15 ..	436	292	144	49	38	11	387	254	133	8	8	..
15—20 ..	618	413	205	104	92	12	514	321	193	28	22	6
20 and over ..	3,929	2,923	1,006	724	673	49	3,205	2,248	957	186	174	12
31. Mahim—												
Hindu .. Total ..	36,546	22,245	14,361	8,432	6,553	1,879	28,114	15,692	12,422	3,656	3,381	305
6—5 ..	4,298	2,202	2,096	..	..	..	4,298	2,202	2,096	..	..	..
5—10 ..	3,503	1,911	1,592	356	220	136	3,147	1,691	1,456	56	42	13
10—15 ..	3,634	1,747	1,267	620	385	232	2,414	1,359	1,055	147	113	34
15—20 ..	3,744	2,046	1,668	1,215	778	437	2,529	1,268	1,261	442	359	83
20 and over ..	21,967	14,330	7,628	6,241	5,107	1,074	15,726	9,172	6,534	3,641	2,866	175
Muslim .. Total ..	6,709	4,428	2,281	908	839	19	5,801	3,539	2,262	292	280	12
6—5 ..	709	303	406	..	..	..	709	303	406	..	..	..
5—10 ..	498	357	141	27	25	2	471	332	130	8	5	3
10—15 ..	611	399	212	48	45	3	563	354	209	12	12	..
15—20 ..	714	469	245	111	107	4	603	362	241	46	38	2
20 and over ..	4,177	2,900	1,277	722	712	10	3,455	2,188	1,267	282	225	7
32. Worli—												
Hindu .. Total ..	100,633	64,581	36,652	9,811	8,530	1,281	90,813	56,042	34,771	2,921	2,699	222
0—5 ..	8,205	4,176	4,029	..	..	..	8,205	4,176	4,029	..	..	..
5—10 ..	6,908	3,828	3,080	406	282	124	6,502	3,546	2,956	64	48	16
10—15 ..	5,816	3,167	2,619	615	441	174	5,201	2,736	2,445	149	119	30
15—20 ..	9,424	4,952	4,472	1,120	902	218	8,304	4,650	4,254	349	304	45
20 and over ..	70,271	48,419	21,852	7,670	6,905	785	62,601	41,514	21,687	2,359	2,228	131
Unspecified ..	9	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Muslim .. Total ..	7,219	5,223	1,996	846	782	64	6,373	4,441	1,932	116	111	5
0—5 ..	472	254	218	..	..	..	472	254	218	..	..	..
5—10 ..	455	273	182	24	19	5	431	254	177	3	2	1
10—15 ..	396	254	142	35	26	9	361	228	133	3	3	..
15—20 ..	632	413	219	69	57	12	563	356	207	13	10	3
20 and over ..	5,264	4,029	1,235	718	630	38	4,346	3,349	1,107	97	96	1
33. Harbour Islands, Railways Platforms, Police Homeless and unknown, etc.—												
Hindu .. Total ..	14,133	12,878	1,255	2,915	2,714	201	11,218	16,164	1,654	986	951	29
0—5 ..	313	171	142	..	..	..	313	171	142	..	..	..
5—10 ..	374	276	98	36	27	9	338	249	89	4	3	1
10—15 ..	612	502	110	79	64	15	533	438	95	16	14	2
15—20 ..	1,658	1,495	163	366	328	38	1,292	1,167	125	114	104	10
20 and over ..	11,176	10,434	742	2,434	2,295	139	8,742	8,139	603	846	830	16
Muslim .. Total ..	7,694	7,389	305	2,100	2,054	46	5,594	5,335	259	344	337	7
6—5 ..	81	41	40	..	..	..	81	41	40	..	..	..
5—10 ..	122	94	28	13	11	2	109	83	26	1	1	..
10—15 ..	225	203	22	48	44	4	177	159	18	8	8	..
15—20 ..	853	815	38	240	243	6	604	572	32	58	52	1
20 and over ..	6,413	6,236	177	1,790	1,756	34	4,623	4,486	143	282	276	6

(Corresponding to

District or State where born.	Enumerated in whole City.			A Ward.		B Ward.		C Ward.	
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Total Population	1,161,833	747,881	414,002	39,774	19,281	78,848	88,956	129,649	71,638
A—India excluding Aden ..	1,146,038	735,644	410,394	38,193	18,118	78,018	88,719	128,325	71,390
A-I—Bombay Presidency including Bombay States and Agencies ..	856,689	587,968	328,726	27,590	14,857	49,065	24,966	98,121	55,459
(a) British Districts ..	833,688	512,778	320,910	26,874	14,454	48,151	84,857	90,081	54,094
(1) Bombay City ..	285,585	166,283	120,852	7,936	6,018	23,642	13,321	33,879	21,426
(8) Northern Division ..	99,585	68,098	36,427	5,891	8,008	6,007	8,762	38,818	14,740
(3) Ahmedabad ..	20,470	13,269	7,261	513	334	1,966	1,207	5,175	2,814
(4) Broach ..	4,497	2,924	1,573	449	00	312	185	725	560
(5) Kaira ..	4,017	2,820	1,197	214	76	249	184	841	315
(6) Panch Mahals ..	461	369	92	51	4	38	5	81	43
(7) Surat ..	58,275	36,532	21,743	3,781	1,335	3,176	1,936	14,691	10,547
(8) Thana ..	11,865	7,304	4,561	883	160	326	185	699	461
(9) Central Division ..	185,037	101,496	68,547	8,771	2,408	8,562	3,897	12,826	7,121
(10) Ahmednagar ..	17,407	10,649	7,418	351	214	369	242	867	564
(11) Khandesh East ..	1,707	1,004	613	39	24	46	24	215	125
(12) Khandesh West ..	449	298	151	18	1	14	15	57	32
(13) Nasik ..	17,347	10,331	7,016	349	278	499	181	931	634
(14) Poona ..	60,999	40,327	26,872	2,017	1,284	3,728	1,816	4,356	2,668
(15) Satara ..	53,211	34,445	18,765	877	553	3,513	972	5,782	2,731
(16) Sholapur ..	7,367	4,592	2,775	118	56	890	147	675	367
(17) Bombay Suburban District ..	400	354	136	2	..	3	..	3	..
(18) Southern Division ..	280,487	181,050	99,887	9,445	3,971	9,892	4,010	20,912	10,643
(19) Belgaum ..	3,171	2,061	1,110	173	56	93	14	238	93
(20) Bijapur ..	1,105	748	417	51	27	16	7	111	74
(21) Dhawar ..	1,807	790	517	57	10	47	26	81	21
(22) Kanara ..	4,872	3,290	1,582	451	191	219	30	651	104
(23) Kolaba ..	32,006	20,180	12,466	1,577	968	1,166	735	2,723	1,074
(24) Ratnagiri ..	237,250	153,981	83,275	7,136	2,719	7,851	3,106	17,116	8,676
(25) Sind ..	3,099	1,968	1,197	181	59	548	227	358	165
(26) Hyderabad ..	1,423	852	576	50	8	230	60	55	71
(27) Karachi ..	1,469	963	566	70	49	169	123	186	85
(28) Larkana ..	24	11	13	1	..	..	..	..	..
(29) Nawabshah ..	3	3	..	..	..	2	..	..	..
(30) Sukkur ..	172	124	48	..	2	97	35	11	9
(31) Thar and Parkar ..	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
(32) Upper Sind Frontier ..	8	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(b) Bombay States and Agencies ..	26,631	14,062	6,029	865	258	824	298	1,500	858
(1) Bhlor ..	536	334	162	4	12	4	2	11	16
(2) Cambay ..	1,002	560	442	31	20	66	46	235	215
(3) Idar ..	284	230	54	1	1	0	1	165	32
(4) Janjira ..	448	367	141	..	..	..	..	63	37
(5) Khairpur ..	285	193	92	3	1	16	16	..	..
(6) Kolhapur ..	5,391	2,761	2,630	99	32	158	57	333	190
(7) Rajpipla ..	48	31	17	2	2	2	..	..	..
(8) Sangli ..	1,124	765	359	13	16	18	..	20	15
(9) Savantwadi ..	4,273	2,700	1,483	134	65	114	50	253	132
(10) S. M. C. Other States ..	7,667	5,060	1,167	478	100	426	132	308	221
(11) Surat Agency ..	233	81	162	46	6	18	..	2	..
(c) Bombay Unspecified ..	2,875	1,168	1,187	111	145	36	11	546	507
A-II—Provinces and States in India beyond Bombay ..	289,349	207,631	81,668	16,663	8,256	24,666	13,753	36,104	15,931
(a) Provinces and States adjacent to Bombay ..	72,669	51,921	26,686	5,166	1,294	3,809	1,164	5,960	3,617
(1) Baroda ..	6,627	3,900	2,127	260	82	652	210	762	462
(2) Baluchistan ..	1,266	848	418	26	56	28	7	73	143
(3) Central India Agency ..	2,320	2,063	1,267	154	65	205	128	463	90
(4) Central Provinces and Berar ..	4,814	3,470	1,444	138	60	176	57	488	217
(5) Hyderabad Deccan ..	15,914	11,031	4,853	434	163	400	177	516	325
(6) Madras ..	21,415	14,876	6,539	2,813	667	1,621	272	627	443
(7) Mysore ..	2,937	2,036	901	208	75	87	27	206	60
(8) Punjab ..	8,517	6,863	1,654	828	37	725	154	953	216
(9) Rajputana ..	8,229	6,834	1,555	296	69	512	126	1,813	631

PLACE.

Imperial Table VI.)

D Ward.		E Ward.		F Ward.		G Ward.		Harbour Islands Railway and Floating population and unknown	
Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
94,672	58,807	177,504	108,928	101,156	58,565	105,030	59,370	25,750	2,485
93,611	58,371	174,705	108,031	100,516	58,399	104,704	59,269	23,877	2,102
77,673	49,336	117,727	82,422	76,110	50,164	74,143	50,143	13,588	1,370
75,657	48,177	115,196	80,583	74,253	48,621	69,652	43,912	13,109	1,207
25,630	21,537	38,094	20,068	13,919	11,314	20,731	10,393	1,399	380
11,260	6,118	6,322	3,571	3,829	2,378	5,517	3,797	2,560	120
1,507	737	1,779	919	600	293	1,375	903	364	24
530	304	606	282	149	70	86	79	67	3
479	297	455	222	73	32	468	152	41	6
28	20	76	1	25	2	5	6	5	..
0,750	3,044	2,033	1,622	2,103	1,363	1,702	1,230	1,551	69
1,966	1,198	753	492	781	613	1,881	1,425	512	27
8,622	5,521	31,393	22,367	18,573	12,890	15,323	9,378	2,415	465
507	364	3,562	2,821	3,012	2,353	1,071	780	367	72
134	44	272	169	163	00	161	132	59	5
55	28	73	24	28	10	29	41	24	..
020	598	2,736	1,733	3,513	2,701	1,132	747	240	53
3,568	2,442	15,306	11,536	5,229	3,910	4,768	2,708	1,055	258
3,170	1,842	8,358	5,299	5,148	2,050	7,060	4,833	537	66
255	201	1,085	705	1,151	727	785	501	133	11
4	2	1	....	19	24	322	110	..	..
29,933	14,870	39,199	24,400	37,818	22,163	27,733	19,145	6,618	186
364	208	330	249	213	124	585	318	61	18
70	30	140	118	107	78	225	75	28	..
147	113	129	92	100	67	195	196	25	2
859	731	658	310	270	140	69	95	113	2
2,771	1,617	3,799	2,609	3,734	2,229	3,532	2,569	878	25
25,722	12,105	34,137	20,633	33,585	19,535	23,127	15,692	5,613	137
212	133	188	282	114	78	340	199	117	56
112	58	16	173	20	16	209	183	11	12
99	90	157	107	93	60	32	14	97	38
..	5	3	2	....	....	..	..	7	6
..	..	....	....	....	....	..	..	1	..
1	..	12	....	1	....	1	2	1	..
..
..	..	....	....	....	....	6	..	..	..
1,954	1,115	2,294	1,405	1,728	1,330	4,452	1,193	445	172
37	28	170	60	37	8	105	26	10	..
72	51	07	43	8	9	2	1	27	63
36	9	11	3	3	4	4	4	4	..
..	..	58	0	50	1	06	67	61	30
53	..	20	33	08	48	..	..	3	..
642	319	857	559	109	745	362	681	141	47
..	4	11	....	10	1	1	1	5	9
20	4	31	52	614	254	29	15	20	..
777	502	636	330	158	191	660	183	58	21
314	173	421	319	505	66	3,212	94	116	2
3	25	....	....	7	....	11	121	..	..
02	44	237	429	129	13	45	38	34	..
15,938	7,035	50,978	23,809	24,406	8,235	30,555	9,126	9,089	723
4,021	2,017	12,881	5,027	7,062	3,587	8,891	4,181	3,531	401
786	367	403	230	390	172	315	178	206	14
20	26	452	62	101	20	98	92	50	12
162	97	420	530	147	111	377	228	105	9
347	263	1,115	331	431	240	561	160	211	30
370	182	4,959	1,522	1,232	807	2,874	1,673	247	34
1,331	588	2,252	1,307	3,025	1,664	3,004	1,400	800	138
191	85	733	277	425	220	50	102	138	25
596	147	1,094	475	042	242	507	252	1,488	111
812	272	1,483	216	669	105	1,045	100	201	28

D Ward.		E Ward.		F Ward.		G Ward.		Harbour Islands, Railway and Floating population and unknown.	
Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
2,328	1,332	5,455	3,089	1,909	1,288	2,616	1,379	1,235	84
64	19	117	100	66	15	124	..	122	0
632	244	1,609	920	1,002	587	995	278	183	18
2	..	..	3	..	..	10	3	..	..
1	10	64	3	10	13	97	74	10	2
4	8	75	42	63	3	5	5	75	3
1,425	806	2,026	1,378	660	400	1,372	997	833	54
..	3	193	..	..	..	..	..	3	1
..	2	14	13	9	30	..	2	2	..
179	65	723	509	11	5	7	..	2	..
3	5	2	37	..	..	..	20	..	..
16	170	72	30	88	226	..	3	..	..
4,170	794	30,588	11,539	14,134	2,273	18,636	1,880	3,089	178
330	15	170	38	101	50	400	30	75	0
..	..	..	8	40	1	..	..	8	..
6	..	65	4	0	..	2	..	92	3
96	54	263	186	332	90	60	21	502	10
31	3	183	11	32	133	11	3	58	1
4	7	106	31	17	7	4	2	5	2
16	3	523	2,232	32	38	36	14	9	1
7	4	32	8	8	7	3	..	42	..
190	44	811	364	345	59	192	71	86	10
90	13	60	30	24	17	30	31	54	13
39	1	39	15	17	23	5	1	78	2
..	..	..	..	6	1	1	..	..	..
74	10	934	141	452	104	176	12	80	17
4	..	78	..	..	..	1	..	3	..
80	11	5	32	55	14	29	15	20	6
3,107	629	27,296	8,390	12,638	1,720	15,686	1,651	1,057	105
4,790	2,890	6,180	3,909	1,188	1,009	2,331	1,670	1,236	43
31	2	1,879	45	113	79	81	36	18	17
1	4	5	23	..	..	..	..	13	..
589	149	2,233	983	503	60	223	27	787	9
6	..	143	3	12	1	..	..	33	..
2	..	143	..	6	1	..	..	1	..
4	..	..	3	6	..	..	..	1	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	36	..
572	104	1,433	660	494	59	125	24	749	9
6	..	165	27	77	3	77	22	17	..
30	..	215	30	131	..	3	2	24	3
..	..	418	62	21	3	43	..	1	1
536	104	635	541	262	53	2	..	707	5
91	45	657	20	..	..	98	3	..	..
331	256	438	139	111	90	89	57	2,183	340
320	127	282	93	107	86	88	57	2,182	340
9	52	236	20	107	85	85	55	1,983	269
311	75	26	64	..	1	3	2	199	71
11	129	156	46	4	4	1	..	1	..
30	11	55	45	23	14	13	14	25	9
9	4	4	18	9	5	1	2	1	2
8	4	..	9	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..
1	..	..	..	1	1	1	1	1	..
..	..	4	9	8	..	..	1	..	..
21	7	61	27	14	9	12	12	24	2
23	12	34	2	3	2	..	1	58	4
..	6	7	1	..	2	..	..	5	..
23	6	27	1	3	..	..	1	53	4
..	6	27	1	3	..	..	1	53	4
..
7	4	24	5	..	..	1	2	7	1
..	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	3	..
7	4	15	4	..	..	1	2	2	1
..	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..

CITY TABLE VI—PART II—BOMBAY.

SPECIAL STATISTICS REGARDING BIRTH-PLACE COMBINED WITH AGE, CASTE
AND OCCUPATION.

This Table is partly complete and partly selective. The districts of Birth and Castes in column 1 are selected, and represent those from which the bulk of Bombay immigrants is known to come. A district having once been selected, the totals shown in columns 2 to 14 are complete and are the figures of all persons born in that district. But the castes shown in column 1 and the occupations in columns 15 to 30 are selective only. Only those castes who usually immigrate to Bombay are selected; in certain cases in making the selection their number is taken into account. The selection of occupations has been made according to the economic importance. As this year, there are no data to separate mill-operatives from persons of other ranks employed in Textile industries, all these persons are shown together. The figures in columns 15 and 16, therefore, do not represent the total number of millhands of all kinds in textile industries or mills. Reference has to be made to columns 29 and 30. The persons shown under "insufficiently described occupations" are mainly persons whose occupation was described as simply "Labour". And in many cases these labourers are either regular or occasional millhands.

CITY TABLE VI—PART II—BOMBAY.

SPECIAL STATISTICS REGARDING BIRTH-PLACE COMBINED WITH AGE,
CASTE AND OCCUPATION.

SPECIAL STATISTICS REGARDING BIRTH-PLACE

Birth-place and Caste.	TOTAL NUMBER OF IMMIGRANTS.			AGE.						Workers.		Dependents.	
				0-15.		15-40.		40 and over.					
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Ahmedabad .. Total ..	20,470	13,209	7,281	1,500	700	0,317	4,059	2,392	1,902	11,504	1,248	1,705	8,013
Bhangi ..	1,010	645	365	260	15	530	27	155	23	654	7	291	58
Brahman Audich ..	272	175	97	40	55	103	10	42	32	145	1	30	96
" Others ..	1,205	800	405	125	100	628	187	147	18	730	51	170	254
Darji, Shimpi ..	340	275	65	19	35	54	60	21	37	71	21	19	111
Dhed, Mahar ..	222	90	132	15	0	90	25	28	17	112	0	18	39
Kunbi, Kanbi ..	178	130	48	12	20	120	13	18	17	114	2	26	48
Lohana ..	200	150	50	12	65	1,102	303	148	52	1,250	18	220	402
Lohar ..	1,820	1,400	420	150	15	120	30	5	3	132	7	18	43
Sutar ..	200	150	50	25	120	2,001	1,111	40	260	1,603	108	897	1,392
Vanl ..	4,000	2,500	1,500	450	120	232	85	18	10	271	11	109	204
Bohra ..	605	380	215	130	23	278	120	47	32	227	34	123	141
Memon ..	525	350	175	25	23	278	120	47	32	227	34	123	141
Brahmach .. Total ..	4,497	2,924	1,573	490	243	1,830	870	801	460	2,390	140	534	1,433
Brahmach ..	162	112	50	14	88	261	60	50	21	280	50	181	119
Vanl ..	630	401	160	64	120	573	315	240	284	506	30	384	657
Zoroastrian ..	1,007	800	717	64	120	573	315	240	284	506	30	384	657
Kaira .. Total ..	4,017	2,820	1,197	620	375	2,050	975	625	197	2,052	445	758	752
Brahman ..	210	130	80	27	21	110	23	13	11	120	3	30	57
Dhed, Mahar ..	400	230	170	55	54	150	102	25	10	178	98	52	72
Kunbi, Kanbi, Patidar ..	178	118	60	28	17	12	84	14	2	63	2	27	28
Vanl ..	600	330	270	178	80	40	30	23	48	121	11	44	154
Bohra ..	330	165	165	178	80	40	30	23	48	121	11	44	154
Surat .. Total ..	58,275	38,532	21,743	12,337	7,339	18,552	9,733	5,603	4,681	27,992	9,632	8,540	12,111
Bhandari ..	682	601	270	100	60	302	182	111	37	382	99	221	180
Bhatia ..	754	264	400	90	122	85	165	80	208	165	45	99	445
Brahman ..	2,610	1,003	616	120	108	1,008	320	670	89	1,565	79	338	537
Chambhar ..	1,000	888	202	108	42	467	108	223	62	658	42	232	160
Darji, Shimpi ..	740	480	260	90	86	235	116	83	58	362	56	118	204
Dhed, Mahar ..	4,540	2,008	1,542	470	145	1,897	900	622	488	2,885	678	313	866
Kasar ..	316	253	63	20	18	147	50	77	15	212	5	41	58
Kayastha Prabhu ..	360	178	182	17	25	110	89	42	08	148	12	30	170
Kharva ..	4,005	2,073	1,932	357	260	2,018	620	598	134	2,653	683	315	349
Koli ..	1,913	1,503	410	291	68	988	265	314	77	1,167	52	336	358
Kunbi ..	3,083	2,502	1,481	683	285	1,328	704	591	402	2,172	517	330	964
Lohana ..	1,803	900	813	37	45	560	480	393	300	878	179	112	634
Lohar ..	1,000	648	361	80	70	449	197	119	88	565	83	82	298
Panchal ..	333	257	76	47	18	162	48	48	10	205	6	52	70
Rajput ..	507	302	205	65	40	160	106	68	50	236	58	66	147
Sonar ..	840	523	317	49	36	351	208	123	73	472	92	51	225
Sutar ..	820	483	337	101	128	290	144	92	65	385	35	98	302
Bohra ..	2,302	1,500	703	247	161	823	388	439	244	1,085	37	423	756
Memon ..	300	210	180	38	22	117	109	55	49	164	..	46	180
Sheikh ..	2,070	1,042	1,030	120	143	708	608	205	195	735	234	307	802
Sayyad ..	190	121	69	30	21	71	35	20	13	75	10	46	59
Zoroastrian ..	2,803	1,844	959	207	176	913	625	634	158	1,415	154	429	805
Thana .. Total ..	11,885	7,804	4,561	1,225	952	4,249	2,681	1,827	948	4,500	2,155	2,804	2,406
Agri ..	285	240	45	18	11	150	12	72	22	160	32	80	13
Bhandari ..	820	300	320	90	21	205	220	5	70	225	212	75	108
Brahman Chhipavan ..	135	120	15	10	5	110	2	..	8	115	3	5	12
" Deshasth ..	302	180	122	25	35	145	75	10	12	155	60	25	62
" Others ..	501	418	173	30	33	240	72	148	68	230	21	188	152
Dhed, Mahar ..	400	301	99	58	33	203	41	40	25	213	43	88	56
Kayastha Prabhu ..	732	422	310	110	89	234	132	78	80	244	137	178	173
Kunbi, Kanbi and Mahraita ..	098	624	374	132	00	380	165	112	110	385	175	230	199
Sonar ..	250	140	110	30	31	85	75	25	4	90	70	50	40
Sutar ..	111	78	33	11	9	55	12	12	12	60	17	18	10
Vanl ..	240	101	130	30	45	65	85	0	9	78	38	23	101
Zoroastrian ..	454	350	104	12	11	202	82	136	11	210	35	140	69
Caste unspecified (Muslims) ..	2,125	1,832	293	101	00	1,373	140	358	57	1,401	150	431	143
Ahmednagar .. Total ..	17,467	10,949	7,418	2,840	2,832	4,873	3,210	2,336	1,375	7,420	4,550	2,629	2,853
Brahman Deshasth ..	80	50	30	5	4	35	15	10	11	40	15	10	15
" Others ..	200	131	69	16	25	81	41	34	3	90	25	41	44
Chambhar ..	1,002	509	493	120	150	302	201	87	142	330	405	150	83
Dhed, Mahar ..	6,109	3,505	2,604	830	720	2,300	1,585	375	200	2,511	1,600	994	1,004
Kunbi, Mahraita ..	4,800	2,005	1,805	201	180	2,102	1,303	602	412	2,206	1,400	690	486
Mali ..	201	109	92	13	12	78	60	18	20	82	63	27	29
Nhavi ..	155	130	25	8	3	111	22	11	..	120	23	10	25
Vanjarl ..	160	70	00	11	9	50	60	9	21	55	65	15	7
Vanl ..	90	80	10	8	1	62	6	10	3	70	3	10	16
Pathan ..	52	30	22	..	..	25	15	5	7	30	6	..	16
Sheikh ..	1,201	705	496	22	12	502	401	181	83	516	40	100	456

Birth-place and Caste.	TOTAL NUMBER OF IMMIGRANTS.			AGE.						Workers.		Dependents.	
				0-15		15-40		40 and over.					
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Nasik .. Total ..	17,647	10,861	7,016	1,616	1,526	6,943	4,290	2,072	1,198	7,966	2,028	2,343	4,968
Brahman ..	880	535	345	103	97	343	185	89	03	323	37	212	608
Chambhar, Mochi ..	424	302	122	46	38	212	08	44	16	240	31	53	91
Dhed, Mahar ..	6,349	4,807	2,012	656	508	2,943	1,142	708	362	3,717	1,203	590	800
Mahratta ..	0,092	3,608	2,394	220	804	2,040	1,390	833	304	2,961	600	737	1,785
Yanvari ..	511	257	254	40	06	182	140	35	40	201	03	50	101
Sheikh ..	403	330	124	51	29	178	06	110	27	251	27	88	97
Poona .. Total ..	66,999	40,627	26,672	10,897	8,892	22,102	12,407	7,628	5,878	29,809	10,927	11,018	15,745
Bhandari ..	127	99	28	17	9	69	15	18	4	78	16	21	12
Brahman Chitpavan ..	000	087	203	201	81	306	93	88	24	420	21	207	182
.. Deshasth ..	728	540	179	102	60	300	82	57	37	367	8	212	171
.. Karhada ..	201	178	23	36	6	89	12	53	5	108	2	75	21
.. Kudal Deshkar ..	108	88	20	28	4	50	11	10	5	45	..	48	20
.. Others ..	901	625	276	101	06	428	176	06	32	400	11	150	205
Chambhar ..	2,890	1,920	961	501	311	1,128	398	300	262	1,220	309	700	592
Darji Shimpi ..	588	898	190	101	42	198	101	90	47	203	60	135	130
Dhangar ..	290	105	95	48	17	108	52	30	26	103	50	92	30
Dhed, Mahar ..	7,829	4,290	3,539	621	996	2,039	1,928	780	013	3,192	2,137	1,008	1,402
Dhobi ..	495	280	215	60	47	163	128	57	42	159	90	121	125
Gavil ..	210	95	115	17	29	62	70	16	10	50	48	39	07
Kayastha Prabhu ..	215	109	106	17	19	08	71	24	10	79	2	30	104
Koli ..	300	185	115	17	11	108	83	60	21	121	07	04	48
Kumbhar ..	202	110	92	8	9	89	07	13	16	60	35	44	57
Kunbi, Mahratta ..	20,845	10,720	13,116	1,895	3,009	11,282	7,728	3,552	2,370	11,102	5,320	5,627	7,706
Lohar ..	184	167	47	12	10	109	18	16	13	86	21	49	20
Mali ..	687	341	340	88	90	146	190	107	60	220	110	115	227
Nhavi ..	800	519	281	105	87	348	146	06	46	383	103	130	178
Sonar ..	407	268	199	58	51	167	121	43	27	209	1	59	198
Sutar ..	230	147	83	21	17	83	30	43	60	80	0	61	77
Teli ..	637	302	335	60	82	100	176	70	80	240	63	56	272
Vani others (Hindu) ..	334	185	149	37	20	97	91	51	32	118	24	67	125
Bohra ..	203	157	46	12	19	110	23	35	4	106	..	54	40
Memon ..	123	93	30	22	5	48	17	25	8	60	0	63	21
Pathan ..	325	219	106	32	32	141	49	48	25	167	12	52	04
Sheikh ..	1,082	840	242	140	67	556	115	145	00	433	41	407	201
Sayyad ..	208	117	91	16	22	72	36	29	33	58	14	59	77
Zoroastrian ..	446	209	237	22	34	114	101	73	102	136	0	73	231
Satara .. Total ..	53,211	34,445	18,766	6,840	3,892	18,901	9,926	8,704	4,948	27,588	8,254	8,862	12,512
Brahman, Deshasth ..	319	201	118	29	21	140	78	20	19	138	6	08	115
.. Karhada ..	442	227	215	08	54	168	127	23	34	100	2	121	213
.. Others ..	1,197	634	563	137	197	399	293	98	73	478	62	150	501
Chambhar ..	8,550	1,859	1,091	510	433	1,020	965	317	203	1,315	594	544	1,007
Dhangar ..	223	134	89	42	30	04	52	28	7	107	28	27	01
Dhed, Mahar ..	11,816	6,209	5,547	899	607	3,932	3,490	1,368	1,450	5,211	2,183	1,058	3,374
Dhobi ..	204	136	68	18	0	21	40	07	22	112	31	24	37
Koli ..	480	360	120	30	27	246	61	87	32	333	72	27	46
Kunbi, Mahratta ..	20,817	13,921	0,896	2,088	1,420	8,328	3,620	2,905	1,847	11,000	2,456	2,012	4,436
Mali ..	327	196	131	27	19	131	60	38	43	139	24	57	107
Nhavi ..	702	599	193	105	41	333	109	111	43	531	31	66	162
Darji ..	307	270	121	90	48	106	57	74	10	207	12	00	109
Sonar ..	228	137	91	25	23	86	50	26	9	97	13	40	78
Sutar ..	224	142	82	12	24	103	40	27	18	124	10	18	60
Vani (Hindu) ..	389	221	168	57	43	137	100	27	25	170	8	45	160
Sheikh ..	019	395	224	54	84	274	94	07	40	290	34	99	190
Sayyad ..	130	95	35	11	0	71	19	13	10	81	3	14	32
Shajapur .. Total ..	7,367	4,592	2,775	1,446	988	2,404	1,487	740	320	8,521	980	1,071	1,845
Brahman ..	260	167	93	31	20	109	39	27	34	118	11	49	82
Chambhar ..	1,249	494	755	30	181	276	420	188	148	399	207	95	488
Dhed, Mahar ..	2,229	1,227	1,002	237	228	505	495	435	279	007	421	230	581
Mahratta ..	2,998	1,629	1,469	237	317	1,025	923	207	229	1,170	497	353	972
Sheikh ..	480	251	229	80	07	108	102	63	60	159	31	92	193
Belgaum .. Total ..	8,171	2,061	1,110	832	301	1,493	540	236	269	1,608	440	453	670
Brahman, Gaud Saraswat ..	110	75	35	15	7	53	25	7	3	60	2	15	33
.. Others ..	392	243	59	40	12	135	23	62	24	132	5	111	54
Dhed, Mahar ..	403	210	193	22	35	120	92	68	60	187	101	23	92
Limayat ..	122	91	31	14	3	61	17	10	11	78	3	13	28
Mahratta ..	1,090	702	388	102	107	492	112	108	160	530	110	172	272
Sheikh ..	120	75	55	23	15	40	18	12	22	40	14	35	41
Bijapur .. Total ..	1,165	748	417	135	93	539	220	74	99	610	120	136	297
Brahman ..	120	85	55	14	13	60	17	11	5	70	3	15	32
Mahratta ..	137	69	68	9	7	53	38	7	23	64	13	5	55
Sheikh ..	160	97	63	21	11	63	22	13	29	70	8	27	55
Dharwar .. Total ..	1,307	790	517	123	118	432	224	220	175	501	102	289	415
Brahman ..	172	118	54	26	14	66	25	20	15	76	7	42	47

Birth-place and Caste.	TOTAL NUMBER OF IMMIGRANTS.			Age.						Workers.		Dependents.	
				0-15.		15-40.		40 and over.					
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Kanara .. Total ..	4,872	3,290	1,582	520	401	2,235	736	525	445	2,118	210	1,172	1,372
Brahman Gaud Saraswat ..	1,010	568	442	88	76	307	280	173	80	339	30	170	412
" Others ..	597	329	178	38	63	257	96	34	19	200	9	60	160
Mahrattia ..	520	240	280	45	53	147	172	48	64	166	129	80	160
Sheikh ..	107	86	21	10	5	66	11	10	5	55	3	31	18
Kolaba .. Total ..	32,666	20,180	12,488	2,242	8,803	14,532	6,301	3,356	2,582	16,164	8,174	4,016	9,312
Agri ..	1,320	742	578	230	263	493	202	103	113	567	129	175	440
Bhandari ..	1,206	922	584	173	101	340	394	109	89	490	137	132	447
Brahman Chitpavan ..	1,020	698	322	113	118	403	109	87	95	489	21	209	301
" Deshasth ..	389	221	168	57	43	137	100	27	25	140	14	81	154
" Gaud Saraswat ..	587	361	220	68	88	149	89	116	49	241	16	120	210
" Others ..	976	601	375	142	107	385	248	74	20	432	29	169	346
Chambhar, Mochigar, Mochi ..	2,201	1,183	1,018	270	256	664	483	249	279	897	379	286	630
Darji ..	274	188	88	35	23	123	47	23	18	149	8	37	80
Dhed, Mahar ..	8,940	2,545	1,395	510	343	1,390	785	645	207	2,117	489	428	900
Dhobi ..	198	130	57	23	14	90	33	26	10	114	26	25	31
Gavli ..	13	9	4	..	..	6	3	3	1	7	1	2	3
Kayastha Prabhu ..	1,203	737	466	172	204	447	120	118	142	490	31	247	435
Koli ..	1,124	1,002	122	138	13	699	68	185	41	814	55	188	67
Kumbi, Mahrattia ..	14,993	8,542	6,451	1,229	1,393	6,007	3,801	1,306	1,257	6,425	2,014	2,117	4,437
Sonar ..	382	203	179	33	47	136	89	34	43	153	6	50	173
Vani others (Hindu) ..	348	212	138	40	53	134	70	38	13	150	6	62	130
Sheikh ..	555	487	68	86	16	243	30	159	16	391	9	96	59
Rainagiri .. Total ..	227,256	153,981	83,275	29,029	21,258	99,463	49,184	25,486	12,833	121,937	28,830	32,044	54,895
Agri ..	617	363	252	82	27	232	190	51	35	327	55	33	197
Brahman Chitpavan ..	2,218	1,767	451	273	142	1,233	272	261	37	1,251	28	516	423
" Deshastha ..	955	833	117	53	22	567	68	198	27	623	11	215	106
" Devrukha ..	117	93	24	24	10	56	11	13	3	60	3	24	21
" Gaud Saraswat ..	1,644	960	675	209	188	533	348	227	130	739	46	230	629
" Karhada ..	298	219	77	32	30	148	40	39	7	167	9	62	63
" Kudal Deshkar ..	173	99	74	27	24	53	35	10	15	82	12	17	62
" Saraswat ..	2,283	1,521	762	340	255	385	363	296	144	827	54	994	708
" Others ..	3,380	2,448	912	200	203	1,697	563	491	146	1,372	82	570	830
Bhandari ..	14,797	8,648	5,149	1,920	1,523	5,924	2,624	1,794	1,000	7,230	1,143	2,418	4,000
Bholi ..	211	168	43	43	8	100	29	25	8	143	18	25	25
Chambhar, Mochi ..	0,349	4,307	2,042	539	319	2,833	1,239	935	484	3,551	701	756	1,341
Darji, Shimpi ..	614	438	176	80	43	265	121	93	12	335	18	103	158
Dhangar ..	189	80	109	7	0	69	78	4	24	73	14	7	95
Dhed, Mahar ..	17,845	10,805	7,040	1,560	1,201	7,235	3,496	2,010	2,343	8,421	1,958	2,384	5,082
Dhobi ..	1,120	795	325	91	82	518	201	186	42	602	89	193	236
Gavli ..	1,307	891	416	128	34	612	298	151	88	784	173	107	243
Gurav ..	221	198	23	19	7	93	10	81	6	171	6	27	17
Kamatli ..	432	370	53	05	17	197	28	117	10	325	11	54	42
Kasar ..	410	361	49	70	8	159	39	132	11	276	13	85	38
Kayastha Prabhu ..	708	312	396	34	87	189	218	89	01	228	37	84	350
Kharva ..	628	590	29	87	8	393	16	119	5	592	7	97	22
Koli ..	789	608	181	69	72	432	99	107	10	525	39	83	142
Ko-bti ..	330	180	200	23	59	112	103	45	38	157	51	23	140
Kumbhar ..	1,027	798	220	132	88	561	108	105	33	580	95	200	134
Kumbi, Mahrattia ..	135,890	89,464	49,435	18,520	10,323	51,221	25,802	10,723	10,220	69,788	18,972	10,676	27,463
Lohar ..	518	302	126	15	30	165	44	212	32	324	21	68	105
Mali ..	735	428	207	40	39	316	130	66	38	307	22	61	185
Nhavi ..	1,720	1,420	291	190	106	928	147	395	48	1,228	41	261	250
Panchal ..	219	150	60	18	10	110	43	22	16	118	1	32	68
Sonar ..	4,721	2,074	1,747	600	620	1,042	898	663	229	1,747	198	1,227	1,549
Sutar ..	2,780	1,926	863	187	192	1,408	660	331	101	1,753	89	173	774
Teli ..	1,037	1,280	657	323	218	800	320	148	110	852	177	422	480
Vani (Hindu) ..	5,035	3,603	2,382	560	387	1,980	1,249	1,063	749	2,939	65	664	2,287
Pathan ..	400	292	108	29	17	217	69	46	22	248	16	41	92
Sheikh ..	6,045	5,603	1,342	699	367	4,125	698	788	377	3,987	176	1,016	1,166
Syyad ..	319	197	122	51	27	118	70	28	25	150	13	41	100
Hyderabad .. Total ..	1,432	852	570	182	163	523	229	147	178	603	210	249	360
Brahman Audidi ..	123	66	27	23	12	66	11	13	4	80	3	16	24
Dhed, Mahar ..	127	88	49	23	5	42	31	23	13	63	21	26	28
Lohara ..	180	125	45	6	4	90	22	29	9	89	7	46	38
Mahrattia ..	214	108	106	19	22	75	54	14	20	89	47	28	59
Sheikh ..	239	167	63	45	21	64	20	59	22	103	13	61	50
Karachi .. Total ..	1,459	993	556	155	175	570	290	178	101	632	71	221	495
Khoja ..	139	89	30	19	12	55	31	15	7	57	6	32	44
Sheikh ..	147	107	40	11	10	76	26	17	4	76	6	31	31
Sacker .. Total ..	172	124	48	16	12	86	27	22	9	100	14	24	34
Lohara ..	159	102	28	10	7	80	16	12	5	88	1	14	27
Bhor .. Total ..	535	334	152	52	54	293	73	29	25	301	47	83	105
Mahrattia ..	299	197	102	12	10	73	70	17	22	83	30	24	72

[illegible]

Birth-place and caste.	TOTAL NUMBER OF IMMIGRANTS.			Age.						Workers.		Dependents.	
				0-15.		15-40.		40 and over.					
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Sawanilwadl .. Total ..	4,278	2,790	1,483	423	405	1,834	842	478	230	2,092	247	698	1,230
Bhandarl ..	200	207	32	40	2	180	23	38	7	280	4	37	28
Brahman Gaud Saraswat ..	203	178	25	24	1	120	10	28	5	140	1	38	24
Mahratta ..	1,205	900	200	201	30	507	101	201	00	600	30	330	170
Shelkh ..	304	227	77	20	8	180	52	112	17	165	5	72	72
Kolhapur .. Total ..	5,391	2,761	2,080	020	307	1,520	1,409	815	824	2,200	800	581	1,830
Brahman ..	50	38	21	4	2	22	12	12	7	31	1	7	20
Dhed or Mahar ..	040	430	201	101	37	203	100	75	05	300	115	73	85
Mahratta ..	1,240	707	452	107	120	438	243	162	80	030	91	101	301
Shelkh ..	203	100	124	20	20	83	05	01	30	107	28	02	00
Guleh .. Total ..	20,029	12,205	7,824	2,897	2,840	0,742	8,921	2,588	1,008	8,745	8,183	8,480	4,081
Bhatla ..	2,752	1,004	1,148	325	357	007	048	282	143	1,030	254	508	894
Brahman Gaud Saraswat ..	300	108	111	35	20	128	60	35	10	105	28	03	83
.. Others ..	057	400	407	75	100	350	205	05	72	347	142	143	325
Lohana ..	4,433	2,387	2,040	018	785	1,320	1,060	440	202	1,578	1,050	800	090
Vanl (Hindu) ..	2,010	1,408	002	310	201	801	303	207	08	007	151	441	451
Khoja ..	1,827	1,302	525	243	08	081	320	378	107	840	102	450	308
Memon ..	1,507	1,007	440	107	150	781	228	80	62	005	63	372	387
Shelkh ..	1,500	808	002	207	103	440	857	242	107	550	142	342	520
Sayyad ..	160	00	70	25	14	48	40	17	10	52	13	38	57
Vanl Oswal (Jain) ..	182	120	50	17	18	02	34	17	4	83	12	43	44
.. Others (Jain) ..	1,529	1,220	300	320	61	720	137	180	82	767	75	402	225
Palanpur .. Total ..	1,984	1,051	918	128	148	585	805	838	180	029	145	122	768
Vanl (Hindu) ..	08	87	11	0	2	76	0	5	3	70	..	8	11
Bofura ..	225	215	10	21	2	175	0	10	2	105	1	20	0
Shelkh ..	210	185	34	41	0	127	20	17	5	137	2	48	32
Vanl (Jain) ..	175	150	25	22	8	100	12	10	5	120	1	21	24
Rest of the Western India States Agency .. Total ..	51,824	32,884	18,940	5,290	4,389	17,645	9,988	9,249	4,569	27,218	8,557	5,171	15,883
Bhangl ..	805	492	313	68	58	270	188	154	07	431	73	01	240
Bhatla ..	007	475	132	170	39	207	71	38	22	352	5	123	127
Brahman ..	2,128	1,901	227	00	20	1,208	107	518	91	1,705	18	106	214
Chambhar ..	1,205	710	585	01	108	380	285	230	102	030	131	71	454
Darjl ..	2,821	1,025	890	282	103	1,302	407	341	200	1,700	103	210	703
Dhed ..	2,804	1,207	1,537	458	233	024	1,018	185	280	000	355	301	1,182
Dhebl ..	428	234	101	47	71	105	00	22	24	100	107	44	87
Kharva ..	1,105	810	355	121	87	550	204	130	04	037	74	123	281
Koli ..	851	284	07	15	12	218	42	51	13	253	37	81	30
Kumbhar ..	525	405	00	30	7	301	41	74	12	430	28	85	32
Mahratta ..	1,320	707	532	304	287	180	101	304	144	587	217	210	315
Lohana ..	101	103	58	47	5	43	40	13	13	72	0	31	49
Lohar ..	845	482	303	132	43	250	238	04	82	808	80	110	277
Rajput ..	328	200	110	30	80	120	01	44	22	100	21	40	98
Senar ..	1,801	1,310	482	180	114	023	200	210	78	1,188	19	181	463
Sutar ..	504	800	138	44	85	201	83	01	20	324	7	42	131
Vanl Modh ..	123	58	05	8	10	38	41	12	14	48	2	10	03
.. Kapel ..	320	181	148	17	12	100	98	55	38	105	7	10	141
.. Others ..	5,954	8,020	2,025	021	707	1,511	1,710	507	400	2,440	21	580	2,904
Behra ..	2,807	2,370	827	004	134	1,854	145	412	48	1,700	40	580	287
Khoja ..	2,220	1,340	880	95	89	943	030	302	155	1,248	187	92	748
Memon ..	1,524	1,101	333	107	98	889	177	105	58	1,074	07	117	200
Pathan ..	855	261	94	41	10	129	40	91	20	224	10	37	75
Shelkh ..	403	227	170	27	57	150	82	50	37	108	27	29	140
Vanl others (Jain) ..	443	858	90	08	28	207	40	78	21	280	3	04	87
Ajmer Marwara .. Total ..	8,588	8,086	558	438	121	1,729	850	889	81	2,285	74	771	478
Brahman ..	278	107	81	41	0	87	50	69	10	135	10	62	71
Vanl Oswal (Hindu) ..	301	202	99	84	18	128	01	40	20	152	14	50	85
Shelkh ..	507	404	193	80	23	203	89	121	81	213	0	101	181
Bengal .. Total ..	2,478	1,902	574	430	110	1,004	895	468	89	1,380	98	542	470
Brahman ..	120	92	28	10	5	73	12	0	11	78	0	14	10
Shelkh ..	230	100	40	14	0	110	22	57	0	152	10	38	30
C. P. & Berar .. Total ..	4,814	8,470	1,844	812	810	2,125	901	538	188	2,723	811	744	1,033
Brahman ..	248	178	70	27	24	125	35	20	11	150	5	28	05
Mahratta ..	625	421	204	01	58	230	100	100	40	280	41	141	103
Shelkh ..	421	203	128	05	17	180	80	48	22	252	12	41	110
Dehli .. Total ..	8,820	2,496	824	614	185	259	554	623	105	1,800	224	698	000
Kharva ..	260	148	112	30	32	80	00	38	20	120	28	28	84
Vanl (Hindu) ..	235	210	25	30	8	153	12	27	5	150	1	50	24
Shelkh ..	223	172	51	20	8	124	32	28	11	150	10	22	41

Tribes and Castes		Persons of all ranks excepted to taxation other than taxable		Transients		Trades		Public-works and Administration		By Government and Private (excluding religious mendicants)		Domestic service		Involuntarily conscripted	
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
102	61	137	9	9	..	43	..	17	..	21	..	14	40	202	10
..	..	6	..	..	..	37	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	14	..
..	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	12	..
..	..	21	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	11	..	..
..	..	1	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..
..
207	21	221	24	4	..	8	..	20	..	9	..	47	123	194	217
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	11	..
..	..	11	2	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	11	..
..	..	41	2	1	..	1	..	1	..	4	..	..	14	..	..
..	..	2	..	2	..	4	..	2	..	..	..	..	14	..	..
..
142	174	1,472	215	125	22	2,414	174	144	..	112	25	1,274	1,477	1,617	654
..	..	15	5	17	4	147	27	2	..	12	2	17	20	11	..
..	..	9	..	..	..	27	1	..	..	7	1	2	12	..	..
..	..	13	..	..	..	41	..	..	..	21	7	112	..	..	..
..	17	197	142	11	..	147	..	..	..	..	..	112	110	127	215
..	..	48	..	16	2	257	29	1	..	11	..	167	62	218	..
..	..	212	..	22	7	192	61	..	..	2	..	121	6	142	25
..	..	122	..	19	..	244	..	12	..	4	..	22	20	117	10
..	17	145	14	17	..	127	..	22	..	6	..	21	22	25	18
..	..	2	..	..	..	15	4	..	..	2	..	2	2	4	2
..	..	..	..	..	..	42	1	..	..	..	..	12	4	12	7
..	..	..	..	..	..	227	..	22	..	4	..	114	14	121	21
..
27	1	28	1	40	..	197	..	2	..	6	..	45	22	102	42
..	..	..	..	7	..	17	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	6	..
..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14	..
..	..	6	..	19	..	24	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	18	..
..	..	..	..	7	..	22	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..
..
206	104	1,210	417	100	22	4,422	162	245	175	412	14	229	271	4,207	424
..	1	4	2	2	..	..	..	20	2	..	..	9	2	179	24
..	..	1	..	..	..	147	..	2	..	2	..	..	2	10	..
..	..	..	..	17	..	6	..	150	1	2	..	125	4	244	..
..	..	24	..	1	..	27	..	7	..	9	..	134	2	200	..
..	..	17	..	5	..	14	..	..	..	9	..	174	16	200	..
104	24	214	22	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	145	..
..	1	7	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	..
..	..	17	..	25	..	242	..	..	..	..	..	12	24	27	4
..	1	7	..	..	..	10	..	..	..	..	..	7	2	9	..
..	..	41	..	6	..	129	9	..	..	..	..	12	9	21	..
104	17	94	25	3	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	2	24	20	..
..	..	2	..	2	..	17	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	5	1
..	..	21	..	12	1	67	2	..	..	..	..	4	22	20	6
..	..	2	..	1	..	22	..	4	..	7	..	14	4	14	2
..	..	212	..	21	..	164	..	19	..	12	..	17	7	122	..
..	..	22	..	2	..	61	..	2	..	2	..	4	3	9	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	16	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	5	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	47	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	20	1
..	..	41	..	17	..	204	..	9	..	17	..	12	7	204	..
..	..	2	..	5	..	222	..	1	..	7	..	100	7	121	..
..	..	27	..	13	..	204	..	22	..	19	..	23	23	129	44
104	1	27	1	29	..	207	..	2	..	7	..	42	22	67	4
..	..	22	..	17	..	24	..	6	..	..	..	..	9	1	..
..	1	7	..	8	..	62	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	2	..
..	..	1	..	1	..	91	..	1	..	7	..	12	1	27	..
..
324	1	99	1	3	..	219	2	22	..	12	..	235	30	272	6
..	..	2	..	1	..	1	..	12	..	2	..	5	5	42	..
..	..	2	..	..	..	62	..	1	..	3	..	..	4	10	..
..	..	4	..	2	..	7	..	9	..	6	..	7	1	20	..
..
312	17	44	5	23	..	7	3	12	..	21	3	12	12	24	3
..
..	..	2	..	2	..	1	..	7	..	9	..	2	4	10	..
..	..	5	..	7	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	6	5	6	..
..
208	13	189	..	201	..	60	..	29	..	18	10	201	20	312	112
..	..	..	..	6	..	1	..	17	..	5	..	6	2	23	..
..	2	37	..	15	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	18	11	27	..
..	..	5	..	..	..	47	..	1	..	2	6	13	..	40	..
..
477	77	63	2	51	2	70	3	3	..	6	3	30	15	25	1
..
..	9	9	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	2	..	11	2	..	..
..	..	6	..	1	..	61	..	1	..	2	..	..	1	2	..
..	1	5	..	12	..	8	..	1	..	1	..	2	1	2	..

Birth-place and Caste.	TOTAL NUMBER OF IMMIGRANTS.			AGE.								Workers.		Dependents.	
				0-16.		15-10.		10 and over.							
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
N. W. F. Province .. Total	724	283	441	51	49	142	228	69	121	260	69	83	321		
Brahman	87	81	6	6	..	70	5	5	1	61	..	17	6		
Pathan	110	67	43	10	17	57	10	11	5	45	..	22	22		
Sheikh	92	80	12	9	1	77	2	3	..	80	..	9	2		
Punjab .. Total	8,517	6,863	1,654	952	357	4,054	1,179	1,817	103	6,015	229	848	1,424		
Brahman	320	251	67	25	18	177	21	51	18	292	1	51	66		
Memon	210	181	26	14	2	143	19	27	5	159	2	26	24		
Pathan	1,000	838	151	57	24	698	115	197	14	887	12	51	179		
Sheikh	1,896	1,436	451	163	67	1,092	365	271	26	237	51	479	613		
Sikh	293	285	8	23	1	172	3	67	1	271	..	57	5		
United Provinces	83,323	68,823	14,500	6,801	3,032	50,102	8,377	12,417	3,121	55,229	2,892	12,563	11,868		
Ahli	1,140	1,017	123	43	4	765	89	268	39	944	24	115	69		
Brahman	4,550	3,904	646	260	75	3,691	428	768	143	3,642	57	261	349		
Chandhar	760	685	75	97	26	481	59	199	19	587	40	98	55		
Dhobi	1,240	1,080	159	65	27	856	109	169	14	691	60	196	99		
Marathi	4,003	3,742	261	197	62	2,942	127	693	72	1,871	65	1,471	196		
Rajput	1,350	1,021	299	102	23	762	187	129	85	745	59	279	237		
Tell	615	609	7	27	1	541	4	70	2	592	1	196	6		
Thakur	2,103	2,002	101	197	15	1,703	67	302	21	1,813	34	89	67		
Vani (Hindu)	1,002	917	85	76	8	742	57	123	14	894	12	109	47		
Memon	1,320	1,140	180	222	13	613	117	275	50	814	27	226	153		
Pathan	2,472	1,993	749	119	162	1,217	607	610	149	1,765	121	283	398		
Sheikh	12,392	11,147	2,155	1,615	702	8,047	1,023	1,291	439	9,249	329	1,458	1,796		
Sayyad	1,067	917	150	105	23	557	82	273	15	825	12	115	165		
Madras .. Total	21,415	14,676	6,539	1,920	1,192	10,547	3,640	2,409	1,707	10,612	2,635	4,294	3,904		
Bhandari	269	218	51	29	3	198	6	21	3	187	6	61	6		
Brahman Saraswat	915	699	216	103	81	424	171	73	69	456	22	144	263		
Others	1,821	1,220	592	125	129	991	357	295	176	1,061	99	298	191		
Maratha	1,220	965	255	102	38	760	142	196	81	795	112	173	149		
Naldn	295	225	70	39	27	156	32	59	11	165	10	57	69		
Vani (Hindu)	105	151	44	27	12	95	21	29	11	116	7	41	37		
Sheikh	1,025	891	131	149	18	598	72	156	41	682	12	212	119		
Baroda .. Total	6,027	3,900	2,127	617	209	2,029	1,197	1,233	621	3,412	392	428	1,785		
Bhandi	171	70	101	15	59	45	28	7	14	59	21	29	59		
Bhatta	98	77	21	6	2	58	15	11	4	61	1	16	29		
Brahman	321	289	132	82	17	186	77	121	58	312	9	77	125		
Dhed	305	185	120	19	7	103	67	63	21	156	24	29	98		
Koli	224	169	55	10	2	88	31	71	14	121	1	35	54		
Lohana	170	129	41	57	3	49	29	23	9	104	2	25	39		
Mahratta	501	323	176	40	35	250	96	41	24	269	41	54	137		
Vani (Hindu)	321	240	181	44	21	152	86	114	61	269	5	69	176		
Bohra	240	197	52	20	19	107	29	44	15	121	2	70	59		
Sheikh	271	198	73	40	11	129	59	38	23	146	19	32	63		
Zoroastrian	1,520	902	616	201	98	205	358	357	140	494	25	429	678		
Central India Agency Total	3,330	2,063	1,267	225	189	1,292	803	545	275	1,768	127	355	1,140		
Brahman	320	303	17	21	2	175	9	107	6	208	3	65	14		
Mahratta	193	164	29	15	3	110	18	59	8	145	8	16	21		
Bohra	167	132	35	22	9	80	21	59	6	94	5	38	33		
Sheikh	240	207	33	28	4	147	17	22	12	164	9	42	24		
Hyderabad .. Total	15,914	11,031	4,883	2,027	1,503	7,342	2,623	1,622	557	7,817	2,415	2,214	2,785		
Brahman	369	190	179	60	34	83	57	47	79	195	35	85	115		
Dhobi	163	114	49	24	7	65	14	25	28	75	26	39	15		
Koli	1,897	1,501	396	203	91	1,121	229	177	76	1,172	147	229	249		
Mahratta	3,201	2,550	651	390	150	1,567	396	623	75	2,115	225	463	293		
Lohana	263	263	20	40	2	291	14	22	4	292	8	61	12		
Vani (Hindu)	164	129	35	10	9	85	15	34	11	95	6	51	29		
Pathan	283	209	74	44	18	123	38	42	18	159	12	52	62		
Sheikh	864	669	495	63	33	297	221	99	141	258	146	111	349		
Mysore .. Total	2,937	2,086	901	429	207	1,120	450	487	244	1,309	198	727	702		
Brahman	498	328	170	71	49	210	88	47	33	182	9	140	161		
Dhed	397	298	99	101	40	133	44	64	15	215	26	85	73		
Mahratta	221	158	63	31	14	85	39	42	19	103	23	35	40		
Rajputana .. Total	8,289	6,834	1,555	1,890	307	4,201	789	743	459	5,223	311	1,611	1,244		
Brahman	425	316	107	29	15	259	79	39	15	280	13	28	94		
Mahratta	410	357	53	28	11	249	22	89	10	324	18	33	35		
Rajput	550	492	58	19	4	351	43	122	11	467	6	25	52		
Vani (Hindu)	894	749	145	84	21	527	89	138	35	611	14	128	132		
Sheikh	1,426	1,141	285	118	46	899	187	124	52	1,064	41	77	244		
Vani Oswal (Jain)	876	813	63	211	19	484	38	118	8	729	5	74	69		
Vani Others (Jain)	899	847	52	212	18	490	29	144	5	462	2	355	56		
French and Portuguese Settlement in India Total	38,702	25,915	12,787	3,243	2,540	18,658	7,682	3,714	2,565	21,363	4,262	4,552	8,535		
Bhandari	363	247	116	48	39	129	64	70	22	189	29	55	87		
Brahman Gaud Saraswat	710	543	167	100	23	360	87	83	57	362	8	181	159		
Dhed	200	162	37	26	7	113	24	24	6	102	25	61	9		
Mahratta	1,500	880	620	118	110	648	401	114	109	625	210	255	210		
Sonar	128	78	49	19	6	43	29	16	5	75	2	2	38		
Sutar	124	67	57	9	8	46	38	12	11	48	2	19	55		
Sheikh	157	98	59	8	6	53	39	27	14	68	2	10	57		
Goanese Christian	18,975	14,027	4,948	1,769	485	8,199	2,824	4,068	1,636	11,659	1,979	2,028	2,959		

[illegible]

CITY TABLE VII—PART I—BOMBAY CITY.

OCCUPATION OR MEANS OF LIVELIHOOD.

(Corresponding to Imperial Table A—Part I.)

—					Persons.	Males.	Females.
Total Earners	..	..	..	..	563,042	307,599 *2,521	52,327 *595
Total Working Dependents	..	..	..	..	2,851	1,098	1,765
Total Non-working Dependents	..	..	..	..	595,480	236,165	359,315
Total Population					1,161,383	747,881	414,002

*Earners who refused to return their occupations.

OCCUPATION OR MEANS OF LIVELIHOOD.

(Corresponding to Imperial Table X—Part I.)

Serial Number	Occupation	Total (Males and Females) 1901	As included occupations		As including dependent		As including together occupations	
			Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	Total All Classes	502,871	502,299	12,572	1,015	1,765	84	..
	Farmers who refused to return their statements .. .. .	..	5,251	595	..	..	..	..
	Total Class A—Exploitation of Raw Materials	11,607	10,491	1,116	82	65	20	..
	Total Sub-Class I—Exploitation of Animals and Vegetables	10,871	9,725	1,146	82	65	22	..
	Total Order 1—Fishing and Agriculture	8,204	7,499	824	82	65	3	..
	Total Sub-Order 1 (a)—Cultivation	2,371	2,219	254	82	65	3	..
2	Native agriculturalists and labourers	1,077	1,172	100	82	65	..	..
3	Native agriculturalists and labourers	69	67	2	..	..	..	..
4	Native agriculturalists and labourers	11	8	2	..	..	..	..
5	Native agriculturalists and labourers	17	12	..	..	..	..	..
6	Native agriculturalists and labourers	414	247	167	..	..	..	..
7	Native agriculturalists and labourers	24	47	12	..	..	..	..
8	Native agriculturalists and labourers	24	12	12	..	..	..	..
	Total Sub-Order 1 (b)—Cultivation of special crops, fruits, etc. (Fishing, Mariculture, Cereals and Labours)	2,118	2,015	152	..	..	..	..
9	Cereals	25	25	..	..	..	..	..
10	Cereals	7	1	1	..	..	..	..
11	Cereals	6	6	..	..	..	..	..
12	Cereals	21	21	..	..	..	..	..
13	Cereals	12	17	..	..	..	..	..
14	Cereals	2	24	2	..	..	..	..
15	Cereals	1,973	1,871	100	..	..	..	..
	Total Sub-Order 1 (c)—Fishing	219	227	22	..	..	..	..
16	Fishing	16	17	2	..	..	..	..
17	Fishing	114	714	..	..	..	..	..
18	Fishing	83	61	19	..	..	..	..
19	Fishing	7	7	..	..	..	..	..
	Total Sub-Order 1 (d)—Stock-raising	2,174	2,422	22	..	..	..	..
20	Cattle and buffalo breeding and keeping	2,156	2,402	22	..	..	..	..
21	Production of dairy products	12	17	..	..	..	..	..
22	Horse-breeding, sheep-rearing and fowling and other animal	6	3	..	..	..	..	..
	Total Sub-Order 1 (e)—Raising of Small Animals and Insects	47	45	2	..	..	..	..
23	Birds, bees, etc.	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
24	Insect-rearing	46	44	2	..	..	..	..
	Total Order 2—Fishing and Hunting	2,472	1,821	622	..	..	19	..
25	Fishing and hunting	2,472	1,821	622	..	..	19	..
26	Hunting	2	2	..	..	..	..	..
	Total Sub-Class II—Exploitation of Minerals	1,077	921	116	..	..	..	..
	Total Order 3—Metallic Minerals	85	85	1	..	..	..	..
27	Iron	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
28	Tin and wolfram	41	47	..	..	..	..	..
29	Other metallic minerals	43	41	1	..	..	..	..
	Total Order 4—Non-Metallic Minerals	991	876	115	..	..	..	..
30	Coal	22	16	6	..	..	..	..
31	Building materials (including stone, materials for cement-manufacture and clays)	292	267	25	..	..	..	..
32	Salt, sulphate and other saline substances	660	292	74	..	..	..	..
33	Other non-metallic minerals	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
	Total Class B—Preparation and Supply of Material Substances	315,921	253,014	28,100	231	1,056	60	..
	Total Sub-Class III—Industry	170,378	151,440	21,856	20	1	3	..
	Total Order 5—Textiles	110,634	99,708	10,825	1	..	..	..
34	Cotton spinning, cleaning and pressing	1,873	1,641	231	..	..	..	..
35	Cotton spinning, spinning and weaving	112,085	96,614	10,470	1	..	..	..
36	Jute pressing, spinning and weaving	77	32	25	..	..	..	..
37	Woollen, spinning and other fibres	82	51	24	..	..	..	..
38	Wool carding, spinning and weaving	24	12	12	..	..	..	..
39	Silk spinning and weaving	11	6	5	..	..	..	..
40	Hair (horse-hair), etc.	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
41	Dyeing, bleaching, printing, preparation and sponging of textiles	921	900	31	..	..	..	..
42	Lace, crepe, embroideries, trines, etc., and insufficiently described textile industries	415	128	17	..	..	..	..

Group No.	Occupation.	Total following occupation.	As principal occupation.		As working dependents.		As subsidiary to other occupation.	
			Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	Total Order 6—Hides, Skins and Hard Materials from the animal kingdom	1,854	1,206	88	..	..	..	..
51	Working in leather	772	740	26	..	..	..	..
52	Furriers and persons occupied with feathers and bristles: brush makers	517	460	57	..	..	..	..
53	Bone, ivory, horn, shell, etc., workers (except buttons)	65	60	5	..	..	..	..
	Total Order 7—Wood	6,418	6,172	246	..	..	..	..
54	Sawyers	72	72	..	..	..	..	..
55	Carpenters, turners and joiners, etc.	5,863	5,804	59	..	..	..	..
56	Basket makers and other industries of woody materials, including leaves and thatchers and builders working with bamboo, reeds or similar materials	483	206	187	..	..	..	..
	Total Order 8—Metals	3,212	3,125	88	..	..	..	..
57	Smelting, forging and rolling of iron and other metals	76	74	2	..	..	..	..
58	Makers of arms, guns, etc.	65	64	1	..	..	..	..
59	Blacksmiths, other workers in iron, makers of implements	1,400	1,365	44	..	..	..	..
60	Workers in brass, copper and bell metal	282	279	3	..	..	..	..
61	Workers in other metals (except precious metals)	1,350	1,293	57	..	..	..	..
62	Workers in mint, die-makers, etc.	51	50	1	..	..	..	..
	Total Order 9—Ceramics	667	576	91	..	..	..	..
63	Potters and makers of earthen-ware	456	417	69	..	..	..	..
64	Brick and tile makers	116	116	..	..	..	..	..
65	Other workers in ceramics	65	43	22	..	..	..	..
	Total Order 10—Chemical Products properly so-called and Analogous	439	399	40	..	..	..	..
66	Manufacture of matches, fire works and other explosives	90	86	10	..	..	..	..
67	Manufacture of brated and mineral waters and ice	71	71	..	..	..	..	..
68	Manufacture and refining of vegetable oils	16	13	3	..	..	..	..
69	Manufacture and refining of mineral oils	16	16	..	..	..	..	..
70	Others	240	213	27	..	..	..	..
	Total Order 11—Food Industries	3,109	2,869	209	11	..	..	..
71	Rice pounders and huskers and flour grinders	32	51	1	..	..	..	..
72	Grain parchers, etc.	280	277	9	..	..	..	..
73	Butchers	977	933	14	10	..	..	..
74	Makers of sugar, molasses and gur	17	17	..	..	..	..	..
75	Sweet-meat and condiment makers	533	528	5	..	..	..	..
76	Toddy drawers	420	404	16	..	..	..	..
77	Brewers and distillers	2	2	..	..	..	..	..
78	Manufacturers of tobacco	324	182	141	1	..	..	..
79	Manufacturers of ganja	54	54	..	..	..	..	..
80	Others	444	421	23	..	..	..	..
	Total Order 12—Industries of Dress and the Toilet	24,784	22,720	2,048	..	1	5	..
81	Boot, shoe, sandal and clog makers	3,672	3,372	299	..	1	..	..
82	Tailors, milliners, dress makers and darners	11,666	10,516	1,145	..	..	5	..
83	Embroiderers, hat makers and makers of other articles of wear	185	157	28	..	..	..	..
84	Washing and cleaning	5,588	5,053	535	..	..	..	..
85	Barbers, hair dressers and wig makers	3,068	3,034	34	..	..	..	..
86	Other industries connected with the toilet	605	508	7	..	..	..	..
	Total Order 13—Furniture Industries	1,179	1,177	2	..	..	..	..
87	Cabinet-makers, carriage painters, etc.	1,038	1,030	2	..	..	..	..
88	Upholsterers, tent makers, etc.	141	141	..	..	..	..	..
	Total Order 14—Building Industries	3,371	3,336	35	..	..	..	..
89	Limo burners, cement workers, excavators and well sinkers; Stone cutters and dressers; Brick-layers and masons; Builders (other than buildings made of bamboo or similar materials), painters, decorators of houses, tilers, plumbers, etc.	3,371	3,336	35	..	..	..	..
	Total Order 15—Construction of Means of Transport	771	643	128	..	..	..	..
90	Persons engaged in making, assembling or repairing motor vehicles or cycles	583	481	99	..	..	..	..
91	Carriage, cart, palanquin, etc., makers and wheel-wrights	26	7	19	..	..	..	..
92	Ship, boat, aeroplane builders	162	152	10	..	..	..	..
	Total Order 16—Production and Transmission of Physical Force	1,205	1,184	21	..	..	..	..
93	Heat, light, electricity, motive power, etc., gas works and electric light and power	1,205	1,184	21	..	..	..	..
	Total Order 17—Miscellaneous and Undefined Industries	13,294	11,241	2,045	8	..	..	..
94	Printers, engravers, book-binders, etc.	2,171	2,090	75	..	..	..	..
95	Makers of musical instruments	614	585	29	..	..	..	..
96	Makers of clocks and surgical or scientific instruments, etc.	300	297	3	..	..	..	..
97	Makers of jewellery and ornaments	2,316	2,288	28	..	..	..	..
98	Other miscellaneous and undefined industries (toy making, taxidermy, etc.)	1,889	1,508	381	..	..	..	..
99	Scavenging	6,004	4,467	1,529	8	..	..	..
100								

Group No.	Occupation.	Total following occupation.	As principal occupation.		As working dependents.		As subsidiary to other occupation.	
			Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	Total Sub-Class IV—Transport	50,783	50,148	580	..	..	55	..
	Total Order 18—Transport by Air	45	39	6	..	..	..	..
101	Persons concerned with aerodromes and aeroplanes	45	39	6	..	..	..	..
	Total Order 19—Transport by Water	21,051	20,778	223	..	..	55	..
102	Ship-owners, boat-owners and their employees, officers, mariners, etc.	14,254	14,166	33	..	..	55	..
103	Ships' brokers, boatmen and tow men	1,531	1,502	29	..	..	..	..
104	Persons (other than labourers) employed in harbours, docks, rivers and canals, including pilots	5,266	5,105	161	..	..	..	..
	Total Order 20—Transport by Road	14,977	14,803	174	..	..	..	..
105	Persons (other than labourers) employed on the construction and maintenance of roads and bridges	622	520	2	..	..	..	..
106	Labourers employed on roads and bridges	700	598	102	..	..	..	..
107	Owners, managers and employees (excluding personal servants) connected with mechanically driven vehicles (including trams)	5,302	5,276	26	..	..	..	..
108	Owners, managers and employees (excluding personal servants) connected with other vehicles	3,465	3,441	24	..	..	..	..
109	Pakli, etc., bearers and owners	21	20	1	..	..	..	..
110	Pack elephant, camel, mule, ass and bullock, owners and drivers	14	13	1	..	..	..	..
111	Porters and messengers	4,933	4,835	18	..	..	..	..
	Total Order 21—Transport by Rail	13,344	13,196	148	..	..	..	..
112	Railway employees of all kinds other than coolies	10,152	10,080	72	..	..	..	..
113	Labourers employed on railway construction and maintenance and coolies and porters employed on railway premises	3,192	3,116	76	..	..	..	..
	Total Order 22—Post Office, Telegraph and Telephone Services	1,366	1,337	29	..	..	..	..
114	Post office, telegraph and telephone services	1,366	1,337	29	..	..	..	..
	Total Sub-Class V—Trade	86,840	79,320	5,654	211	1,655	..	..
	Total Order 23—Banks, Establishments of Credit, Exchange and Insurance	3,672	3,618	54	..	..	..	..
115	Bank managers, money-lenders, exchange and insurance agents, money-changers and brokers and their employees	3,672	3,618	54	..	..	..	..
	Total Order 24—Brokerage Commission and Export	5,199	4,815	38	5	343	..	..
116	Brokers, commission agents, commercial travellers, wear-house owners and employees	5,199	4,815	38	5	343	..	..
	Total Order 25—Trade in Textiles	992	963	29	..	..	..	..
117	Trade in piece-goods, wool, cotton, silk, hair and other textiles	992	963	29	..	..	..	..
	Total Order 26—Trade in Skins, Leather and Furs	91	81	10	..	..	..	..
118	Trade in skins, leather, furs, feathers, horn, etc., and the articles made from these	91	81	10	..	..	..	..
	Total Order 27—Trade in Wood	346	309	37	..	..	..	..
119	Trade in wood (not fire-wood)	146	114	32	..	..	..	..
120	Trade in barks	36	28	..	..	..	..	..
121	Trade in bamboos and canes	29	24	5	..	..	..	..
122	Trade in thatches and other forest produce	133	123	..	..	..	..	..
	Total Order 28—Trade in Metals	385	375	10	..	..	..	..
123	Trade in metals, machinery, knives, tools, etc.	385	375	10	..	..	..	..
	Total Order 29—Trade in Pottery, Bricks and Tiles	73	70	3	..	..	..	..
124	Trade in pottery, bricks and tiles	73	70	3	..	..	..	..
	Total Order 30—Trade in Chemical Products	629	535	42	..	..	..	..
125	Drugs, dyes, paints, petroleum, explosives, etc.	629	535	42	..	..	..	..
	Total Order 31—Hotels, Cafes, Restaurants, etc.	10,184	9,407	776	1	..	..	..
126	Vendors of wine, liquors, aerated waters and ice	664	643	21	..	..	..	..
127	Owners and managers of hotels, cookshops, sarais, etc. (and employees)	9,681	8,425	755	1	..	..	..
128	Hawkers of drink and food stuffs	439	459	..	..	..	..	..
	Total Order 32—Other Trade in Food Stuff	12,555	9,897	2,652	5	1	..	..
129	Grain and pulse dealers	820	792	21	..	..	..	..
130	Dealers in sweet-meats, sugar and spices	1,899	1,516	353	..	..	..	..
131	Dealers in dairy products, eggs and poultry	3,049	2,629	50	..	..	..	..
132	Dealers in animals for food	22	19	3	..	..	..	..
133	Dealers in fodder for animals	51	50	1	..	..	..	..
134	Dealers in other food stuffs	2,773	2,400	328	5	..	..	..
135	Dealers in tobacco	3,749	1,929	1,826	..	..	..	..
136	Dealers in opium	27	27	..	..	..	..	..
137	Dealers in Ganja	163	158	6	..	1	..	..

Group No.	Occupation.	Total following occupation.	As principal occupation		As working dependents		As subsidiary to other occupation.	
			Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	Total Order 33—Trade in Clothing and Toilet Articles	2,447	1,770	5	12	370		
138	Trade in ready-made clothing and other articles of dress and the toilet (i. e., umbrellas, neckties, ready-made shoes, perfumery, etc.)	2,447	1,770	5	12	370		
	Total Order 34—Trade in Furniture	372	219	14				
139	Trade in furniture, carpets, curtains and bedding	219	219	14				
140	Hardware, including articles of metal, iron, brass, glass and other articles for gardening, etc.	144	144	4				
	Total Order 35—Trade in Building Materials	12	12					
141	Trade in building materials (other than bricks, tiles and sanitary materials)	12	12					
	Total Order 36—Trade in Means of Transport	334	263	27				
142	Dealers and hirees and owners of transport, taxicabs, cycles, etc.	154	154	1				
143	Dealers and hirees and other carriages, carts, bullocks, etc.	184	177	11				
144	Dealers and hirees of elephants, camels, horses, cattle, ponies, etc.	15	12	2				
	Total Order 37—Trade in Fuel	549	479	54	8			
145	Dealers in fire wood, charcoal, coal, kerosene, etc.	54	170	54	8			
	Total Order 38—Trade in Articles of Luxury and those pertaining to Letters and the Arts and Sciences	979	841	129				
146	Dealers in precious stones, jewellery, steel and trifluoride, clocks, optical instruments, etc.	394	331	4				
147	Dealers in cotton, hosiery, handkerchiefs, fans, small articles, toys, hunting and fishing tackle, flowers, etc.	314	227	107				
148	Painters, bookbinders, stationers, dealers in music, pictures, musical instruments and cutlery	271	221	23				
	Total Order 39—Trade of Other Sorts	44,233	43,376	1,791	189	931		
149	Dealers in rugs, stable refuse, etc.	13	0	6				
150	General store-keepers, shopkeepers, otherwise unspecified	24,451	24,706	1,016	180	919		
151	Itinerant traders, pedlars and hawkers (of other than food, etc.)	7,003	6,812	739		2		
152	Other trades (including farmers of pounds, fairs and markets)	1,469	1,810					
	Total Class C—Public Administration and Liberal Arts	61,317	57,221	4,678	12	1	2	
	Total Sub-Class VI—Public Force	9,042	8,872	170				
	Total Order 40—Army	3,653	2,919	131				
153	Army (Imperial)	2,991	2,861	127				
154	Army (Indian States)	62	58	4				
	Total Order 41—Navy	674	672	2				
155	Navy	674	672	2				
	Total Order 42—Air Force	16	14	2				
156	Air force	16	14	2				
	Total Order 43—Police	5,299	5,267	32				
157	Police	4,164	4,139	27				
158	Village watchmen	1,135	1,128	5				
	Total Sub-Class VII—Public Administration	32,286	30,835	1,432	2			
	Total Order 44—Public Administration	32,286	30,835	1,432	2			
159	Service of the State	5,051	4,783	270	1			
160	Service of Indian and Foreign States	101	157	7				
161	Municipal and other local (not village) service	26,814	25,672	1,175	1			
162	Village officials and servants other than watchmen	220	220					
	Total Sub-Class VIII—Professions and Liberal Arts	10,080	17,520	2,456	10	1	2	
	Total Order 45—Religion	2,800	2,710	85	5			
163	Priests, ministers, etc.	1,155	1,110	36				
164	Monks, nuns, religious mendicants	811	821	15	5			
165	Other religious workers	105	159	6				
166	Servants in religious edifices, burial and burning ground, pilgrim conductors and circumcisers, etc.	639	611	28				
	Total Order 46—Law	1,732	1,715	10		1		
167	Lawyers of all kinds, including Quacks, law agents and Jurists	1,020	1,005	14		1		
168	Lawyers, clerks, petition writers, etc.	112	110	2				
	Total Order 47—Medicine	3,708	2,585	1,179	4			
169	Registered medical practitioners including oculists	1,753	1,087	68				
170	Other persons practising the healing arts without being registered	208	108	10				
171	Dentists	77	30	43	4			
172	Midwives, vaccinators, compounders, nurses, masseurs, etc.	1,681	910	1,038				
173	Veterinary surgeons	44	24	20				

Group No.	Occupation.	Total following occupation.	As principal occupation.		As working dependents.		As subsidiary to other occupation.	
			Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	Total Order 48—Instruction	3,939	3,258	679	..	..	2	..
174	Professors and teachers of all kinds	2,096	2,329	665	..	..	2	..
175	Clerks and servants connected with education	943	929	14	..	..	..	..
	Total Order 49—Letters Arts and Sciences (other than 44)	7,750	7,252	497	1	..	..	..
176	Public scribes, stenographers, etc.	267	182	105	..	..	..	..
177	Architects, surveyors, engineers and their employees (not being State servants)	193	188	7	..	..	..	..
178	Authors, editors, journalists and photographers	393	360	13	..	..	..	..
179	Artists, sculptors and image makers	533	520	13	..	..	..	..
180	Scientists (astronomers, botanists, etc.)	82	70	12	..	..	..	..
181	Horoscope casters, astrologers, fortune-tellers, wizards, witches and medium	623	619	4	..	..	..	..
182	Musicians (composers and performers other than military), actors, dancers, etc.	1,142	953	189	..	..	..	..
183	Managers and employees of places of public entertainments, race courses, societies clubs	4,348	4,197	150	1	..	..	..
184	Conjurors, acrobats, reciters, exhibitors of curiosities and wild animals, etc.	147	143	4	..	..	..	..
	Total Class D—Miscellaneous	175,850	155,970	18,878	764	48	..	..
	Total Sub-Class IX—Persons living on their Income	1,855	1,666	188	..	1	..	..
	Total Order 50—Persons living principally on their Income	1,855	1,666	188	..	1	..	..
185	Proprietors (other than of agricultural land), fund and scholarships holders and pensioners	1,855	1,666	188	..	1	..	..
	Total Sub-Class X—Domestic Service	40,297	34,110	6,149	7	31	..	..
	Total Order 51—Domestic Service	40,297	34,110	6,149	7	31	..	..
186	Private motor-drivers and cleaners	1,404	1,387	17	..	..	..	..
187	Other domestic service	35,893	32,723	6,182	7	31	..	..
	Total Sub-Class XI—Insufficiently described Occupations	126,000	115,812	10,183	2	3	..	..
	Total Order 52—General terms which do not indicate a definite Occupation	126,000	115,812	10,183	2	3	..	..
188	Manufacturers, business men and contractors otherwise unspecified	6,631	6,267	343	1	..	..	..
189	Cashiers, accountants, book-keepers, clerks and other employees in unspecified offices and ware-houses and shops	52,428	50,016	2,408	1	3	..	..
190	Mechanics otherwise unspecified	4,985	4,941	44	..	..	..	..
191	Laborers and workmen otherwise unspecified	61,936	54,568	7,388	..	..	..	..
	Total Sub-Class XII—Unproductive	7,498	4,382	2,353	755	8	..	..
	Total Order 53—Inmates of Jails, Asylums and Alms Houses	960	206	2	750	2	..	..
192	Inmates of jails, asylums and alms houses	960	206	2	750	2	..	..
	Total Order 54—Beggars, Vagrants and Prostitutes	6,175	8,835	2,829	5	6	..	..
193	Beggars and vagrants	5,025	8,821	1,193	5	6	..	..
194	Procurers and prostitutes	1,150	14	1,136	..	..	..	..
	Total Order 55—Other unclassified non-productive Industries	343	341	22	..	..	..	..
195	Other unclassified non-productive industries	363	341	22	..	..	..	..

OCCUPATIONS OR MEANS OF LIVELIHOOD—BY RELIGION.

(Corresponding to Imperial Table X, Part I.)

Details showing total earners, working dependants, non-working dependants and total population of each religion.

1	HINDU.			MUSLIM.			JAIN.		
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Total earners ..	389,051	{ 315,995 *1,312 }	{ 41,205 *512 }	103,904	{ 99,118 *683 }	{ 4,089 *11 }	6,331	{ 5,951 *209 }	61
Total working dependants ..	2,396	751	1,615	336	233	101	8	..	8
Total non-working dependants ...	393,411	157,530	210,851	103,606	43,835	61,121	6,082	2,725	3,357
Total population ..	789,861	503,588	281,273	209,216	143,018	65,328	12,421	8,973	2,426

1	ZOROASTRIAN.			CHRISTIAN.			JEW.			OTHER RELIGIONS.		
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Total earners ..	17,030	{ 10,020 *30 }	{ 934 *8 }	12,121	{ 36,528 *143 }	{ 5,725 *28 }	2,485	{ 2,261 *.. }	{ 220 *1 }	1,511	{ 1,701 *15 }	93
Total working dependants ..	91	91	..	10	10	..	4	4	..	13	5	8
Total non-working dependants ...	40,641	14,413	26,228	38,204	14,785	23,500	6,132	2,336	3,706	914	491	423
Total population ..	57,763	30,595	27,170	80,728	51,466	29,262	8,621	4,601	4,017	2,738	2,212	526

* Who refused to return their occupation.

CITY TABLE VII—PART II.—BOMBAY CITY.

LIVELIHOOD—BY RELIGION.

Table X, Part I.)

[illegible]

OCCUPATIONS OR MEANS OF

(Corresponding to Imperial

Line No.	Occupation.	INDUSTRIAL—CIVIL.				COMMERCIAL.			
		As subsidiary to other occupation.		As principal occupation.		As working dependents.		As subsidiary to other occupation.	
		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1	2	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
Total All Classes									
				35,528	5,725	10			
Persons who refused to return their occupation									
				143	28				
Total Class A—Production of Raw Materials									
				321	113				
Total Sub-Class I—Exploitation of Animals and Vegetation									
				313	111				
Total Order I—Pasture and Agriculture									
				108	33				
Total Sub-Order I—(a) Cultivation									
				71	19				
1	Non-cultivating proprietors taking rent in money or kind			62	16				
2	Estates Agents and Managers of owners								
3	Estates Agents and Managers of Government								
4	Rent G. Masters, Clerks, etc.			2					
5	Cultivation owners			4	1				
6	Tenant cultivators								
7	Agri-cultural labourers			3	2				
Total Sub-Order I—(b) Cultivation of special crops, fruits, etc. (Planters, Managers, Clerks and Labourers)									
				29	4				
8	Citrus								
9	Guava								
10	Apple								
11	Banana								
12	Jack-fruit								
13	Tea			1	2				
14	Market gardeners, flower and fruit growers			24	12				
Total Sub-Order I—(c) Forestry									
				5					
15	Foresters, woodmen, Guards, etc.								
16	Woodcutters and charcoal burners								
17	Collectors of Forest produce								
18	Collection labourers			6					
Total Sub-Order I—(d) Stock Raising									
				2					
19	Cattle and Buffalo breeders and keepers			1					
20	Breeders of transport animals								
21	Breeders, stockholders and keepers of other animals			1					
Total Sub-Order I—(e) Raising of small Animals and Insects									
22	Birds								
23	Insects								
Total Class B—Trading and Manufacturing									
				205	89				
24	Wholesale and Retail Trading			12					
25	Manufacturing								
Total Sub-Class B—Retailing and Wholesale									
				5	2				
Total Order 2—Trade, Transport, etc.									
26	Transportation								
27	Transportation								
Total Order 3—Public Health, etc.									
				3	2				
28	Public Health								
29	Public Health								
Total Order 4—Public Health, etc.									
				3					
30	Public Health								
31	Public Health								
Total Order 5—Public Health, etc.									
32	Public Health								
33	Public Health								

Table X, Part I)—contd.

[illegible]

Group No.	Occupation	Males							
		As principal occupation		As working dependents		As subsidiary to other occupation		As principal occupation	
		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	Total Class B—Preparation and supply of Material Substances	126,136	35,075	21	1,543	67	..	67,541	1,506
	Total Sub-Class III—Industry	124,136	34,171	9	..	9	..	65,678	1,456
	Total Order 3—Textiles	63,043	15,581	..	..	..	..	12,324	885
42	Cotton spinning, drawing and twisting	1,139	28	..	..	..	..	114	7
43	Cotton spinning, drawing and twisting	24,441	13,341	..	..	..	..	12,197	541
44	Wool spinning, drawing and twisting	12	12	..	..	..	..	2	..
45	Wool, cotton, woolen and other fibers	13	14	..	..	..	..	15	17
46	Wool spinning, drawing and twisting	6	12	..	..	..	..	3	..
47	Silk spinning and weaving	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
48	Silk reeling, etc.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
49	Dyeing, bleaching, printing, preparation and spreading of textiles	126	17	..	..	..	..	572	77
50	Lease, move, amputations, etc. and insufficiently classified textile industries	36	6	..	..	..	..	226	6
	Total Order 6—Kills Skins and Raw Materials from the Animal Kingdom	1,033	83	..	..	..	..	190	4
51	Working in leather	52	13	..	..	..	..	144	2
52	Furriers and persons occupied with furskins and trappers' traps	413	47	..	..	..	..	9	..
53	Boatbuilding, boat shell and workers (except boatmen)	12	6	..	..	..	..	27	12
	Total Order 7—Wood	3,045	134	..	..	..	..	728	11
54	Sawyers	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
55	Carpenters, joiners and others, etc.	3,033	134	..	..	..	..	728	11
56	Boiler makers, and other industries of woody materials, including saws and chisels and builders working with lumber, staves or similar materials	21	134	..	..	..	..	73	1
	Total Order 8—Bricks	1,730	83	..	..	..	..	1,015	12
57	Brickmaking, firing and rolling of bricks and other materials	37	1	..	..	..	..	14	1
58	Makers of bricks, etc.	4	1	..	..	..	..	59	..
59	Blacksmiths, other workers in iron, makers of implements	676	42	..	..	..	..	436	1
60	Workers in brass-copper and bell metal	173	6	..	..	..	..	47	..
61	Workers in other metals (except precious metals)	567	6	..	..	..	..	424	9
62	Workers in other metals, etc.	36	..	..	..	..	..	9	1
	Total Order 9—Ceramics	431	83	..	..	..	..	46	4
63	Porters and makers of earthenware	313	43	..	..	..	..	15	..
64	Brick and tile makers	12	37	..	..	..	..	12	..
65	Other workers in ceramics	16	3	..	..	..	..	4	..
	Total Order 10—Chemical Products Properly so-called and Alloys	115	17	..	..	..	..	238	13
66	Manufacture of matches, fireworks and other explosives	32	..	..	..	..	..	12	..
67	Manufacture of animal and mineral waters and fire	37	..	..	..	..	..	5	..
68	Manufacture and refining of vegetable oils	6	3	..	..	..	..	..	..
69	Manufacture and refining of mineral oils	14	..	..	..	..	..	141	17
70	Others	45	11	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Total Order 11—Food Industries	1,156	253	1	..	..	..	1,268	22
71	Bread, pastry and bakers and confectioners	42	..	..	..	..	..	6	..
72	Cheese, pastries, etc.	276	9	..	..	..	..	17	..
73	Butchers	21	1	..	..	..	..	203	13
74	Makers of beer, molasses and gum	11	..	..	..	..	..	19	..
75	Brewers and malted makers	413	6	..	..	..	..	13	..
76	Dairy dairies	125	6	..	..	..	..	..	..
77	Ice cream and ice cream	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
78	Manufacture of Tobacco	143	110	1	..	..	..	17	..
79	Manufacture of Sugar	11	..	..	..	..	..	12	..
80	Others	37	4	..	..	..	..	245	17
	Total Order 12—Manufacture of Dress and the Textile	27,542	2,818	..	..	5	..	3,672	39
81	Trappers and makers of furskins	3,371	237	..	..	..	..	37	1
82	Tailors, milliners, dressmakers and dressers	1,742	1,004	..	..	..	..	1,470	27
83	Hatters, bonnet makers and makers of other articles of wear	26	1	..	..	..	..	25	..
84	Trainers and dressers	4,000	435	..	..	..	..	231	49
85	Brown, blacksmiths and shoemakers	1,000	27	..	..	..	..	1,472	2
86	Others, all persons connected with the trade	413	2	..	..	..	..	137	4

Group No.	Occupation.	ZOROASTRIAN—contd.		CHRISTIAN.					
		As subsidiary to other occupation.		As principal occupation.		As working dependants.		As subsidiary to other occupation.	
		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1	2	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32
	Total Class B—Preparation and supply of Material Substances ..	..	..	12,867	807	10	..	..	..
	Total Sub-Class III—Industry ..	..	..	5,223	220	10	..	..	..
	Total Order 5—Textiles ..	..	..	1,680	72	..	..	..	..
42	Cotton ginning, cleaning and pressing ..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..
43	Cotton spinning, sizing and weaving ..	..	..	1,523	67	..	..	..	..
44	Jute pressing, spinning and weaving ..	..	..	23	..	..	..	..	..
45	Rope, twine, string and other fibres ..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
46	Wool carding, spinning and weaving ..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
47	Silk spinning and weaving ..	..	..	1	5	..	..	..	..
48	Hair (horse-hair) etc. ..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
49	Dyeing, bleaching, printing, preparation and sponging of textiles ..	..	..	126	..	..	..	..	..
50	Lace, crepe, embroideries, fringes, etc., and insufficiently described textile industries ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Total Order 6—Hides Skins and Hard Materials from the Animal Kingdom ..	..	..	5	1	..	..	..	..
51	Working in leather ..	..	..	5	1	..	..	..	..
52	Furriers and persons occupied with leathers, and bristles: brush makers ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
53	Bone, ivory, horn, shell, etc., workers (except buttons) ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Total Order 7—Wood ..	..	..	617	4	..	..	..	..
54	Sawyers ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
55	Carpenters, turners and joiners, etc. ..	..	..	613	4	..	..	..	..
56	Basket makers, and other industries of woody materials including leaves and thatchers and builders working with bamboo, reeds or similar materials ..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
	Total Order 8—Metals ..	..	..	57	23	..	..	..	..
57	Smelting, forging and rolling of iron and other metals ..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
58	Makers of arms, guns, etc. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
59	Blacksmiths, other workers in iron, makers of implements ..	..	..	35	1	..	..	..	..
60	Workers in brass-copper and bell metal ..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
61	Workers in other metals (except precious metals) ..	..	..	16	21	..	..	..	..
62	Workers in milns, diesinkers, etc. ..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..
	Total Order 9—Ceramics ..	..	..	26	..	..	..	..	..
63	Potters and makers of earthen-ware ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
64	Brick and tile makers ..	..	..	26	..	..	..	..	..
65	Other workers in ceramics ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Total Order 10—Chemical Products Properly so-called and Analogous ..	..	..	7	..	..	..	..	..
66	Manufacture of matches, fire-works and other explosives ..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
67	Manufacture of brated and mineral waters and ice ..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
68	Manufacture and refining of vegetable oils ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
69	Manufacture and refining of mineral oils ..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
70	Others ..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
	Total Order 11—Food Industries ..	..	..	259	9	10	..	..	..
71	Rice pounders and huskers and flour grinders ..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
72	Grain parchers, etc. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
73	Butchers ..	..	..	10	..	10	..	..	..
74	Makers of sugar, molasses and gur ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
75	Sweetmeat and condiment makers ..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
76	Tobacco drawers ..	..	..	150	7	..	..	..	..
77	Presses and distillers ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
78	Manufacturers of Tobacco ..	..	..	10	1	..	..	..	..
79	Manufacturers of Ganja ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
80	Others ..	..	..	87	..	..	..	..	..
	Total Order 12—Industries of Dress and the Toilet ..	..	..	1,150	73	..	..	..	..
81	Hat, shoe, cap and cloth makers ..	..	..	33	1	..	..	..	..
82	Tailors, milliners, dressmakers and darters ..	..	..	1,023	49	..	..	..	..
83	Embroiderers, hatters and makers of other articles of wear ..	..	..	16	20	..	..	..	..
84	Washers and cleaners ..	..	..	22	1	..	..	..	..
85	Barbers, shavers and wig-makers ..	..	..	19	1	..	..	..	..
86	Other industries connected with the toilet ..	..	..	7	1	..	..	..	..

[illegible]

MUSLIM.				JAIN.						ZOROASTRIAN.			
As working dependents.		As subsidiary to other occupation.		As principal occupation.		As working dependents.		As subsidiary to other occupation.		As principal occupation.		As working dependents.	
Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
..	17	..	..	..	..	..	17	..	..	..
..	5	..	..	..
..	17	..	..	..	..	..	12	..	..	..
..	9	..	..	..	..	..	43	3	..	..
..	68	..	..	..	..	..	16	..	..	..
..	68	..	..	..	..	..	15	..	..	..
..	2	..	..	..
..
..	137	..	..	..
..	269	..	..	..	..	..	166	6	..	..
..	89	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	23	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..
..	34	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	121	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..
..	108	..	..	..	..	..	1,127	1	..	..

Group No.	Occupation.	ZOROASTRIAN—contd.		CHRISTIAN.					
		As subsidiary in other occupation.		As principal occupation.		As working dependants.		As subsidiary to other occupation.	
		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1	2	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32
	Total Order 13—Furniture Industries .. .. .	..	..	826	..	..	..	..	..
88	Cabinet makers, carriage painters, etc. .. .. .	..	..	826	..	..	..	..	..
80	Upholsterers, tent makers, etc. .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Total Order 14—Building Industries .. .. .	..	..				
00	Blue burners, cement workers; excavators and well sinkers; Stone cutters and dressers; Brick layers and masons; Builders (other than buildings made of bamboo or similar materials), painters, decorators of houses, fliers, painters, etc. .. .. .	..	..	125	1	..	..	..	..
	Total Order 15—Construction of Means of Transport .. .. .	..	..	44	..	..	..	..	..
01	Persons engaged in making, assembling or repairing motor vehicles or cycle .. .. .	..	..	21	..	..	..	..	..
02	Carriage, cart, paliki, etc., makers and wheel-wrights .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
03	Ship, boat, aeroplane builders .. .. .	..	..	20	..	..	..	..	..
	Total Order 16—Production and Transmission of Physical Forces .. .. .	..	..				
01	Heat, light, electricity, motive power, etc., Gas works and electric light and power .. .. .	..	..	205	6	..	..	..	..
	Total Order 17—Miscellaneous and undefined Industries .. .. .	..	..	223	32	..	..	..	..
05	Printers, engravers, bookbinders, etc. .. .. .	..	..	117	3	..	..	..	..
06	Makers of musical instruments .. .. .	..	..	6	3	..	..	..	..
07	Makers of clocks and surgical or scientific instruments, etc. .. .. .	..	..	21	..	..	..	..	..
08	Makers of jewellery and ornaments .. .. .	..	..	15	..	..	..	..	..
90	Other miscellaneous and undefined industries (toy-making, taxidermy, etc.) .. .. .	..	..	17	7	..	..	..	..
100	Scavenging .. .. .	..	..	40	10	..	..	..	..
	Total Sub-Class IV—Transport .. .. .	..	..	5,190	106	..	..	..	..
	Total Order 18—Transport by Air .. .. .	..	..				
101	Persons concerned with aerodromes and aeroplanes .. .. .	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
	Total Order 19—Transport by Water .. .. .	..	..	2,417	54	..	..	..	..
102	Ship-owners, boat-owners and their employees, officers, mariners, Ships' brokers, boatmen and tow men .. .. .	..	..	2,154	27	..	..	..	..
103	Persons (other than labourers) employed in harbours, docks, rivers and canals, including pilots .. .. .	..	..	122	26	..	..	..	..
104	Labourers employed on harbours, docks, rivers and canals .. .. .	..	..	141	1	..	..	..	..
	Total Order 20—Transport by Road .. .. .	..	..	786	6	..	..	..	..
105	Persons (other than labourers) employed on the construction and maintenance of roads and bridges .. .. .	..	..	321	1	..	..	..	..
106	Labourers employed on roads and bridges .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
107	Owners, managers and employees (excluding personal servants) connected with mechanically driven vehicles (including trams) .. .. .	..	..	421	3	..	..	..	..
108	Owners, managers and employees (excluding personal servants) connected with other vehicles .. .. .	..	..	36	1	..	..	..	..
109	Paliki, etc., bearers and owners .. .. .	..	..	3	1	..	..	..	..
110	Pack elephant, camel, mule, ass and bullock, owners and drivers .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
111	Porters and messengers .. .. .	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..
	Total Order 21—Transport by Rail .. .. .	..	..	1,784	22	..	..	..	..
112	Railway employees of all kinds other than coolies .. .. .	..	..	1,060	21	..	..	..	..
113	Labourers employed on railway construction and maintenance and coolies and porters employed on railway premises .. .. .	..	..	74	1	..	..	..	..
	Total Order 22—Post Office, Telegraph and Telephone Services .. .. .	..	..	252	24	..	..	..	..
114	Post Office, Telegraph and Telephone services .. .. .	..	..				

Jew.						OTHER RELIGIONS.					
As principal occupation.		As working dependants.		As subsidiary to other occupation.		As principal occupation.		As working dependants.		As subsidiary to other occupation.	
Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44
2
1
1
4	1	..	..	..	..	7	..	..	..	..	..
....
....
....
....
14
43	25	..	..	..	..	..
35
7
....
1	22	..	..	..	..	..
250	2	..	..	..	..	455	..	..	..	..	..
....
16	1	..	..	..	..	425	..	..	..	..	..
3	415	..	..	..	..	..
12	1	..	..	..	..	20	..	..	..	..	..
1
83	5	..	..	..	..	..
6
....
71	2	..	..	..	..	..
2	1	..	..	..	..	..
....	1	..	..	..	..	..
4
145	42	..	..	..	..	..
145	42	..	..	..	..	..
5
15	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Group No.	Occupation.	HINDU.						As principal occupation.	
		As principal occupation.		As working dependants.		As subsidiary to other occupation.			
		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	Total Sub-Class V—Trade	43,815	4,400	201	1,643	..	..	25,974	590
	Total Order 23—Banks, Establishments of Credit, Exchange and Insurance	2,561	16	..	..	..	..	763	3
115	Bank managers, money lenders, exchange and insurance agents, money changers and brokers and their employees								
	Total Order 24—Brokerage Commission and Export	3,326	14	4	343	..	..	668	4
116	Brokers, commission agents, commercial travellers, warehouse owners and employees								
	Total Order 25—Trade in Textiles	357	24	..	..	..	..	287	4
117	Trade in piece-goods, wool, cotton, silk hair and other textiles								
	Total Order 26—Trade in Skins, Leather and Furs	65	7	..	..	..	..	6	..
118	Trade in skins, leather, furs, feathers, horn, etc. and the articles made from these								
	Total Order 27—Trade in Wood	87	33	..	..	..	..	205	3
119	Trade in wood (not firewood)	27	30	..	..	..	..	78	2
120	Trade in barks	36	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
121	Trade in bamboos and canes	13	3	..	..	..	..	5	1
122	Trade in thatches and other forest produce	11	..	..	..	..	..	122	..
	Total Order 28—Trade in Metals	151	6	..	..	..	..	156	3
123	Trade in metals, machinery, knives, tools, etc.								
	Total Order 29—Trade in Pottery, Bricks and Tiles	16	3	..	..	..	..	52	..
124	Trade in pottery, bricks and tiles								
	Total Order 30—Trade in Chemical Products	326	25	..	..	..	..	154	14
125	Drugs, dyes, paints, petroleum, explosives, etc.								
	Total Order 31—Hotels, Cafes, Restaurants, etc.	4,301	354	..	..	..	..	2,642	56
126	Vendors of wine, liquors, aerated waters and ice	453	10	..	..	..	..	38	..
127	Owners and Managers of hotels, cook shops, serais, etc. (and employees)	3,656	314	..	..	..	..	2,603	30
128	Hawkers of drink and food stuffs	102	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
	Total Order 32—Other Trade in Food Stuffs	7,215	2,472	5	..	..	..	2,069	311
129	Grain and pulse dealers	536	16	..	..	..	..	39	3
130	Dealers in sweetmeats, sugar and spices	1,173	302	..	..	..	..	166	14
131	Dealers in dairy products, eggs and poultry	2,207	61	..	..	..	..	662	16
132	Dealers in animals for food	4	1	..	..	..	..	11	2
133	Dealers in food for animals	35	..	..	..	..	..	14	1
134	Dealers in other food stuffs	1,501	263	5	..	..	..	754	44
135	Dealers in oilseeds	1,501	1,767	..	..	..	..	405	51
136	Dealers in grains	26	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
137	Dealers in garls	112	4	..	..	..	..	14	..
	Total Order 33—Trade in Clothing and Toilet Articles	1,565	1	12	260	..	..	188	3
138	Trade in ready-made clothing and other articles of dress and the articles made, or used in making, ready-made shoes, perfumes, etc.								
	Total Order 34—Trade in Furniture	185	9	..	..	..	..	128	5
139	Furniture, including carpets, mats, and bed linen	163	9	..	..	..	..	48	1
140	Furniture, including carpets, mats, etc. (not including bed linen, or bed appliances)	22	..	..	..	..	..	110	4
	Total Order 35—Trade in Building Materials	5	..	..	..	..	..	6	..
141	Trade in building materials (including bricks, tiles and wood)								

[illegible]

Group No.	Occupation.	ZOROASTRIAN—contd.		CHRISTIAN.					
		As subsidiary to other occupation.		As principal occupation.		As working dependants.		As subsidiary to other occupation.	
		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1	2	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32
	Total Sub-Class V—Trade			2,554	481				
	Total Order 23—Banks, Establishments of Credit, Exchange and Insurance			115	6				
115	Bank managers, money lenders, exchange and insurance agents, money changers and brokers and their employees								
	Total Order 24—Brokerage Commission and Export			148	7				
116	Brokers, commission agents commercial travellers, warehouse owners and employees								
	Total Order 25—Trade in Textiles			73					
117	Trade in piece-goods, wool, cotton, silk hair and other textiles								
	Total Order 26—Trade in Skins, Leather and Furs			1					
118	Trade in skins, leather, furs, feathers, horn, etc. and the articles made from these								
	Total Order 27—Trade in Wood			6	1				
119	Trade in wood (not firewood)			5					
120	Trade in barks			1	1				
121	Trade in bamboos and canes								
122	Trade in thatches and other forest produce								
	Total Order 28—Trade in Metals			2					
123	Trade in metals, machinery, knives, tools, etc.								
	Total Order 29—Trade in Pottery, Bricks and Tiles								
124	Trade in pottery, bricks and tiles								
	Total Order 30—Trade in Chemical Products			82	2				
125	Drugs, dyes, paints, petroleum, explosives, etc.								
	Total Order 31—Hotels, Cakes, Restaurants, etc.			1,283	339				
126	Vendors of wine, liquors, sprated waters and ice			10	3				
127	Owners and Managers of hotels, cook shops, sarafs, etc. (and employees)			1,261	336				
128	Hawkers of drink and food stuffs								
	Total Order 32—Other Trade in Food Stuffs			65	38				
129	Grain and pulse dealers			5					
130	Dealers in sweetmeats, sugar and spices			25	6				
131	Dealers in dairy products, eggs and poultry			5	1				
132	Dealers in animals for food			1					
133	Dealers in feed for animals								
134	Dealers in other food stuffs			9	26				
135	Dealers in tobacco			20	6				
136	Dealers in sugar								
137	Dealers in ghee								
	Total Order 33—Trade in Clothing and Toilet Articles			5					
138	Trade in ready-made clothing and other articles of dress and the toilet								
	Total Order 34—Trade in Furniture			2					
139	Furniture, carpets, carpets, curtains and bed linen			1					
140	Dealers in bedding, carpets, curtains, cushions, mattresses, bolsters and other furniture			1					
	Total Order 35—Trade in Building Materials			1					
141	Dealers in building materials, bricks, tiles and wood								

JEW.						OTHER RELIGIONS.					
As principal occupation.		As working dependants.		As subsidiary to other occupation.		As principal occupation.		As working dependants.		As subsidiary to other occupation.	
Males. 33	Females. 34	Males. 35	Females. 36	Males. 37	Females. 38	Males. 39	Females. 40	Males. 41	Females. 42	Males. 43	Females. 44
276	15	..	..	..	..	283	17	5	7	..	..
8	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
35	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5	1	..	..	..	..	18	..	..	..	..	..
....
....
....
....
....	....	..	..	..	..	8	..	..	..	..	..
....
1	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
8	1	..	..	..	..	12	7	..	..	..	..
....
7	1	..	..	..	..	12	7	..	..	..	..
1	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
....
7	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
....
1	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
....	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
....
10	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
....
....
....
....

Group No.	Occupation.	HINDUS							
		As per Census of 1901		As per Census of 1911		As per Census of 1921		As per Census of 1931	
		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Total Order 34—Trades in Means of Transport									
142	Dealers in horse-drawn carriages, motor-cars, etc.	14	1					26	1
143	Dealers and drivers of motor-cars, etc.	11	14					13	
144	Dealers and drivers of motor-cars, etc., licensed drivers, etc.							2	1
Total Order 37—Trades in Food									
145	Dealers in grain and other foodstuffs, etc.	215	61	4				202	2
Total Order 38—Trades in Articles of Luxury and those Pertaining to Leisure and the Arts and Sciences									
146	Dealers in jewelry, clothes, jewelry, etc.	417	91					174	7
147	Dealers in books, etc.	244						74	1
148	Dealers in books, etc., bookbinders, etc.	117	24					4	4
149	Dealers in books, etc., bookbinders, etc., etc.	41	24					24	2
Total Order 39—Trades of other Sorts									
149	Dealers in sugar, etc.	23,316	1,842	171	513			18,624	343
150	Dealers in sugar, etc.	3							3
151	Dealers in sugar, etc.	20,499	1,117	171	513			18,417	324
152	Dealers in sugar, etc.	2,524	642					1,774	17
153	Dealers in sugar, etc.	241						1,415	
Total Class C—Public Administration and Liberal Arts									
Total Sub-Class VI—Public Force									
Total Order 40—Army									
153	Army (Imperial)	1,171	67					113	4
154	Army (Indian States)	31							7
Total Order 41—Navy									
155	Navy	15						44	1
Total Order 42—Air Force									
156	Air Force	15	3						
Total Order 43—Police									
157	Police	3,629	11					1,405	3
158	Village watchmen	3,016	6					840	2
		610	5					63	
Total Sub-Class VII—Public Administration									
Total Order 44—Public Administration									
159	Service of the State	3,183	173					323	44
160	Service of Indian and Foreign States	96	6					5	1
161	Municipal and other local (not village) service	20,414	805					3,410	144
162	Village officials and servants other than watchmen	174						45	
Total Sub-Class VIII—Professions and Liberal Arts									
Total Order 45—Religion									
163	Priests, ministers, etc.	410	8					138	4
164	Monks, nuns, religious mendicants	151	4					669	11
165	Other religious workers	99						23	1
166	Servants in religious edifices, burial and burning grounds, pilgrim conductors, circumcisers, etc.	404	12					94	1
Total Order 46—Law									
167	Lawyers of all kinds, including Qazis, Law Agents and Mukhtars	1,311	6					59	
168	Lawyers' clerks, petition writers, etc.	18						21	1

Group No.	Occupation.	ZOROASTRIAN— <i>contd.</i>		CHRISTIAN.					
		As subsidiary to other occupation.		As principal occupation.		As working dependants.		As subsidiary to other occupation.	
		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1	2	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32
	Total Order 36—Trade in Means of Transport			51	5				
142	Dealers and hirers in mechanical transport motors, cycles, etc. ..			35					
143	Dealers and hirers in other carriages, carts, boats, etc. ..			1					
144	Dealers and hirers of elephants, camels, horses, cattle, asses, mules, etc.			15	5				
	Total Order 37—Trade in Fuel								
145	Dealers in firewood, charcoal, coal, cowdung, etc. ..								
	Total Order 38—Trade in Articles of Luxury and those Pertaining to Letters and the Arts and Sciences			54	28				
146	Dealers in precious stones, jewellery (real and imitation), clocks, optical instruments, etc.								
147	Dealers in common bangles, bead necklaces, fans, small articles, toys, hunting and fishing tackle, flowers, etc.			37	24				
148	Publishers, book-sellers, stationers, dealers in music, pictures, musical instruments and curiosities			17	4				
	Total Order 39—Trade of other Sorts			715	55				
149	Dealers in rags, stable refuse, etc.								
150	General store-keepers and shop-keepers otherwise unspecified ..			596	54				
151	Itinerant traders, pedlars, and hawkers (of other than food, etc.) ..			18	1				
152	Other trades (including farmers of pounds, tools and markets) ..			1					
	Total Class C—Public Administration and Liberal Arts			5,920	1,649				
	Total Sub-Class VI—Public Force			2,040	55				
	Total Order 40—Army			1,127	35				
153	Army (Imperial)			1,120	35				
154	Army (Indian States)			1					
	Total Order 41—Navy			594	1				
155	Navy								
	Total Order 42—Air Force			1					
156	Air Force								
	Total Order 43—Police			318	19				
157	Police			307	19				
158	Village watchmen			11					
	Total Sub-Class VII—Public Administration			1,932	239				
	Total Order 44—Public Administration			1,932	239				
159	Service of the State			754	35				
160	Service of India and Foreign States			56					
161	Municipal and other local (not village) service			1,121	204				
162	Village officials and servants other than watchmen			1					
	Total Sub-Class VIII—Professions and Liberal Arts			1,948	1,355				
	Total Order 45—Religion			118	29				
163	Priests, ministers, etc.			80	11				
164	Monks, nuns, religious mendicants								
165	Other religious workers			24	5				
166	Servants in religious edifices, burial and burning grounds, pilgrim conductors, circumcisers, etc.			9	13				
	Total Order 46—Law			73	2				
167	Lawyers of all kinds, including Qazis, Law Agents and Makhtlars ..			70	1				
168	Lawyers' clerks, petition writers, etc.			3	1				

JEW.						OTHER RELIGIONS.					
As principal occupation.		As working dependants.		As subsidiary to other occupation.		As principal occupation.		As working dependants.		As subsidiary to other occupation.	
Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44
3	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
....
....
....
1	....	..	..	..	..	7	..	..	..	..	..
....	....	..	..	..	..	7	..	..	..	..	..
1	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
....
195	8	..	..	..	..	238	10	5	7	..	..
....
151	6	..	..	..	..	79	6	5	5	..	..
44	2	..	..	..	..	159	4	..	2	..	..
....
324	89	..	..	..	..	123	14	..	1	..	..
12	1	..	..	..	..	29	..	..	..	..	..
5	1	..	..	..	..	17	..	..	..	..	..
5	1	..	..	..	..	17	..	..	..	..	..
....
1	....	..	..	..	..	11	..	..	..	..	..
....
6	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
91	5	..	..	..	..	56	..	..	..	..	..
91	5	..	..	..	..	56	..	..	..	..	..
31	....	..	..	..	..	19	..	..	..	..	..
....
60	5	..	..	..	..	37	..	..	..	..	..
....
221	82	..	..	..	..	39	14	..	1	..	..
20	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
11	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
22	....	..	..	..	..	..	8	..	1	..	..
16	....	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	1	..	..
6	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Group No.	Occupation.	HINDU.							
		As principal occupation.		As working dependants.		As subsidiary to other occupation.		As principal occupation.	
		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	Total Order 47—Medicine	1,104	290	..	..	..	..	202	34
169	Registered medical practitioners including dentists	770	14	..	..	..	..	151	1
170	Other persons practising the healing arts without being registered	70	5	..	..	..	..	109	2
171	Dentists	3	42	..	..	..	..	4	..
172	Midwives, vaccinators, compounders, nurses, masseurs, etc.	327	218	..	..	..	..	35	20
173	Veterinary surgeons	18	16	..	..	..	..	4	1
	Total Order 48—Instruction	2,030	120	..	..	2	..	549	28
174	Professors and teachers of all kinds	1,180	128	..	..	2	..	545	26
175	Clerks and servants connected with education	811	2	..	..	..	..	1	..
	Total Order 49—Letters, Arts and Sciences (other than 44)	3,084	138	..	..	..	..	2,535	106
176	Public scribes, stenographers, etc.	125	4	..	..	..	..	2	..
177	Architects, surveyors, engineers, and their employees (not being State Servants)	98	1	..	..	..	..	9	2
178	Authors, editors, journalists and photographers	183	2	..	..	..	..	49	..
179	Artists, sculptors and toy-makers	370	4	..	..	..	..	62	1
180	Scientists (astronomers, botanists, etc.)	40	..	..	..	..	..	20	12
181	Horoscope casters, astrologers, fortune-tellers, wizards, witches and medium	277	2	..	..	..	..	268	..
182	Musicians (composers and performers other than military) actors, dancers, etc.	469	62	..	..	..	..	218	38
183	Managers and employees of places of public entertainments, race courses, societies, clubs	1,455	63	..	..	..	..	1,897	63
184	Conjurors, acrobats, rectors, exhibitors of curiosities and wild animals, etc.	33	..	..	..	..	..	20	..
	Total Class D—Miscellaneous	102,018	18,878	541	5	..	..	25,149	1,785
	Total Sub-Class IX—Persons living on their income	695	34	..	..	..	..	149	8
	Total Order 50—Persons living Principally on their income	695	34	..	..	..	..	149	8
185	Proprietors (other than of agricultural land), fund and scholarships holders and pensioners	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Total Sub-Class X—Domestic Service	18,793	2,912	7	..	..	..	5,572	619
	Total Order 51—Domestic Service	18,793	2,912	7	..	..	..	5,572	619
186	Private motor drivers and cleaners	018	8	..	..	..	..	409	..
187	Other domestic service	18,175	2,904	7	..	..	..	5,163	619
	Total Sub-Class XI—Insufficiently described occupations	81,096	8,509	..	..	..	..	18,447	779
	Total Order 52—General forms which do not indicate a definite occupation	81,096	8,509	..	..	..	..	18,447	779
188	Manufacturers, businessmen and contractors otherwise unspecified	4,275	278	..	..	..	..	778	26
189	Cashiers, accountants, book-keepers, clerks and other employees in unspecified offices and warehouses and shops	20,084	1,416	..	..	..	..	9,225	406
190	Mechanics otherwise unspecified	1,605	7	..	..	..	..	1,196	8
191	Labourers and workmen otherwise unspecified	45,132	6,008	..	..	..	..	7,248	340
	Total Sub-Class XII—Unproductive	2,834	1,823	584	2	..	..	1,981	382
	Total Order 53—Inmates of Jails, Asylums and Alms Houses	169	1	584	2	..	..	35	1
192	Inmates of jails, asylums and alms houses	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Total Order 54—Beggars, Vagrants, Prostitutes	2,086	1,815	..	..	..	..	1,695	380
193	Beggars and vagrants	2,077	1,902	..	..	..	..	1,691	172
194	Procurers and prostitutes	9	814	..	..	..	..	4	208
	Total Order 55—Other unclassified Non-Productive Industries	79	6	..	..	..	..	250	1
195	Other unclassified non-productive industries	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

MUSLIM.				JAIN.						ZOROASTRIAN.			
As working dependants.		As subsidiary to other occupation.		As principal occupation.		As working dependants.		As subsidiary to other occupation.		As principal occupation.		As working dependants.	
Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
4	..	..	..	78	2	..	..	..	..	875	48	..	..
..	..	..	..	29	2	..	..	..	..	350	20	..	..
4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	49	..	..	..	..	..	14	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	28	..	..
..
..	..	..	..	179	2	..	..	..	..	235	123	..	..
..	..	..	..	97	2	..	..	..	..	235	114	..	..
..	..	..	..	62	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	..	..
..	..	..	..	110	..	..	..	..	..	444	26	1	..
..	..	..	..	22	..	..	..	..	..	10	4	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	17	1	..	..
..	..	..	..	12	..	..	..	..	..	63	8	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	67	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	..
..	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	45	2	..	..
..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	236	9	1	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	62	1	..	..
216	38	..	..	937	18	..	3	..	..	7,561	394	3	..
..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	554	100	..	..
..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	584	100	..	..
..	28	..	..	253	12	..	3	..	..	487	123	..	..
..	28	..	..	253	12	..	3	..	..	487	123	..	..
..	..	..	..	40	..	..	..	..	..	78	2	..	..
..	28	..	..	218	12	..	3	..	..	400	121	..	..
1	3	..	..	676	1	..	..	..	..	6,483	141	1	..
1	3	..	..	678	1	..	..	..	..	6,483	141	1	..
..	..	..	..	232	..	..	..	..	..	485	26	1	..
1	3	..	..	264	1	..	..	..	..	5,415	107	..	..
..	..	..	..	68	..	..	..	..	..	208	1	..	..
..	..	..	..	122	..	..	..	..	..	275	7	..	..
215	6	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	7	30	2	..
210	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..
5	3	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	7	18	..	..
5	6	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	7	14	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	..	..

JEW.						OTHER RELIGIONS.					
As principal occupation.		As working dependants.		As subsidiary to other occupation.		As principal occupation.		As working dependants.		As subsidiary to other occupation.	
Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44
33	31	..	..	..	..	13	7	..	..	..	..
11	1	..	..	..	..	9	5	..	..	..	..
16	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4	26	..	..	..	..	4	2	..	..	..	..
2	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
33	41	..	..	..	..	5	4	..	..	..	..
37	41	..	..	..	..	3	1	..	..	..	..
2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
107	10	..	..	..	..	21	..	..	..	..	..
4	8	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..
21	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
14	1	..	..	..	..	7	..	..	..	..	..
3	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..
..
..
4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
61	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	..
..
776	90	4	..	..	..	203	54	..	..	..	..
29	3	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..
29	3	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..
23	36	..	..	..	..	65	13	..	..	..	..
23	36	..	..	..	..	65	13	..	..	..	..
3	..	..	..	..	..	9	..	..	..	..	..
25	26	..	..	..	..	30	13	..	..	..	..
715	41	..	..	..	..	237	3	..	..	..	..
718	41	..	..	..	..	237	2	..	..	..	..
45	2	..	..	..	..	36	..	..	..	..	..
522	35	..	..	..	..	119	3	..	..	..	..
120	2	..	..	..	..	16	..	..	..	..	..
22	2	..	..	..	..	36	..	..	..	..	..
1	10	4	..	..	..	..	38	..	..	..	..
..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1	10	..	..	..	..	..	38	..	..	..	..
1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	10	..	..	..	..	..	38	..	..	..	..
..

EUROPEAN AND ALLIED RACES AND ANGLO-INDIANS BY RACE AND AGE.

(Corresponding to Imperial Table XIX.)

NOTE.—This table has nothing to do with Sects of Christians. It consists of two main parts—(a) Europeans and Allied Races including Armenians, and (b) Anglo-Indians. "Allied Races" is loosely used to cover Americans, and any other foreigners of the Christian Religion. Part (a) is divided into British Subjects and Others. Part (b) is not so divided, it being assumed that all Anglo-Indians are British Subjects. Actually, the classification of any person or persons into British Subjects and Others is a matter of inference only, the Census schedules having contained information as to Race and not Political Nationality. But the errors, if any, would balance out.

(A) European and Allied Races (including Armenians).

City.	TOTAL.			BRITISH SUBJECTS.																
				All Ages.			0-13		14-16		17-23		24-33		34-43		44-53		54 and over.	
	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Bombay City ..	9,409	6,071	3,338	8,400	5,394	3,006	623	573	127	96	789	377	1,683	776	1,180	659	719	203	273	223
A Ward ..	2,801	1,843	1,018	2,405	1,506	899	170	153	22	27	109	81	431	210	469	213	287	104	93	64
B " ..	470	101	366	431	87	344	21	35	4	8	7	72	16	93	19	79	15	23	5	12
C " ..	22	18	4	18	16	2	6	1	1	..	4	..	2	..	3	..	1	1	..	..
D " ..	1,087	632	455	983	570	413	61	45	7	4	25	45	154	143	184	104	115	45	34	29
E " ..	1,593	888	707	1,412	811	601	228	144	44	25	92	190	131	105	124	103	117	59	75	56
F " ..	493	234	259	461	225	236	46	64	2	15	17	21	62	49	52	39	28	18	18	31
G " ..	215	127	88	215	127	88	16	24	5	3	18	13	30	23	20	15	23	11	7	9
Harbour, Islands, Railway Plat- forms, Floating population and unknown ..	2,660	2,225	441	2,335	1,962	423	87	112	32	4	517	44	857	114	500	107	133	31	26	11

City.	OTHERS (INCLUDING ARMENIANS).																
	All Ages.			0-13		14-16		17-23		24-33		34-43		44-53		54 and over.	
	Total.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38
Bombay City ..	1,009	677	332	44	61	10	9	96	43	238	93	143	70	97	38	51	18
A Ward ..	366	247	119	23	20	4	2	20	15	82	36	57	20	45	10	16	7
B " ..	39	17	22	3	3	..	..	3	3	..	2	6	9	5	5	..	..
C " ..	4	2	2	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..
D " ..	104	62	42	0	3	12	1	4	3	22	13	17	17	4	5	7	..
E " ..	183	77	106	8	21	12	6	6	14	20	26	17	20	15	13	16	6
F " ..	32	9	23	1	2	1	..	..	7	1	9	5	1	..	2	1	2
G " ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Harbour, Islands, Railway Plat- forms, Floating population and unknown ..	281	263	18	3	3	1	..	64	..	110	7	41	3	27	2	17	3

(B) Anglo-Indians.

City.		All Ages.			0-3		4-6		7-13		14-16		17-19	
		Total.	Males.	Fe- males.	Males.	Fe- males.	Males.	Fe- males.	Males.	Fe- males.	Males.	Fe- males.	Males.	Fe- males.
		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Bombay City	..	7,039	3,905	3,134	227	230	200	169	611	450	239	157	325	295
A Ward	..	991	468	433	24	24	15	20	36	38	15	23	40	42
B ..	..	159	96	63	3	7	3	3	9	11	8	3	7	5
C ..	..	74	40	34	3	3	1	1	3	1	2	..	2	2
D ..	..	210	80	120	6	5	6	3	7	10	9	5	8	11
E ..	..	3,686	1,989	1,697	97	111	109	102	393	279	153	81	145	166
F ..	..	1,408	849	559	70	54	53	42	96	77	31	28	81	49
G ..	..	435	241	194	23	21	11	17	43	32	19	13	21	17
Harbour, Islands, Railway Platforms, Floating population and unknown.	..	166	132	34	1	3	2	1	4	2	2	4	18	3

City.		20-29		30-39		40-49		50-59		60-69		70 and over.	
		Males.	Fe- males.	Males.	Fe- males.	Males.	Fe- males.	Males.	Fe- males.	Males.	Fe- males.	Males.	Fe- males.
		15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
Bombay City	..	819	750	772	567	441	266	169	131	85	71	17	28
A Ward	..	110	117	109	84	62	48	32	16	13	10	1	5
B ..	..	25	11	18	17	10	4	10	1	3	1	..	..
C ..	..	4	7	14	8	6	5	1	2	1	5	3	..
D ..	..	19	31	14	31	12	14	6	8	3	1	..	1
E ..	..	366	462	378	297	226	135	70	78	42	30	10	16
F ..	..	195	134	169	98	84	41	39	19	13	13	3	4
G ..	..	49	35	30	29	22	16	15	7	8	5	..	2
Harbour, Islands, Railway Platforms, Floating population and unknown.	..	51	13	28	3	10	3	5	..	2	..	..	..

CITY TABLE I—KARACHI.
AREA, HOUSES AND POPULATION.
(Corresponding to Imperial Table I.)

QUARTER.	Area in acres.	HOUSES.			Houses per acre.	POPULATION.			Persons per acre.
		Occupied.	Unoccupied.	Total.		Persons.	Males.	Females.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Karachi City	25,150'07	26,016	6,035	32,051	1'27	262,565	156,120	107,445	10'48
Old Town	29'90	804	348	1,152	38'53	8,830	4,651	4,179	295'32
Lea	62'03	37	20	57	0'92	934	502	432	15'06
Napier	39'52	562	560	1,131	28'02	10,103	5,555	4,548	255'64
Markot	32'90	450	154	604	18'36	6,745	3,805	2,940	205'02
Bunder	24'63	114	61	175	7'11	3,363	2,484	869	136'13
Maehl Meani	57'70	279	150	429	7'44	8,886	4,914	3,972	154'00
Queens Road	156'60	22	2	24	0'15	153	105	48	0'98
Railway	73'95	62	99	161	2'18	358	263	95	4'81
Seral	162'01	555	301	856	5'28	13,087	8,414	4,673	80'78
Ramabagh	190'91	423	98	521	2'73	11,883	6,826	5,057	62'24
Jail	91'37	294	127	421	4'61	7,708	4,210	3,498	84'36
Ranchore	209'17	1,260	157	1,426	6'82	24,924	14,597	10,827	119'16
Ramswami	40'49	314	38	352	8'69	7,038	3,982	3,056	173'82
Harchandral Vishandas	70'68	437	134	571	7'45	2,266	1,412	854	29'55
Soldier Bazar	15'98	196	97	293	18'34	1,592	906	686	99'03
New Jail	284'70	65	38	133	0'47	1,159	968	191	4'07
Freedy	71'40	177	89	266	3'78	1,798	1,064	734	25'18
Saddar Bazar	87'92	656	200	862	9'80	10,516	6,191	4,325	119'61
Civil Lines	201'85	429	143	572	2'83	4,432	2,936	1,496	21'96
Frere Town and Bath Island	149'39	256	32	288	1'03	2,256	1,434	822	15'10
Clifton	119'94	96	44	140	1'17	422	253	169	3'52
Gizri	27'05	208	17	225	8'05	1,029	574	455	36'82
Garden (East and West)	1,107'30	1,248	390	1,647	1'49	8,001	4,537	3,554	7'31
Tahliam	29'96	213	52	265	8'85	4,643	2,642	2,001	154'97
Lawrence	105'49	605	152	847	8'03	10,277	6,238	4,039	97'42
Lyari	1,322'72	9,206	1,492	10,698	8'09	60,017	32,773	27,244	45'37
Jamshed	252'00	285	73	358	1'42	2,170	1,276	894	8'61
Artillery Maidan	214'04	49	60	118	0'55	554	378	176	2'59
Trans Lyari	4,078'27	1,385	177	1,562	0'38	5,703	3,142	2,621	1'41
Tatta Naka and Goda Village and Labour Corps	45'09	101	10	111	2'40	860	534	326	19'07
Quarry No. 1 and 2 and other Quarries	67'90	102	11	113	1'66	424	240	184	6'24
Scattered Hamlets behind Cantonment Station and Chlaasar and Vagri Villages	193'15	187	23	210	1'09	870	448	422	4'50
Keamari with other Port viz., Thole Produce Yard, Mansfield Import Yard and West Wharf	735'36	465	258	723	0'93	11,553	7,683	3,870	15'67
Baba Island	13'39	283	38	321	23'97	1,202	614	588	89'77
Bhit Island	9'00	159	22	181	20'11	796	414	382	88'44
Shampir and Goth Mahomed	103'00	106	21	127	1'23	464	225	239	4'50
Bunker Island	4'34	2	6	8	1'84	4	4	....	0'02
Port Floating population .. .. .	....	..	..	..	..	2,709	2,633	70	..
Railway Area, including City Bunder and Cantonment Stations and Reception and Hump Yard and Platform population	694'10	1,586	231	2,067	2'93	6,468	4,374	2,094	9'32
Mauripur	6,876'00	390	27	417	0'06	1,400	817	583	0'20
Drish Road	5,263'50	13	..	13	..	22	17	5	..
Cape Maize .. .. .	....	11	..	11	..	32	17	15	..
Karachi Cantonment	1,637'36	1,154	Not available,	1,154	0'70	6,240	3,707	2,533	3'81
Mazora	189'11	441	..	441	2'33	2,018	1,255	763	10'67
Karachi Military Area .. .. .	....	..	..	..	..	7,516	6,106	1,410	..

2 4 6 8 10
100 1000 10000

(Corresponding to Imperial Table A11.)

[illegible]

Quarter.	JAINS.			ZOROASTRIANS.			CHRISTIAN.			SIKHS.		
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
1	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Old Town .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	7	3
Lea .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	3	1	12	8	4
Napier .. ..	..	..	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	51	34	17
Market	1	1	..	1	1	..	1	1	..	25	17	8
Bunder .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	33	31	2
Machi Meani .. ..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	37	17	20
Queens Road .. ..	..	..	..	14	6	8	24	17	7	..	..	..
Railway .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14	5	0	7	4	3
Serai	10	12	7	78	37	41	117	64	53	70	60	10
Ramlaugh .. ..	..	..	..	206	110	96	52	28	24	273	171	102
Jail	45	26	10	8	1	7	133	66	67	53	43	10
Runchore	416	244	172	284	163	121	203	80	114	170	103	67
Ramswami	121	64	57	..	..	..	63	38	25	186	102	84
Herchandral Vishandas .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	60	28	32	10	10	0
Soldier Bazar .. ..	..	..	..	12	7	5	10	8	2	..	..	..
New Jail	2	2	..	2	2	..	18	0	4	8	7	1
Freedy .. ..	..	..	..	403	261	202	435	221	214	..	..	..
Saddar Bazar	0	0	3	313	420	303	2,610	1,518	1,068	50	33	18
Civil Lines	2	1	1	120	66	54	807	542	355	10	14	0
Frere Town and Bath Island .. ..	..	..	..	73	30	34	576	328	248	15	7	8
Clifton .. ..	..	..	..	12	5	7	18	11	7	1	1	..
Gliri .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Garden (East and West)	2	2	..	100	57	52	488	260	210	30	21	15
Tahltam .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	23	16	7
Lawrence	2	1	1	25	14	11	165	102	63	220	164	65
Lyari .. ..	..	..	..	3	..	3	622	351	241	42	23	14
Jamshed .. ..	..	..	..	97	53	44	220	120	100	11	5	0
Artillery Maidan .. ..	..	..	..	78	43	35	32	18	14	38	27	11
Trans Lyari .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0	0	..
Tatta Naka and Goda Village and Labour Corps .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	16	0	0	62	45	17
Quarry Nos. 1 and 2 and other quarries .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Scattered Hamlets, behind Cantonment Station and Chinaser and Yagri Villages .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Keamari with other Port area (viz. Thole Produce Yard Man's field, Import Yard and West Wharf) .. ..	..	..	..	30	23	16	530	315	221	184	112	42
Baba Islands .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dhlt Islands .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Shamespir and Goth Mahomed .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bunker Island .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Port Floating Population	1	1	..	22	14	8	262	253	0	4	4	..
Railway Area including City Bunder and Cantonment Stations and Reception and Hump Yard and Platform Population .. ..	..	..	..	6	6	..	250	152	107	232	161	91
Maurypur .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	4	4	5	3	2
Drish Road .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cape Muzze .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Karachi Cantonment .. ..	..	..	..	926	473	453	2,043	1,052	901	2	2	..
Manera .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	120	91	68	40	26	14
Karachi Military Area	0	6	3	..	..	..	2,711	2,338	373	206	105	101
Total	620	366	263	3,334	1,744	1,390	12,763	8,060	4,683	2,384	1,469	765

[illegible]

CITY TABLE IV—KARACHI MUNICIPALITY.

AGE, SEX AND CIVIL CONDITION.

(Corresponding to Imperial Table VII.)

A. All Religions.

Age.	POPULATION.			UNMARRIED.			MARRIED.			WIDOWED.		
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
0-1 ..	6,715	3,359	3,356	6,717	3,368	3,349	..	..	..	1	1	..
1-2 ..	6,661	3,329	3,332	6,660	3,324	3,336	1	..	1	2	2	1
2-3 ..	7,315	3,525	3,790	7,325	3,558	3,767	9	6	3	1	1	..
3-4 ..	7,054	3,467	3,587	7,028	3,432	3,596	23	14	11	5	1	4
4-5 ..	6,670	3,350	3,320	6,559	3,334	3,225	36	21	15	5	1	4
Total 0-5 ..	31,215	16,997	17,218	31,259	16,850	17,809	71	41	30	15	6	9
5-10 ..	23,171	12,159	12,012	22,231	14,855	12,376	911	271	640	20	13	16
10-15 ..	24,915	12,915	11,995	22,119	12,293	9,826	2,727	682	2,045	72	28	44
15-20 ..	24,661	14,412	10,249	11,850	9,453	2,397	12,489	4,555	7,934	622	401	218
20-25 ..	29,102	17,229	11,873	9,179	6,604	1,165	18,982	8,736	10,246	931	559	362
25-30 ..	26,897	17,179	9,718	3,948	3,614	334	21,560	12,622	8,938	1,209	613	586
30-35 ..	22,592	13,573	7,977	2,436	2,224	212	19,595	12,628	6,877	1,011	723	288
35-40 ..	17,119	11,395	5,724	1,041	925	116	15,870	9,620	4,250	2,208	763	1,445
40-45 ..	13,150	8,475	4,675	626	515	81	10,202	7,224	2,978	2,322	766	1,616
45-50 ..	8,419	5,400	3,019	318	269	49	6,014	4,450	1,564	2,487	681	1,806
50-55 ..	6,556	3,894	2,662	204	169	35	4,140	3,131	1,018	2,293	593	1,694
55-60 ..	3,949	2,110	1,749	102	82	20	2,041	1,643	398	1,706	463	1,241
60-65 ..	3,141	1,709	1,432	93	75	18	1,508	1,239	269	1,510	395	1,115
65-70 ..	1,128	609	529	32	24	8	401	406	88	612	179	433
70 and over ..	2,072	973	1,100	30	41	9	760	547	212	1,231	325	569
Total ..	217,791	145,032	102,759	113,478	70,432	43,046	115,292	68,103	47,187	19,021	6,515	12,509

B. Hindu.

0-1 ..	5,195	1,624	1,571	5,195	1,621	1,571	..	..	..	..	..	..
1-2 ..	3,057	1,527	1,530	3,057	1,527	1,530	..	..	..	..	..	..
2-3 ..	3,376	1,660	1,716	3,376	1,660	1,716	..	..	..	..	..	..
3-4 ..	3,157	1,564	1,593	3,149	1,559	1,590	6	5	3	..	..	..
4-5 ..	2,696	1,370	1,326	2,681	1,350	1,331	15	9	6	..	..	..
Total 0-5 ..	15,481	7,824	7,657	15,458	7,820	7,638	23	11	9	..	..	..
5-10 ..	12,176	6,610	5,566	12,161	6,554	5,607	204	95	219	7	1	6
10-15 ..	11,110	6,250	4,860	9,825	5,896	3,929	1,261	370	891	24	14	10
15-20 ..	12,142	7,237	4,905	5,153	4,160	793	6,563	2,590	4,063	426	237	89
20-25 ..	11,557	6,673	4,884	4,014	3,496	518	9,644	4,816	5,128	599	411	164
25-30 ..	13,241	8,855	4,386	1,255	1,497	98	11,024	7,064	3,970	615	294	321
30-35 ..	11,421	7,974	3,447	931	890	63	9,705	6,726	2,979	774	359	415
35-40 ..	8,911	5,781	3,130	591	561	27	6,567	4,825	1,742	1,083	366	677
40-45 ..	6,651	4,051	2,600	242	227	15	4,674	3,457	1,217	1,128	367	761
45-50 ..	3,774	2,425	1,349	121	112	9	2,527	1,961	566	1,104	370	818
50-55 ..	2,699	1,733	1,157	77	71	7	1,795	1,360	435	1,077	362	775
55-60 ..	1,614	887	727	32	28	4	779	646	133	867	217	569
60-65 ..	1,255	749	506	21	21	3	543	451	89	654	174	484
65-70 ..	445	225	220	19	9	1	167	141	26	265	86	182
70 and over ..	871	422	449	14	18	..	192	179	13	476	159	317
Total ..	115,481	62,601	42,880	59,272	31,533	18,638	66,652	31,850	21,802	9,136	3,463	6,475

C. Muslim.

0-1 ..	1,774	1,021	1,051	2,213	1,090	1,123	..	..	..	1	1	..
1-2 ..	1,112	1,071	1,041	7,425	1,572	1,653	1	..	1	3	2	1
2-3 ..	7,417	1,775	1,642	2,671	1,575	1,096	..	5	2	1	1	..
3-4 ..	2,122	1,071	1,051	2,077	1,714	1,363	16	9	7	4	1	2
4-5 ..	1,371	1,071	1,074	1,214	1,522	1,691	29	11	6	5	1	4
Total 0-5 ..	17,816	8,973	8,841	15,964	8,772	8,197	55	25	20	14	6	8
5-10 ..	16,111	7,871	6,240	11,211	2,461	2,101	577	160	417	22	12	17
10-15 ..	15,111	7,871	7,240	10,211	2,461	1,771	1,111	701	1,604	47	14	23
15-20 ..	14,111	7,871	6,240	9,211	2,461	1,771	1,111	701	1,604	157	64	122
20-25 ..	13,111	7,871	5,240	8,211	2,461	1,771	1,111	701	1,604	311	115	156
25-30 ..	12,111	7,871	4,240	7,211	2,461	1,771	1,111	701	1,604	477	204	193
30-35 ..	11,111	7,871	3,240	6,211	2,461	1,771	1,111	701	1,604	744	317	374
35-40 ..	10,111	7,871	2,240	5,211	2,461	1,771	1,111	701	1,604	1,077	514	574
40-45 ..	9,111	7,871	1,240	4,211	2,461	1,771	1,111	701	1,604	1,404	717	774
45-50 ..	8,111	7,871	240	3,211	2,461	1,771	1,111	701	1,604	1,731	827	874
50-55 ..	7,111	7,871	140	2,211	2,461	1,771	1,111	701	1,604	2,058	937	974
55-60 ..	6,111	7,871	40	1,211	2,461	1,771	1,111	701	1,604	2,385	1,027	1,074
60-65 ..	5,111	7,871	10	211	2,461	1,771	1,111	701	1,604	2,712	1,317	1,364
65-70 ..	4,111	7,871	10	111	2,461	1,771	1,111	701	1,604	3,039	1,607	1,654
70 and over ..	3,111	7,871	10	11	2,461	1,771	1,111	701	1,604	3,366	1,897	1,944
Total ..	115,481	62,601	42,880	59,272	31,533	18,638	66,652	31,850	21,802	9,136	3,463	6,475

D. Jain.

Age.	POPULATION.			MARRIED.			MARRIED.			WIDOWED.		
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
0-1 ..	20	10	10	70	10	10	..	..	..	..	..	..
1-2 ..	20	9	11	10	9	11	..	..	..	..	..	..
2-3 ..	12	6	6	12	6	6	..	..	..	..	..	..
3-4 ..	10	5	5	10	5	5	..	..	..	..	..	..
4-5 ..	20	10	10	20	10	10	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total 0-5 ..	92	45	47	92	45	47	..	..	..	..	..	..
5-10 ..	20	10	10	20	10	10	..	..	..	..	..	..
10-15 ..	20	10	10	20	10	10	..	..	..	..	..	..
15-20 ..	20	10	10	20	10	10	..	..	..	..	..	..
20-25 ..	20	10	10	20	10	10	..	..	..	..	..	..
25-30 ..	20	10	10	20	10	10	..	..	..	..	..	..
30-35 ..	20	10	10	20	10	10	..	..	..	..	..	..
35-40 ..	20	10	10	20	10	10	..	..	..	..	..	..
40-45 ..	20	10	10	20	10	10	..	..	..	..	..	..
45-50 ..	20	10	10	20	10	10	..	..	..	..	..	..
50-55 ..	20	10	10	20	10	10	..	..	..	..	..	..
55-60 ..	20	10	10	20	10	10	..	..	..	..	..	..
60-65 ..	20	10	10	20	10	10	..	..	..	..	..	..
65-70 ..	20	10	10	20	10	10	..	..	..	..	..	..
70 and over ..	20	10	10	20	10	10	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	620	307	313	620	307	313	200	100	100	20	10	10

E. Zoroastrian.

0-1 ..	20	10	10	20	10	10	..	..	..	..	..	..
1-2 ..	20	10	10	20	10	10	..	..	..	..	..	..
2-3 ..	20	10	10	20	10	10	..	..	..	..	..	..
3-4 ..	20	10	10	20	10	10	..	..	..	..	..	..
4-5 ..	20	10	10	20	10	10	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total 0-5 ..	200	100	100	200	100	100	..	..	..	..	..	..
5-10 ..	20	10	10	20	10	10	..	..	..	..	..	..
10-15 ..	20	10	10	20	10	10	..	..	..	..	..	..
15-20 ..	20	10	10	20	10	10	..	..	..	..	..	..
20-25 ..	20	10	10	20	10	10	..	..	..	..	..	..
25-30 ..	20	10	10	20	10	10	..	..	..	..	..	..
30-35 ..	20	10	10	20	10	10	..	..	..	..	..	..
35-40 ..	20	10	10	20	10	10	..	..	..	..	..	..
40-45 ..	20	10	10	20	10	10	..	..	..	..	..	..
45-50 ..	20	10	10	20	10	10	..	..	..	..	..	..
50-55 ..	20	10	10	20	10	10	..	..	..	..	..	..
55-60 ..	20	10	10	20	10	10	..	..	..	..	..	..
60-65 ..	20	10	10	20	10	10	..	..	..	..	..	..
65-70 ..	20	10	10	20	10	10	..	..	..	..	..	..
70 and over ..	20	10	10	20	10	10	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	2,400	1,200	1,200	2,400	1,200	1,200	600	300	300	100	50	50

F. Christian.

0-1 ..	100	50	50	100	50	50	..	..	..	..	..	..
1-2 ..	100	50	50	100	50	50	..	..	..	..	..	..
2-3 ..	100	50	50	100	50	50	..	..	..	..	..	..
3-4 ..	100	50	50	100	50	50	..	..	..	..	..	..
4-5 ..	100	50	50	100	50	50	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total 0-5 ..	500	250	250	500	250	250	..	..	..	..	..	..
5-10 ..	100	50	50	100	50	50	..	..	..	..	..	..
10-15 ..	100	50	50	100	50	50	..	..	..	..	..	..
15-20 ..	100	50	50	100	50	50	..	..	..	..	..	..
20-25 ..	100	50	50	100	50	50	..	..	..	..	..	..
25-30 ..	100	50	50	100	50	50	..	..	..	..	..	..
30-35 ..	100	50	50	100	50	50	..	..	..	..	..	..
35-40 ..	100	50	50	100	50	50	..	..	..	..	..	..
40-45 ..	100	50	50	100	50	50	..	..	..	..	..	..
45-50 ..	100	50	50	100	50	50	..	..	..	..	..	..
50-55 ..	100	50	50	100	50	50	..	..	..	..	..	..
55-60 ..	100	50	50	100	50	50	..	..	..	..	..	..
60-65 ..	100	50	50	100	50	50	..	..	..	..	..	..
65-70 ..	100	50	50	100	50	50	..	..	..	..	..	..
70 and over ..	100	50	50	100	50	50	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	7,852	4,000	3,852	7,852	4,000	3,852	1,697	8,150	1,651	1,299	436	179

G. Tribal.

Age.	POPULATION.			UNMARRIED.			MARRIED.			WIDOWED.		
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
0-1
1-2
2-3	1	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
3-4	4	2	2	4	2	2	..	..	..	..	..
4-5	4	2	2	4	2	2	..	..	..	..	..
Total 0-5 ..	9	5	4	9	5	4	..	..	..	..	..	..
5-10	17	9	8	17	9	8	..	..	..	..	..
10-15	15	8	7	15	8	7	..	..	..	..	..
15-20	8	5	3	2	2	..	6	3	3	..	..
20-25	18	12	6	3	3	..	15	10	5	..	..
25-30	24	19	5	3	3	..	21	15	6	..	..
30-35	10	13	3	3	3	..	13	10	3	..	..
35-40	10	8	2	3	3	..	7	5	2	..	..
40-45	6	5	1	1	1	..	4	3	1	1	..
45-50
50-55	2	2	..	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
55-60	4	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	4	2	2
60-65	6	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	6	3	3
65-70
70-75
75-80
80-85
85-90
90-95
95-100
Unemployed
Total ..	125	91	44	57	38	19	67	47	20	11	6	6

H. Sikh.

0-1 ..	..	42	15	23	42	15	23	..	..	..	..	..
1-2 ..	..	30	21	24	30	22	24	..	..	..	..	..
2-3 ..	..	32	22	20	32	22	20	..	..	..	..	..
3-4 ..	..	42	23	23	42	23	23	..	..	..	..	..
4-5 ..	..	40	22	18	40	22	18	..	..	..	..	..
Total 0-5 ..	242	164	123	242	164	123	..	..	..	..	..	..
5-10 ..	..	172	100	72	170	99	72	2	2	..	..	..
10-15 ..	..	175	115	60	161	103	76	17	12	4	..	..
15-20 ..	..	247	155	60	163	93	10	126	58	78	2	1
20-25 ..	..	204	120	105	81	79	2	208	108	100	5	2
25-30 ..	..	245	155	50	22	31	1	230	117	113	13	8
30-35 ..	..	192	117	45	15	12	..	161	123	41	15	9
35-40 ..	..	121	72	31	4	4	..	168	62	26	12	7
40-45 ..	..	94	73	21	5	5	..	70	61	15	10	4
45-50 ..	..	57	45	9	4	4	..	40	35	5	13	9
50-55 ..	..	31	25	5	1	1	..	18	17	1	12	4
55-60 ..	..	14	7	7	1	1	..	8	5	3	5	1
60-65 ..	..	11	7	4	1	1	..	6	4	2	4	2
65-70 ..	..	5	4	2	..	..	..	2	2	..	4	2
70-75 ..	..	4	3	2	..	..	..	2	2	..	6	1
75-80 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
80-85 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
85-90 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
90-95 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
95-100 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	1,916	1,204	610	925	547	279	531	622	329	69	67	42

I. Jew.

0-1 ..	..	24	12	12	24	12	12	..	..	..	..	..
1-2 ..	..	24	12	12	24	12	12	..	..	..	..	..
2-3 ..	..	22	11	11	22	11	11	..	..	..	..	..
3-4 ..	..	25	12	13	25	12	12	..	..	..	..	..
4-5 ..	..	24	12	12	24	12	12	..	..	..	..	..
Total 0-5 ..	93	48	49	93	48	49	..	..	..	..	..	..
5-10 ..	..	112	54	58	112	54	58	..	..	..	..	..
10-15 ..	..	112	50	75	112	50	75	..	..	..	..	..
15-20 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
20-25 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
25-30 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
30-35 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
35-40 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
40-45 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
45-50 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
50-55 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
55-60 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
60-65 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
65-70 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
70-75 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
75-80 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
80-85 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
85-90 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
90-95 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
95-100 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	24	12	12	24	12	12	24	12	12	48	12	41

CITY TABLE IV—KARACHI CANTONMENT.

AGE, SEX AND CIVIL CONDITIONS.

(Corresponding to Imperial Table VII.)

A. All Religions.

Age.	POPULATION.			UNMARRIED.			MARRIED.			WIDOWED.		
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
0-1 ..	263	197	166	343	197	166	..	..	..	..	..	..
1-2 ..	319	171	145	319	171	145	..	..	..	..	..	..
2-3 ..	349	185	164	349	185	164	..	..	..	..	..	..
3-4 ..	326	162	164	326	162	164	..	..	..	..	..	..
4-5 ..	294	149	145	294	149	145	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total 0-5 ..	1,651	854	787	1,651	854	787	..	..	..	..	..	..
5-10 ..	1,197	626	571	1,192	623	569	5	3	2	..	..	..
10-15 ..	1,042	565	474	974	546	425	67	32	45	1	..	1
15-20 ..	2,050	1,540	510	1,504	1,143	161	329	322	347	17	15	3
20-25 ..	2,833	2,243	590	1,630	1,327	103	1,167	633	454	36	33	2
25-30 ..	2,225	1,838	487	830	811	39	1,423	956	437	52	41	11
30-35 ..	1,764	1,364	400	379	349	30	1,315	969	346	70	46	24
35-40 ..	1,014	763	251	115	99	16	825	629	199	71	35	36
40-45 ..	711	503	203	69	53	16	570	423	147	72	32	40
45-50 ..	421	257	134	28	23	5	307	223	79	86	34	62
50-55 ..	309	202	107	17	15	2	210	158	52	82	29	53
55-60 ..	162	97	65	6	4	2	88	63	20	68	25	43
60-65 ..	133	73	35	8	5	3	70	51	19	55	22	33
65-70 ..	58	31	27	3	1	2	24	20	4	31	10	21
70 and over ..	104	59	45	3	2	1	34	30	4	67	27	40
Total ..	15,774	11,068	4,706	8,229	6,057	2,162	6,837	4,652	2,185	768	349	359

B. Hindu.

0-1 ..	153	84	71	153	84	71	..	..	..	..	..	..
1-2 ..	123	65	60	123	65	60	..	..	..	..	..	..
2-3 ..	140	83	57	140	83	57	..	..	..	..	..	..
3-4 ..	131	72	59	131	72	59	..	..	..	..	..	..
4-5 ..	109	55	54	109	55	54	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total 0-5 ..	650	359	301	650	359	301	..	..	..	..	..	..
5-10 ..	425	223	193	424	223	193	2	..	2	..	..	..
10-15 ..	367	205	159	329	182	133	37	12	23	1	..	1
15-20 ..	610	420	190	259	241	18	345	174	171	6	5	1
20-25 ..	808	579	229	234	249	5	538	316	222	16	14	2
25-30 ..	677	516	161	93	80	3	557	406	151	27	20	7
30-35 ..	370	446	124	47	45	2	484	376	108	39	25	14
35-40 ..	394	233	51	15	13	..	313	249	64	36	19	17
40-45 ..	248	189	59	11	11	..	207	163	44	30	15	15
45-50 ..	154	109	45	6	6	..	113	83	25	35	15	20
50-55 ..	100	67	33	3	3	..	71	55	16	26	9	17
55-60 ..	61	38	23	..	..	..	31	26	5	20	12	18
60-65 ..	46	31	15	1	1	..	22	18	4	23	12	11
65-70 ..	15	10	5	1	1	..	6	6	..	8	3	5
70 and over ..	29	13	16	..	..	..	9	8	1	20	5	13
Total ..	5,135	3,495	1,639	2,103	1,445	658	3,735	1,897	838	297	154	143

C. Muslim.

0-1 ..	54	45	35	54	45	35	..	..	..	..	..	..
1-2 ..	76	43	33	76	43	33	..	..	..	..	..	..
2-3 ..	89	44	45	89	44	45	..	..	..	..	..	..
3-4 ..	55	40	45	55	40	45	..	..	..	..	..	..
4-5 ..	74	36	35	74	36	35	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total 0-5 ..	405	211	197	403	211	197	..	..	..	..	..	..
5-10 ..	235	156	129	232	153	129	2	3	..	..	..	..
10-15 ..	241	142	60	214	133	81	27	9	19	..	..	..
15-20 ..	724	535	139	429	411	18	254	164	120	11	10	1
20-25 ..	902	729	167	463	456	9	423	266	157	15	17	1
25-30 ..	632	522	111	143	143	1	470	361	109	19	18	1
30-35 ..	543	454	79	89	78	2	462	369	73	21	17	4
35-40 ..	542	243	37	22	22	..	243	269	34	17	12	3
40-45 ..	173	142	24	11	9	2	140	122	15	17	11	6
45-50 ..	71	72	13	3	3	..	61	69	9	18	8	10
50-55 ..	75	42	17	4	4	..	44	53	6	17	7	10
55-60 ..	24	14	1	1	1	..	13	12	5	12	5	7
60-65 ..	23	14	11	1	1	..	13	10	3	11	3	8
65-70 ..	6	6	2	..	..	..	5	5	..	3	1	2
70 and over ..	24	12	16	2	2	..	12	10	2	14	6	8
Total ..	4,427	2,822	1,605	2,663	1,629	429	2,189	1,638	551	178	115	63

D. Jain.

Age.	POPULATION.			UNMARRIED.			MARRIED.			WIDOWED.		
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
0-1 ..	1	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1-2 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2-3 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3-4 ..	1	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4-5 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total 0-5 ..	2	2	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5-10 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10-15 ..	2	1	1	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
15-20 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
20-25 ..	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..
25-30 ..	3	2	1	..	..	..	3	2	1	..	..	..
30-35 ..	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
35-40 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
40-45 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
45-50 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
50-55 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
55-60 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
60-65 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
65-70 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
70 and over	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	9	6	3	4	3	1	5	3	2	..	..	..

E. Zoroastrian.

0-1 ..	12	4	8	12	4	8	..	..	..	..	..	..
1-2 ..	17	8	9	17	8	9	..	..	..	..	..	..
2-3 ..	21	8	13	21	8	13	..	..	..	..	..	..
3-4 ..	20	9	11	20	9	11	..	..	..	..	..	..
4-5 ..	20	13	7	20	13	7	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total 0-5 ..	90	42	48	90	42	48	..	..	..	..	..	..
5-10 ..	99	37	42	99	37	42	..	..	..	..	..	..
10-15 ..	101	53	48	101	53	48	..	..	..	..	..	..
15-20 ..	89	48	41	89	48	41	..	..	..	..	..	..
20-25 ..	78	40	38	72	40	32	6	..	6	..	..	..
25-30 ..	65	28	37	27	19	8	37	9	28	1	..	1
30-35 ..	73	35	38	18	14	4	52	21	31	3	..	3
35-40 ..	78	39	39	8	6	2	65	33	32	5	..	5
40-45 ..	70	32	38	8	5	3	55	27	28	7	..	7
45-50 ..	49	23	24	1	1	..	35	22	16	10	2	8
50-55 ..	49	27	22	..	..	..	35	23	15	11	4	7
55-60 ..	30	16	14	..	..	..	21	14	7	9	2	7
60-65 ..	21	12	9	..	..	..	13	10	3	8	2	6
65-70 ..	14	7	7	..	..	..	5	5	..	9	2	7
70 and over	20	10	10	..	..	..	6	6	..	14	4	10
Total ..	926	473	453	513	287	226	336	170	166	77	16	61

F. Christian.

0-1 ..	95	59	43	93	52	43	..	..	..	..	..	..
1-2 ..	89	50	39	89	50	39	..	..	..	..	..	..
2-3 ..	88	45	43	85	45	43	..	..	..	..	..	..
3-4 ..	80	37	43	80	37	43	..	..	..	..	..	..
4-5 ..	81	41	40	81	41	40	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total 0-5 ..	433	225	208	433	225	208	..	..	..	..	..	..
5-10 ..	354	169	185	354	169	185	..	..	..	..	..	..
10-15 ..	305	148	157	305	148	157	..	..	..	..	..	..
15-20 ..	591	467	124	513	431	82	78	36	42	..	..	..
20-25 ..	934	849	135	822	765	57	161	83	78	1	1	..
25-30 ..	892	727	165	579	532	27	308	172	136	5	3	2
30-35 ..	537	384	153	232	210	22	295	170	128	7	4	8
35-40 ..	273	183	90	68	55	13	192	124	68	13	4	9
40-45 ..	211	135	76	39	28	11	155	101	54	17	6	11
45-50 ..	119	74	45	15	12	3	81	53	28	23	9	14
50-55 ..	88	53	35	9	7	2	53	38	15	26	8	16
55-60 ..	42	24	18	5	3	2	20	15	5	17	6	11
60-65 ..	39	20	19	6	3	3	20	12	8	13	5	8
65-70 ..	20	7	13	2	..	2	7	3	4	11	4	7
70 and over	25	16	9	1	..	1	6	5	1	18	11	7
Total ..	4,913	3,481	1,432	3,833	2,603	775	1,379	812	567	151	61	90

LITERACY BY RELIGION AND AGE.

(Corresponding to Imperial Table XIII.)

Religion and Age.	POPULATION.									LITERATE IN ENGLISH.		
	TOTAL.			LITERATE.			ILLITERATE.					
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
(A)—All Religions Total ..	263,565	156,120	107,445	18,880	44,651	12,829	205,686	111,469	94,216	25,189	21,885	3,774
0—10 ..	65,561	33,626	31,724	3,652	2,290	1,356	61,712	31,336	20,382	765	535	250
10—15 ..	25,670	14,481	11,479	4,344	3,290	1,601	20,976	11,191	9,765	1,635	1,101	434
15—20 ..	27,011	15,952	11,059	8,169	6,151	2,018	18,842	9,801	9,041	4,042	3,373	669
20 and over ..	145,820	82,061	63,162	40,675	32,914	7,161	105,155	59,147	46,098	18,777	16,556	2,421
(B)—Hindu .. Total ..	120,895	73,027	47,493	33,052	26,882	6,493	87,843	46,108	41,635	12,499	11,812	887
0—10 ..	29,243	15,071	14,172	2,521	1,371	850	26,922	13,700	13,222	255	210	78
10—15 ..	11,477	6,454	5,029	3,091	2,029	1,062	8,386	4,409	3,977	744	577	167
15—20 ..	12,752	7,637	5,025	4,831	3,615	1,136	7,921	4,012	3,909	2,131	1,895	236
20 and over ..	67,123	43,831	33,192	22,609	19,544	3,865	44,514	24,387	19,627	9,506	8,620	406
(C)—Muslim .. Total ..	122,837	70,731	52,118	11,956	10,523	1,663	110,881	60,408	50,453	8,873	8,469	204
0—10 ..	31,210	16,403	15,310	637	511	186	31,213	15,890	15,324	19	49	10
10—15 ..	12,635	7,019	5,616	1,062	800	262	11,573	6,219	5,354	160	165	25
15—20 ..	12,140	6,976	5,164	1,832	1,519	314	10,307	5,457	4,850	693	632	44
20 and over ..	69,162	40,336	33,826	6,591	7,493	901	57,764	31,843	24,425	2,725	2,005	125
(D)—Jain .. Total ..	629	266	253	276	222	54	353	144	209	109	103	1
0—10 ..	173	82	67	18	11	7	155	73	80	1	1	..
10—15 ..	62	33	27	26	18	8	36	17	19	6	6	..
15—20 ..	67	34	29	37	24	0	29	10	20	10	10	..
20 and over ..	327	207	180	105	103	70	152	42	90	83	82	1
(E)—Zoroastrian Total ..	3,331	1,744	1,590	2,012	1,276	736	1,322	465	854	1,255	811	411
0—10 ..	622	347	315	84	63	21	578	284	294	22	22	0
10—15 ..	353	197	156	112	46	66	243	151	92	97	73	40
15—20 ..	397	163	144	223	137	86	84	26	58	172	107	72
20 and over ..	2,010	1,037	873	1,593	1,030	569	417	7	410	817	607	251
(F)—Christian .. Total ..	12,765	8,030	4,695	8,228	5,424	2,804	4,537	2,656	1,881	6,575	4,778	2,057
0—10 ..	2,549	1,325	1,244	503	288	215	2,006	1,037	1,023	278	251	135
10—15 ..	1,073	591	482	545	312	233	528	279	249	437	235	175
15—20 ..	1,345	670	466	1,063	657	581	277	102	83	222	217	204
20 and over ..	7,778	5,295	2,493	6,112	4,137	1,975	1,666	1,148	555	2,192	2,072	1,420
(G)—Jew .. Total ..	943	487	456	524	295	229	419	192	227	282	243	137
0—10 ..	262	128	134	50	21	29	212	107	105	35	35	12
10—15 ..	139	60	78	69	32	37	60	28	32	42	14	12
15—20 ..	109	57	52	71	40	34	38	27	11	22	31	12
20 and over ..	453	242	192	331	202	129	105	67	79	203	137	73
(H)—Sikh .. Total ..	2,254	1,489	765	732	473	259	1,522	1,016	506	222	121	121
0—10 ..	499	244	255	43	20	14	456	224	241	48	48	12
10—15 ..	202	132	70	74	50	24	130	82	48	112	68	12
15—20 ..	282	177	105	130	93	37	152	85	67	112	68	12
20 and over ..	1,271	836	335	485	301	154	1,016	624	258	152	75	75
(I) Other Religions Total ..	193	128	72	70	49	21	123	77	46	114	64	34
0—10 ..	46	25	21	6	3	3	41	22	19	14	11	3
10—15 ..	18	9	9	5	3	2	13	6	7	6	3	3
15—20 ..	9	5	4	3	2	1	4	2	2	3	2	1
20 and over ..	125	89	38	56	41	15	78	47	28	92	48	23

LITERACY BY RELIGION AND AGE BY QUARTERS.

(Corresponding to Imperial Table XIII.)

Quarter, Religion and Age.	POPULATION.									LITERATE IN ENGLISH.		
	TOTAL.			LITERATE.			ILLITERATE.					
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Karachi City.												
Hindu Total ..	115,460	59,601	45,859	31,168	25,047	6,119	84,294	44,554	39,740	11,965	11,090	875
0-10 ..	25,157	14,484	13,673	2,108	1,306	802	26,049	13,178	12,871	280	205	75
10-15 ..	11,110	6,230	4,880	2,955	1,948	1,007	8,155	4,282	3,873	708	547	161
15-20 ..	12,142	7,237	4,905	4,508	3,421	1,087	7,634	3,816	3,818	2,010	1,782	228
20 and over ..	64,051	41,650	22,401	21,595	18,372	3,223	42,456	23,278	19,178	8,967	8,556	411
Muslim Total ..	118,412	67,349	51,063	10,850	9,400	1,550	107,452	57,949	49,483	3,485	3,300	185
0-10 ..	31,217	16,033	15,184	664	495	169	30,553	15,538	15,015	57	48	9
10-15 ..	12,324	6,877	5,517	1,026	776	250	11,308	6,101	5,207	183	161	22
15-20 ..	11,416	6,391	5,023	1,671	1,378	293	9,745	5,013	4,732	660	623	43
20 and over ..	63,555	33,048	25,337	7,610	6,751	868	55,966	31,297	24,469	2,579	2,468	111
Old Town—												
Hindu Total ..	9,216	4,307	3,909	2,026	2,398	628	5,190	1,909	3,281	784	697	87
0-10 ..	1,929	879	1,041	288	210	78	1,632	660	963	24	18	6
10-15 ..	829	438	381	343	217	126	496	241	255	86	63	23
15-20 ..	1,163	643	521	505	401	104	661	244	417	227	201	26
20 and over ..	4,294	2,325	1,966	1,890	1,570	320	2,401	733	1,666	447	415	32
Muslim Total ..	603	336	267	294	263	31	309	73	236	122	118	4
0-10 ..	131	55	78	19	16	3	114	30	75	6	6	..
10-15 ..	57	28	29	24	10	5	33	9	24	5	4	1
15-20 ..	49	22	18	23	18	5	17	4	13	14	12	2
20 and over ..	373	211	112	229	210	18	145	21	124	97	96	1
Lea—												
Hindu Total ..	867	469	395	243	195	48	624	274	350	47	34	13
0-10 ..	220	150	133	6	6	2	275	144	131	2	2	..
10-15 ..	110	70	70	28	24	4	112	46	66	5	4	1
15-20 ..	122	101	91	56	24	12	156	77	79	10	4	6
20 and over ..	255	148	104	171	141	30	81	7	74	30	24	6
Muslim Total ..	40	15	25	8	7	1	32	8	24	2	2	..
0-10 ..	6	2	4	..	..	..	6	2	4	..	..	..
10-15 ..	3	1	2	1	1	..	2	2	2	..	..	..
15-20 ..	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..
20 and over ..	30	12	18	7	6	1	23	6	17	2	2	..
Waggon—												
Hindu Total ..	7,182	3,854	3,328	1,435	1,103	327	5,734	2,756	2,978	537	503	31
0-10 ..	1,524	1,001	913	105	70	35	1,809	921	878	6	6	..
10-15 ..	748	413	333	162	102	60	581	311	273	40	27	13
15-20 ..	776	413	310	209	256	53	469	212	257	189	144	45
20 and over ..	1,734	1,027	1,749	659	669	179	2,872	1,302	1,570	302	286	16
Muslim Total ..	2,870	1,634	1,236	253	213	29	2,612	1,415	1,197	94	90	4
0-10 ..	678	373	311	6	3	3	665	330	335	..	..	..
10-15 ..	225	124	127	13	10	3	272	113	124	2	2	..
15-20 ..	235	147	115	54	42	5	171	91	80	18	16	2
20 and over ..	1,714	1,029	897	135	177	14	1,974	895	1,078	74	72	2
Waggon—												
Hindu Total ..	1,440	1,444	2,235	1,715	1,524	32	2,723	1,442	2,283	481	478	7
0-10 ..	1,334	614	614	7	11	14	1,161	266	274	..	..	..
10-15 ..	107	117	146	26	12	14	114	155	144	14	12	1
15-20 ..	60	114	203	20	20	20	213	74	239	177	175	2
20 and over ..	1,039	1,009	1,265	1,205	1,277	45	1,571	647	1,225	280	286	4
Muslim Total ..	1,872	219	212	274	222	33	997	457	540	122	117	5
0-10 ..	..	..	..	24	14	35	701	151	142	3	3	..
10-15 ..	..	..	..	43	11	12	117	71	65	12	10	2
15-20 ..	..	..	..	6	24	8	54	11	23	41	40	1
20 and over ..	..	..	..	163	173	25	213	255	273	64	64	2

Quarter, Religion and Age.	POPULATION.											LITERATE IN ENGLISH.	
	Total			Indians.				Muslims.					
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Indians—													
Hindu Total	2,557	2,272	4,829	1,470	1,318	2,788	1,481	605	282	440	407	33	33
0-10 ..	65	55	120	37	30	67	33	21	20	41	21	..	..
10-15 ..	71	107	178	41	66	107	107	121	67	21	21	..	..
15-20 ..	427	259	686	155	121	276	276	77	174	67	79	..	9
20 and over	1,411	1,471	2,882	1,127	1,021	2,148	215	787	121	221	207	24	24
Muslim Total	111	239	350	219	179	398	122	21	74	115	104	8	8
0-10 ..	40	40	80	21	17	38	17	7	22	1	1	..	..
10-15 ..	40	15	55	21	20	41	11	4	7	12	10	2	2
15-20 ..	35	22	57	27	21	48	10	2	4	21	19	2	2
20 and over	1	122	123	122	112	234	41	17	27	77	74	4	4
Muslim Total—													
Hindu Total	2,557	2,272	4,829	1,470	1,318	2,788	1,481	1,324	1,402	272	261	11	11
0-10 ..	1,141	655	1,796	77	53	130	1,112	729	255	70	14	..	..
10-15 ..	711	715	1,426	102	77	179	212	126	60	7	7	2	2
15-20 ..	777	259	1,036	116	121	237	472	287	190	45	13	2	2
20 and over	1,229	1,121	2,350	675	621	1,296	792	419	740	165	127	..	..
Muslim Total	1,610	2,224	3,834	221	612	833	1,181	1,922	2,229	179	172	7	7
0-10 ..	1,122	655	1,777	77	53	130	1,122	655	612	4	2	1	1
10-15 ..	655	211	866	102	77	179	212	267	213	16	14	2	2
15-20 ..	619	259	878	116	121	237	212	167	274	24	13	2	2
20 and over	1,197	1,229	2,426	475	470	945	2,194	919	1,177	105	101	2	2
Others' Total—													
Hindu Total	34	77	111	72	35	107	26	17	9	29	29	10	10
0-10 ..	14	11	25	7	7	14	7	5	2	..	..	..	..
10-15 ..	11	15	26	17	14	31	7	7	2	10	9	1	1
15-20 ..	15	12	27	14	14	28	4	2	2	5	7	2	2
20 and over	47	24	71	25	20	45	12	0	7	20	12	7	7
Muslim Total	17	16	33	7	6	13	10	4	6	4	4	..	..
0-10 ..	7	2	9	1	..	1	7	2	1	..	..	..	..
10-15 ..	7	12	19	1	1	2	7	1	1	1	1	..	..
15-20 ..	4	2	6	2	2	4	2	2	2	2	2	..	..
20 and over	7	4	11	4	3	7	7	1	2	1	1	..	..
Railways—													
Hindu Total	227	140	367	157	106	263	110	74	36	70	40	11	11
0-10 ..	29	22	51	14	16	30	11	6	5	2	2	..	..
10-15 ..	44	36	80	24	24	48	17	12	4	14	13	1	1
15-20 ..	42	29	71	27	27	54	10	9	10	12	10	2	2
20 and over	122	65	187	56	47	103	64	47	17	22	21	8	8
Muslim Total	91	70	161	40	34	74	54	26	18	16	14	2	2
0-10 ..	14	14	28	2	2	4	16	12	4	..	..	..	..
10-15 ..	9	7	16	5	5	10	4	2	2	3	3	..	..
15-20 ..	12	4	16	8	6	14	4	2	2	2	4	1	1
20 and over	55	41	96	25	21	46	30	20	10	7	7	1	1
Seral—													
Hindu Total	10,405	6,738	17,143	4,441	3,363	7,804	5,964	3,375	2,589	2,376	2,232	144	144
0-10 ..	2,777	1,451	4,228	237	201	438	2,420	1,250	1,170	28	16	12	12
10-15 ..	1,256	660	1,916	517	319	836	739	371	368	81	56	25	25
15-20 ..	1,166	656	1,822	500	306	806	666	350	286	290	240	56	56
20 and over	5,206	3,011	8,217	3,067	2,537	5,604	2,139	1,374	765	1,071	1,020	51	51
Muslim Total	2,350	1,475	3,825	750	594	1,344	1,600	881	710	201	188	13	13
0-10 ..	291	214	505	61	34	95	300	206	94	8	8	..	..
10-15 ..	284	221	505	65	50	115	203	171	32	13	12	1	1
15-20 ..	267	178	445	121	89	210	113	57	56	72	68	4	4
20 and over	1,434	822	2,256	450	385	835	984	447	507	108	100	8	8

Quarter, Religion and Age.	POPULATION.									LITERATE IN ENGLISH.		
	TOTAL.			LITERATE.			ILLITERATE.					
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Rambagh—												
Hindu Total ..	9,193	5,331	3,862	8,278	2,483	795	5,915	2,848	8,067	1,273	1,176	96
0—10 ..	2,971	1,330	1,501	270	151	110	2,701	1,220	1,472	26	20	6
10—15 ..	805	416	380	286	170	107	510	237	282	74	50	24
15—20 ..	858	480	378	308	242	156	460	238	222	220	204	25
20 and over ..	4,550	3,055	1,504	2,324	1,011	413	2,235	1,144	1,091	943	902	41
Muslim Total ..	2,035	1,134	901	653	537	116	1,382	597	785	255	240	15
0—10 ..	308	239	69	47	32	15	201	207	54	6	6	..
10—15 ..	108	131	67	71	49	22	127	82	45	9	8	1
15—20 ..	226	157	69	144	109	35	82	48	34	84	80	4
20 and over ..	1,303	607	606	301	347	44	012	200	652	156	146	10
Jail—												
Hindu Total ..	5,788	3,147	2,641	2,405	1,701	704	8,888	1,448	1,937	987	885	102
0—10 ..	2,166	1,060	1,106	216	115	101	1,050	045	1,005	35	30	5
10—15 ..	530	301	235	285	181	104	251	120	131	85	55	30
15—20 ..	653	350	294	279	154	125	374	205	109	132	101	31
20 and over ..	2,433	1,427	1,006	1,625	1,251	374	808	176	032	735	699	36
Muslim Total ..	1,673	923	750	613	477	136	1,060	448	614	195	179	16
0—10 ..	262	201	61	44	20	15	216	172	46	7	6	1
10—15 ..	133	84	49	72	55	17	61	20	32	6	5	1
15—20 ..	120	85	35	03	64	20	27	21	6	40	45	4
20 and over ..	1,158	553	605	404	320	75	754	224	530	138	123	10
Ranchore—												
Hindu Total ..	16,098	10,677	7,421	3,578	2,882	696	14,520	7,795	5,725	1,577	1,483	94
0—10 ..	5,103	2,457	2,646	145	70	66	4,958	2,378	2,580	25	10	0
10—15 ..	2,091	966	1,125	304	107	137	1,787	799	988	70	62	8
15—20 ..	1,735	1,078	657	724	588	136	1,011	400	621	251	222	20
20 and over ..	0,169	0,176	2,993	2,405	2,048	357	6,764	4,128	2,036	1,231	1,163	48
Muslim Total ..	5,622	3,242	2,380	577	481	96	5,045	2,761	2,284	180	167	13
0—10 ..	1,336	697	639	25	13	12	1,361	084	077	4	2	2
10—15 ..	672	411	201	54	43	11	018	363	250	20	18	2
15—20 ..	510	201	219	64	46	18	446	245	201	18	10	2
20 and over ..	3,054	1,843	1,211	434	379	55	2,620	1,404	1,156	138	131	7
Ramswami—												
Hindu Total ..	5,490	3,136	2,354	1,530	1,175	355	3,960	1,981	1,999	512	465	27
0—10 ..	1,705	835	870	00	54	45	1,006	781	825	20	20	0
10—15 ..	401	293	198	141	03	48	350	200	150	33	30	3
15—20 ..	857	464	393	185	125	60	072	339	333	43	40	3
20 and over ..	2,437	1,544	893	1,105	903	202	1,332	641	601	407	395	12
Muslim Total ..	857	474	383	227	190	37	830	284	346	55	50	5
0—10 ..	215	104	111	8	6	2	207	93	109	..	..	..
10—15 ..	133	72	61	17	14	3	116	58	53	0	6	..
15—20 ..	84	51	33	26	24	2	58	27	31	7	6	1
20 and over ..	425	247	178	176	146	30	249	101	148	42	38	4
Herchandral Vishandas—												
Hindu Total ..	918	545	873	316	205	111	602	340	262	85	71	14
0—10 ..	233	146	05	22	13	9	213	127	60	4	2	2
10—15 ..	118	76	48	03	45	18	55	25	30	0	9	..
15—20 ..	168	130	32	75	54	21	113	82	31	18	15	3
20 and over ..	377	199	178	150	93	63	221	106	115	54	45	9
Muslim Total ..	1,216	800	416	231	185	46	985	615	370	105	100	5
0—10 ..	263	80	114	16	10	6	187	70	103	1	1	..
10—15 ..	154	74	73	35	26	9	121	52	69	7	6	1
15—20 ..	125	60	60	60	45	12	73	21	54	10	8	2
20 and over ..	772	541	123	120	101	19	602	462	132	87	65	2

Caste, Religion and Age.	POPULATION.									LITERATE IN ENGLISH.		
	Total.			MURAH.			MURAH-PAT.					
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Indo-Aryan—												
Hindu Total ..	775	433	343	231	137	97	352	206	246	72	53	9
0-10 ..	124	61	63	21	15	6	173	82	91	5	6	1
10-15 ..	113	52	61	17	27	6	91	42	49	2	6	1
15-20 ..	115	67	48	67	42	24	49	25	24	17	16	1
20 and over ..	345	217	128	113	63	18	247	151	96	43	37	6
Muslim Total ..	291	153	138	174	107	67	615	272	343	65	59	6
0-10 ..	121	58	63	17	9	2	145	69	76	..	..	..
10-15 ..	102	52	50	19	17	2	111	61	50	2	4	1
15-20 ..	116	67	49	24	29	4	85	47	38	6	7	1
20 and over ..	249	135	114	114	59	16	254	121	133	55	48	4
New Indian												
Hindu Total ..	212	117	95	142	122	20	219	190	29	97	92	2
0-10 ..	74	38	36	2	2	..	74	26	48	..	..	..
10-15 ..	65	31	34	25	21	1	69	27	42	2	7	..
15-20 ..	78	38	40	12	16	1	71	19	52	11	11	..
20 and over ..	195	108	87	103	83	8	75	18	57	72	72	2
Muslim Total ..	722	421	301	229	191	12	263	410	125	125	123	3
0-10 ..	89	48	41	6	4	2	74	44	30	..	..	..
10-15 ..	85	48	37	16	11	2	21	12	9	2	2	..
15-20 ..	71	32	39	45	13	2	74	19	55	6	5	1
20 and over ..	557	317	240	151	167	8	475	760	65	107	107	2
Prakrit--												
Hindu Total ..	672	379	293	217	186	61	415	231	182	127	124	13
0-10 ..	117	58	59	4	2	3	172	25	22	..	..	..
10-15 ..	88	41	47	11	22	29	75	27	48	13	12	1
15-20 ..	99	55	44	29	28	7	79	31	48	27	18	2
20 and over ..	368	205	163	163	133	41	230	111	119	104	91	10
Muslim Total ..	292	160	132	79	62	12	258	167	91	17	16	3
0-10 ..	61	31	30	12	12	2	47	28	19	..	..	..
10-15 ..	61	32	29	17	16	2	42	29	13	2	4	1
15-20 ..	49	25	24	16	24	6	25	12	13	4	5	1
20 and over ..	206	112	94	22	18	4	94	75	59	8	7	1
Sudder Eastern												
Hindu Total ..	2,715	1,367	1,348	293	168	115	2,215	1,229	986	235	212	23
0-10 ..	274	135	139	21	23	21	260	72	228	11	6	5
10-15 ..	254	127	127	48	29	19	227	147	79	23	22	2
15-20 ..	210	124	86	56	81	17	112	57	55	54	21	3
20 and over ..	1,977	1,081	894	258	135	58	1,636	793	840	163	163	12
Muslim Total ..	6,140	2,619	3,521	739	731	185	3,231	1,716	1,515	357	333	24
0-10 ..	705	356	349	21	25	6	664	431	433	3	2	1
10-15 ..	621	302	319	87	65	21	555	177	378	9	8	1
15-20 ..	543	287	256	160	121	37	382	74	308	76	68	2
20 and over ..	2,871	1,554	1,317	612	519	91	1,790	1,034	755	275	255	20
Civil Lines—												
Hindu Total ..	2,359	1,282	1,077	422	375	37	1,857	1,210	747	178	158	19
0-10 ..	268	137	131	26	19	6	660	417	263	5	4	1
10-15 ..	217	122	95	24	25	3	189	120	69	6	5	1
15-20 ..	190	102	88	45	42	6	142	100	42	14	12	2
20 and over ..	1,276	691	585	329	288	42	966	563	403	153	138	15
Muslim Total ..	959	707	252	205	191	17	761	516	245	93	89	4
0-10 ..	268	135	73	17	15	2	251	180	71	2	2	..
10-15 ..	92	71	21	9	7	2	89	64	25	5	4	1
15-20 ..	76	62	14	37	34	3	59	24	35	19	18	1
20 and over ..	523	379	151	145	135	10	348	244	144	67	65	2

Quarter, Religion and Age.	POPULATION.									LITERATE IN ENGLISH.		
	TOTAL.			LITERATE.			ILLITERATE.			Persons.	Males.	Females.
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Frero Town and Balh Island—												
Hindu Total ..	1,168	758	410	138	118	20	1,030	640	390	74	70	4
0—10 ..	202	170	86	10	7	3	232	160	83	1	1	..
10—15 ..	100	123	67	24	22	2	106	101	63	3	3	..
15—20 ..	170	113	67	30	27	3	140	86	54	8	7	1
20 and over ..	546	340	200	74	62	12	472	284	188	62	50	3
Muslim Total ..	422	300	122	56	50	6	306	250	118	15	14	1
0—10 ..	01	60	31	4	3	1	87	57	30	..	..	..
10—15 ..	01	35	16	5	5	..	46	30	10	1	1	..
15—20 ..	41	31	10	7	6	1	34	23	9	1	1	..
20 and over ..	230	174	05	40	30	4	100	138	01	13	12	1
Gillan—												
Hindu Total ..	234	145	89	90	74	22	188	71	67	49	41	8
0—10 ..	33	21	12	7	5	2	20	10	10	1	1	..
10—15 ..	48	33	13	24	19	5	24	16	8	13	11	2
15—20 ..	46	27	19	19	15	4	27	12	15	0	8	1
20 and over ..	107	02	45	46	35	11	61	27	34	26	21	5
Muslim Total ..	167	81	60	40	31	9	117	60	57	6	5	1
0—10 ..	31	17	14	6	6	..	23	11	14	..	..	..
10—15 ..	22	17	5	12	10	2	16	7	3	2	2	..
15—20 ..	23	14	9	12	8	4	11	0	5	3	2	1
20 and over ..	81	43	38	16	7	3	71	30	33	1	1	..
Gizri—												
Hindu Total ..	105	65	40	31	21	10	74	44	30	0	4	1
0—10 ..	26	13	13	6	4	1	21	9	12	..	..	..
10—15 ..	20	12	14	0	7	2	17	5	12	2	2	..
15—20 ..	19	10	9	0	6	4	10	5	5	2	1	1
20 and over ..	34	30	4	8	5	3	26	25	1	1	1	..
Muslim Total ..	924	508	415	259	238	23	685	273	382	40	38	2
0—10 ..	208	111	07	20	18	2	188	93	05	..	..	..
10—15 ..	144	70	05	13	11	2	131	68	03	2	2	..
15—20 ..	108	04	54	32	29	3	70	25	51	8	7	1
20 and over ..	404	205	100	104	178	16	276	87	183	30	29	1
Garden (East and West)—												
Hindu Total ..	2,105	1,371	734	372	249	23	1,833	1,122	711	89	83	6
0—10 ..	241	171	70	11	0	2	230	162	68	2	2	..
10—15 ..	110	72	38	12	0	3	98	63	35	3	2	1
15—20 ..	102	68	34	17	13	4	85	55	30	6	5	1
20 and over ..	1,052	1,080	002	232	218	14	1,420	842	578	88	84	4
Muslim Total ..	5,288	2,773	2,495	211	172	29	0,057	2,801	2,456	88	83	3
0—10 ..	1,157	546	011	10	12	3	1,142	034	608	..	..	..
10—15 ..	670	360	310	24	10	0	046	341	305	2	2	..
15—20 ..	602	331	271	15	11	4	587	320	207	7	6	1
20 and over ..	2,839	1,536	1,303	107	180	27	2,082	1,406	1,270	77	75	2
Tahliam—												
Hindu Total ..	1,749	1,004	880	297	268	28	1,452	780	887	70	84	8
0—10 ..	458	288	170	0	7	2	440	281	108	2	2	..
10—15 ..	238	142	90	19	15	4	219	127	92	8	7	1
15—20 ..	284	160	104	30	20	4	234	184	100	8	7	1
20 and over ..	780	404	320	230	221	18	650	243	307	02	48	4
Muslim Total ..	2,888	1,571	1,297	251	220	31	2,817	1,801	1,288	78	70	3
0—10 ..	060	261	200	20	15	5	540	246	204	..	..	..
10—15 ..	352	191	161	16	15	1	330	170	100	0	0	..
15—20 ..	310	173	146	35	30	5	284	143	141	0	0	..
20 and over ..	1,637	946	691	186	166	20	1,457	786	671	63	66	3

Quarter, Religion & Age.	POPULATION.									LITERATE IN ENGLISH.		
	TOTAL.			LITERATE.			ILLITERATE.			Persons.	Males.	Females.
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Lawrence—												
Hindu Total ..	6,162	3,952	2,210	911	842	68	5,251	3,017	2,234	392	370	22
0-10 ..	609	419	191	22	16	4	587	401	186	7	6	1
10-15 ..	504	321	183	23	15	8	481	306	175	9	6	3
15-20 ..	547	305	151	73	54	12	474	251	123	23	20	3
20 and over ..	4,502	2,907	1,595	793	757	42	3,707	2,249	1,456	323	324	15
Muslim Total ..	3,671	2,051	1,620	297	225	42	3,374	1,795	1,579	100	55	4
0-10 ..	627	372	254	25	18	7	572	355	217	..	..	..
10-15 ..	454	269	185	24	21	3	430	248	182	7	6	1
15-20 ..	492	277	175	44	37	7	448	240	164	21	19	2
20 and over ..	2,098	1,231	867	204	159	25	1,894	1,022	872	72	71	1
Lyari—												
Hindu Total ..	6,175	3,845	2,330	751	724	47	5,424	3,121	2,303	429	413	16
0-10 ..	611	400	211	21	16	6	590	384	206	6	4	2
10-15 ..	550	311	199	23	20	10	527	301	167	5	4	1
15-20 ..	547	305	179	69	52	10	478	253	125	9	6	3
20 and over ..	4,467	2,729	1,738	738	696	41	3,729	2,063	1,666	107	12	10
Muslim Total ..	22,164	12,812	9,352	1,631	1,470	211	20,533	11,342	9,191	370	358	14
0-10 ..	17,275	9,722	7,553	40	32	18	17,235	9,690	7,543	5	2	3
10-15 ..	5,792	3,291	2,501	129	101	28	5,663	3,190	2,473	12	10	2
15-20 ..	5,591	3,177	2,414	272	212	51	5,319	2,965	2,354	47	45	2
20 and over ..	21,506	11,441	10,065	1,129	1,024	122	20,377	11,317	9,048	216	204	8
Jamshed—												
Hindu Total ..	1,719	1,079	640	767	515	252	952	564	388	431	287	44
0-10 ..	412	251	161	49	45	40	404	274	130	24	20	8
10-15 ..	179	91	57	100	55	45	79	25	54	53	21	12
15-20 ..	191	107	84	107	66	57	84	40	44	26	20	6
20 and over ..	807	430	277	473	249	155	334	225	109	244	226	18
Muslim Total ..	105	74	31	23	18	5	82	66	16	7	6	1
0-10 ..	18	12	6	..	..	..	18	12	6	..	..	..
10-15 ..	21	14	7	4	2	1	16	11	5	1	1	..
15-20 ..	23	15	8	6	4	2	17	11	6	1	1	..
20 and over ..	44	25	11	12	11	2	31	22	9	5	4	1
Arillery Maléan—												
Hindu Total ..	225	203	82	61	60	8	220	145	75	14	13	1
0-10 ..	72	51	21	6	4	2	66	47	19	1	1	..
10-15 ..	51	36	15	6	5	..	45	31	14	1	1	..
15-20 ..	43	31	12	8	6	2	35	25	10	2	2	..
20 and over ..	122	85	37	49	45	4	73	43	30	10	9	1
Muslim Total ..	118	84	34	17	14	3	101	70	31	4	4	..
0-10 ..	22	13	9	..	..	..	22	13	9	..	..	..
10-15 ..	17	10	7	3	2	1	14	8	6	..	..	..
15-20 ..	17	9	4	6	5	1	7	4	3	1	1	..
20 and over ..	66	32	14	8	7	1	58	45	13	3	3	..
Trans Lyari—												
Hindu Total ..	199	129	69	56	46	10	132	82	50	22	20	2
0-10 ..	39	24	12	3	3	..	33	21	12	..	..	..
10-15 ..	35	21	9	10	6	1	20	12	8	2	2	..
15-20 ..	31	22	9	17	13	4	14	9	5	7	6	1
20 and over ..	91	61	30	26	21	5	65	40	25	13	12	1
Muslim Total ..	5,589	3,003	2,586	231	223	23	5,358	2,780	2,578	91	87	4
0-10 ..	1,325	811	514	12	9	3	1,313	802	511	..	..	..
10-15 ..	602	331	271	19	15	4	583	316	267	3	2	1
15-20 ..	238	125	113	17	13	4	221	112	109	5	4	1
20 and over ..	3,504	1,811	1,693	203	199	14	3,301	1,652	1,649	83	81	2

Quarter, Religion and Age.	POPULATION.									LITERATE IN ENGLISH.		
	TOTAL.			LITERATE.			ILLITERATE.					
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Tatta Naka and Goda Village and Labour Corps—												
Hindu Total ..	283	187	98	59	48	13	224	141	83	16	15	1
0—10 ..	52	36	16	2	2	..	50	34	16	..	..	..
10—15 ..	46	32	14	11	9	2	35	23	12	2	2	..
15—20 ..	50	34	16	10	14	2	34	20	14	4	4	..
20 and over ..	135	85	50	30	21	9	105	64	41	10	9	1
Muslim Total ..	500	293	207	35	24	11	485	289	196	7	5	2
0—10 ..	124	71	53	4	3	1	120	68	52	..	..	..
10—15 ..	68	39	29	5	3	2	63	36	27	1	1	..
15—20 ..	41	24	17	7	4	3	34	20	14	2	1	1
20 and over ..	267	159	108	19	14	5	248	145	103	4	3	1
Quarry No. 1 and 2 and other Quarries—												
Hindu Total ..	13	9	4	3	3	..	10	6	4	..	..	..
0—10 ..	2	..	2	..	..	..	2	..	2	..	..	..
10—15 ..	2	1	1	..	..	..	2	1	1	..	..	..
15—20 ..	1	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
20 and over ..	8	7	1	2	2	..	6	5	1	..	..	..
Muslim Total ..	411	231	180	23	17	8	388	214	174	2	2	..
0—10 ..	176	90	86	..	..	..	176	90	86	..	..	..
10—15 ..	48	27	21	3	2	1	45	25	20	..	..	..
15—20 ..	21	9	12	5	3	2	16	8	10	1	1	..
20 and over ..	166	105	61	15	12	3	151	93	58	1	1	..
Scattered Hamlets, behind Cantonment Station and Chlnaser and Vagri Villages—												
Hindu Total ..	203	109	94	16	13	3	187	96	91	..	..	..
0—10 ..	44	21	23	..	..	..	44	21	23	..	..	..
10—15 ..	31	19	12	4	3	1	27	16	11	..	..	..
15—20 ..	30	18	18	2	2	..	34	16	18	..	..	..
20 and over ..	92	51	41	10	8	2	82	43	39	..	..	..
Muslim Total ..	667	339	328	38	32	8	629	307	322	5	4	1
0—10 ..	151	60	91	..	..	..	151	60	91	..	..	..
10—15 ..	57	25	32	3	2	1	54	23	31	..	..	..
15—20 ..	44	22	22	7	5	2	37	17	20	1	1	..
20 and over ..	415	232	183	28	25	3	387	207	180	4	3	1
Keamari with other Port Area (vln Thole Produce Yard, Mansfield Import Yard and West Wharf)—												
Hindu Total ..	5,320	3,673	1,647	585	538	47	4,735	3,135	1,600	284	272	12
0—10 ..	742	403	337	28	20	8	714	385	329	8	6	2
10—15 ..	424	253	171	49	39	10	375	214	161	12	10	2
15—20 ..	467	284	183	93	88	5	374	196	178	45	44	1
20 and over ..	3,687	2,731	956	415	391	24	3,272	2,340	932	210	212	7
Muslim Total ..	5,424	3,519	1,905	523	474	49	4,901	3,045	1,856	174	182	12
0—10 ..	723	398	325	30	28	2	693	370	323	7	5	2
10—15 ..	374	213	161	32	22	10	342	221	121	8	7	1
15—20 ..	453	264	189	67	59	8	386	225	161	26	25	1
20 and over ..	3,874	2,594	1,280	394	365	29	3,480	2,229	1,251	133	125	8
Baba Islands—												
Hindu Total ..	46	25	21	14	14	..	32	11	21	2	2	..
0—10 ..	9	3	6	..	..	..	9	3	6	..	..	..
10—15 ..	3	4	1	..	..	..	3	4	1	..	..	..
15—20 ..	3	2	2	1	1	..	4	2	2	1	1	..
20 and over ..	27	15	12	13	13	..	14	2	12	1	1	..
Muslim Total ..	1,126	599	527	37	30	7	1,119	559	560	1	1	..
0—10 ..	272	81	151	3	2	1	229	79	150	..	..	..
10—15 ..	51	42	42	4	2	1	47	46	41	..	..	..
15—20 ..	123	72	51	4	2	2	119	70	49	..	..	..
20 and over ..	710	257	223	26	23	3	684	264	320	1	1	..

Quarter, Religion and Age.	POPULATION.									LITERATE IN ENGLISH.		
	TOTAL.			LITERATE.			ILLITERATE.					
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Bhit Islands—												
Hindu Total ..	9	6	3	2	2	..	7	4	3	..	..	..
0—10 ..	3	2	1	..	..	..	3	2	1	..	..	..
10—15 ..	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
15—20 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
20 and over ..	5	3	2	2	2	..	3	1	2	..	..	..
Muslim Total ..	787	408	379	20	18	2	787	390	377	..	..	..
0—10 ..	152	51	101	1	1	..	151	50	101	..	..	..
10—15 ..	64	31	33	2	1	1	62	30	32	..	..	..
15—20 ..	99	64	35	1	1	..	98	63	35	..	..	..
20 and over ..	472	262	210	16	15	1	456	247	209	..	..	..
Shamespir and Goth Mahomed—												
Hindu Total ..	3	3	..	..	..	..	3	3	..	..	..	..
0—10 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10—15 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
15—20 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
20 and over ..	3	3	..	..	..	..	3	3	..	..	..	..
Muslim Total ..	461	222	239	10	10	..	451	212	239	..	..	..
0—10 ..	154	88	66	1	1	..	153	87	66	..	..	..
10—15 ..	48	27	21	1	1	..	47	26	21	..	..	..
15—20 ..	23	11	12	..	..	..	23	11	12	..	..	..
20 and over ..	236	96	140	8	8	..	228	88	140	..	..	..
Bunker Island—												
Hindu Total ..	3	3	..	..	..	..	3	3	..	..	..	..
0—10 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10—15 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
15—20 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
20 and over ..	3	3	..	..	..	..	3	3	..	..	..	..
Muslim Total ..	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
0—10 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10—15 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
15—20 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
20 and over ..	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
Port Floating Population—												
Hindu Total ..	498	478	25	120	120	..	378	353	25	14	14	..
0—10 ..	8	5	3	..	..	..	8	5	3	..	..	..
10—15 ..	14	10	4	2	2	..	12	8	4	..	..	..
15—20 ..	25	23	2	13	13	..	12	10	2	1	1	..
20 and over ..	451	435	16	105	105	..	346	330	16	13	13	..
Muslim Total ..	1,919	1,885	34	315	313	2	1,604	1,572	32	40	40	..
0—10 ..	29	23	6	..	..	..	29	23	6	..	..	..
10—15 ..	54	49	5	..	..	..	54	49	5	..	..	..
15—20 ..	237	231	6	34	34	..	203	197	6	4	4	..
20 and over ..	1,599	1,582	17	281	279	2	1,318	1,303	15	36	36	..
Railway Area including City Bunder and Cantonment Stations and Reception and Hump Yard and Platform Population—												
Hindu Total ..	3,153	2,201	957	409	321	88	2,749	1,880	869	153	150	3
0—10 ..	410	181	229	30	17	13	380	164	216	2	2	..
10—15 ..	133	67	66	36	28	8	99	39	60	6	6	..
15—20 ..	206	128	78	76	64	12	130	64	66	34	34	..
20 and over ..	2,407	1,825	582	267	212	55	2,140	1,613	527	111	108	3
Muslim Total ..	2,772	1,843	929	351	337	14	2,421	1,506	915	146	146	..
0—10 ..	615	336	279	2	2	..	613	334	279	..	..	..
10—15 ..	216	126	90	9	7	2	207	119	88	1	1	..
15—20 ..	291	163	123	53	50	3	233	118	120	31	31	..
20 and over ..	1,650	1,213	437	237	273	9	1,393	935	428	114	114	..

Quarter, Religion and Age.	POPULATION.									LITERATE IN ENGLISH.		
	TOTAL.			LITERATE.			ILLITERATE.					
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Maurypur—												
Hindu Total ..	194	188	56	84	80	4	100	108	52	17	17	..
0—10 ..	17	5	12	..	..	..	17	5	12	..	..	..
10—15 ..	22	10	6	..	..	..	22	10	6	..	..	..
15—20 ..	27	21	6	7	5	2	20	16	4	3	3	..
20 and over ..	128	96	32	27	25	2	101	71	30	14	14	..
Muslim Total ..	1,198	672	521	64	64	..	1,129	608	521	4	4	..
0—10 ..	385	211	174	5	5	..	380	200	174	..	..	..
10—15 ..	124	71	53	8	8	..	116	63	53	..	..	..
15—20 ..	113	56	57	8	8	..	105	48	57	..	..	..
20 and over ..	571	334	237	43	43	..	528	201	237	4	4	..
Drigh Road—												
Hindu Total ..	15	11	4	5	5	..	10	6	4	4	4	..
0—10 ..	4	3	1	..	..	..	4	3	1	..	..	..
10—15 ..	2	2	..	..	..	..	2	2	..	..	..	..
15—20 ..	3	2	1	1	1	..	2	1	1	..	..	..
20 and over ..	6	4	2	4	4	..	2	..	2	4	4	..
Muslim Total ..	7	6	1	4	4	..	3	2	1	2	2	..
0—10 ..	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
10—15 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
15—20 ..	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
20 and over ..	5	4	1	4	4	..	1	..	1	2	2	..
Cape Mouze—												
Hindu Total ..	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
0—10 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10—15 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
15—20 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
20 and over ..	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
Muslim Total ..	31	16	15	4	4	..	27	12	15	2	2	..
0—10 ..	13	5	7	..	..	..	12	5	7	..	..	..
10—15 ..	3	2	1	..	..	..	3	2	1	..	..	..
15—20 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
20 and over ..	16	9	7	4	4	..	12	5	7	2	2	..

BIRTH-PLACE.

(Corresponding to Imperial Table VI.)

District or State where born.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
Total Population	263,565	156,120	107,445
A. India excluding Aden	262,409	155,501	106,908
A.-I. Bombay Presidency including Bombay—States and Agencies ..	211,032	120,779	90,253
British Districts	202,143	117,439	84,704
Bombay	15,344	8,473	6,871
Northern Division	7,505	4,368	3,137
Ahmedabad	2,897	1,757	1,140
Broach	600	358	242
Kaira	625	353	272
Panch-Mahals	211	123	88
Surat	2,629	1,483	1,146
Thana	543	294	249
Central Division	8,607	5,126	3,481
Ahmednagar	1,855	698	1,157
Khandesh-East	371	238	133
Khandesh-West	816	658	158
Nasik	1,120	779	341
Poona	2,456	1,488	968
Satara	1,669	1,048	621
Sholapur	320	217	103
Southern Division	5,962	3,934	2,028
Belgaum	750	497	253
Bijapur	369	238	131
Dharwar	486	292	194
Kanara	481	273	208
Kolaba	406	306	100
Ratnagiri	3,470	2,328	1,142
Sind	164,725	95,538	69,187
Hyderabad	13,544	7,923	5,621
Karachi	126,412	72,132	54,280
Larkana	4,908	2,868	2,040
Nawabshah	5,522	3,433	2,089
Sukkur	12,271	7,742	4,529
Thar and Parkar	1,175	803	372
Upper Sind Frontier	893	637	256
Bombay States and Agencies	1,817	1,310	507
Kolhapur	9	9	....
Khairpur	1,808	1,301	507
Bombay Presidency including Bombay States and Agencies Unspecified ..	7,072	2,030	5,042
A.-II. Provinces and States in India beyond Bombay	51,377	34,722	16,655
(a) Provinces and States adjacent to Bombay Presidency	36,519	25,331	11,188
(1) British Provinces	35,607	24,853	10,754
(i) Madras	1,582	1,141	441
(ii) Central Provinces and Berar	11,455	9,817	1,638
(iii) Punjab	22,218	13,702	8,516
(iv) Baluchistan	352	193	159

District or State where born.						Persons.	Males.	Females.
(2) States						912	478	434
(i) Western India States Agencies						887	460	427
(ii) Mysore						7	4	3
(iii) Hyderabad						2	2	....
(iv) Rajputana						10	6	4
(v) Baroda						6	6	....
(b) Other Provinces and States						14,663	9,211	5,452
(i) Ajmer-Merwara						16	9	7
(ii) Bengal						1,190	813	377
(iii) Delhi						11	11	....
(iv) Kashmir						1	1	....
(v) N. W. F. Provinces						2,045	1,519	526
(vi) United Provinces						11,400	6,858	4,542
(c) French and Portuguese Settlements in India						195	180	15
B. Other Asiatic Countries						98	45	53
(I) Outside British Dominions						82	45	37
Afghanistan						46	24	22
China						7	5	2
Nepal						2	2	....
Elsewhere						27	14	13
(II) Asia Unspecified						16	....	16
C. Europe						823	443	380
(i) United Kingdom and Irish Free State						689	406	289
(ii) Continental Europe						134	43	91
D. Africa						10	9	1
(I) Africa Unspecified						10	9	1
E. America						225	122	103
(I) America Unspecified						225	122	103

SELECTED BIRTH-PLACES COMBINED WITH AGE AND SELECTED OCCUPATIONS.

(Excluding Cantonment Military Area and the Floating Population of the Port.)

BIRTH-PLACE.	Total number of Immigrants.			AGE DISTRIBUTION.						Workers.	
				0-15		15-40		40 and over.			
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Other Districts of Sind ..	18,531	7,664	26,195	3,176	2,052	8,610	4,601	1,003	1,071	8,865	275
Bathinda	2,105	1,100	3,214	313	225	1,515	770	277	101	1,652	35
Almoralah	674	411	1,085	84	77	445	254	145	60	571	44
Serat	104	226	330	50	35	247	251	145	87	351	16
Western India States Agency	400	594	994	47	32	317	555	65	52	579	35
United States	193	141	334	20	19	150	81	60	50	115	20
Punjab and N.W. F. Provinces ..	11,994	4,515	16,509	2,001	2,015	8,255	2,643	1,000	627	9,875	325
United Provinces	4,572	1,424	5,996	675	140	2,521	1,678	404	190	3,854	50
Baluchistan	5	2	7	..	..	5	2	2	1	4	..
Almoralah	16	14	30	5	5	15	11	5	2	17	..

BIRTH-PLACE.	SELECTED OCCUPATIONS.											
	Dependents.		Government and Municipal Employees.		Students of all kinds.		Clerical staff.		Profession.		Profess. workers and literates reported.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Other Districts of Sind ..	4,110	2,479	2,346	33	795	37	2,750	6	35	37	204	21
Bathinda	405	1,578	112	2	227	5	210	5	65	5	155	3
Almoralah	573	177	210	5	275	4	75	5	62	27	35	1
Serat	217	257	212	5	26	2	222	2	..	..	25	5
Western India States ..	240	553	44	5	60	6	2	..	5	6	16	10
Baluchistan	4	22	2	5	5	..	2	..	..	..	17	14
Punjab and N.W. F. Provinces ..	2,657	4,119	2,260	35	2,537	37	821	2	490	122	2,354	40
United Provinces	224	1,534	10	5	455	22	104	..	54	..	2,050	20
Baluchistan	5	2	2	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
Almoralah .. ..	..	23	6	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	5	..

OCCUPATION OR MEANS OF LIVELIHOOD.

(Corresponding to Imperial Table X—Part I.)

Group No.	Occupation.	Total following occupation.	As principal occupation.		As working dependants.		As subsidiary to other occupation.	
			Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	Total All Classes	85,340	68,864	7,254	5,437	1,927	2,048	15
	Total Class A—Production of Raw Materials	4,808	3,528	268	287	137	885	5
	Total Sub-Class I—Exploitation of Animals and Vegetation	4,810	3,235	265	287	137	881	5
	Total Order 1—Pasture and Agriculture	4,142	2,776	264	279	137	681	5
	Total Sub-Order 1 (a)—Cultivation	3,482	2,108	222	279	137	881	5
1	Non-cultivating proprietors taking rent in money or kind	2,699	1,598	181	258	..	664	..
2	Estate Agents and Managers of owners	45	45	..	..	..	..	..
4	Rent collectors, clerks, etc.	222	28	41	8	137	3	5
5	Cultivating owners	355	329	..	13	..	13	..
7	Agricultural labourers	111	110	..	..	..	1	..
	Total Sub-Order 1 (b)—Cultivation of Special Crops, Fruit, etc. (Planters, Managers, Clerks and Labourers)	568	532	38	..	..	..	..
18	Market gardeners, flower and fruit growers	568	532	36	..	..	..	..
	Total Sub-Order 1 (d)—Stock Raising	142	136	6	..	..	..	..
21	Cattle and buffalo breeders and keepers	80	74	6	..	..	..	..
22	Breeders of transport animals	58	58	..	..	..	..	..
23	Herdsman, shepherds and breeders of other animals	4	4	..	..	..	..	..
	Total Order 2—Fishing and Hunting	468	459	1	8	..	..	..
27	Fishing and pearling	419	410	1	8	..	..	..
28	Hunting	49	49	..	..	..	..	..
	Total Sub-Class II—Exploitation of Minerals	298	293	1	..	..	4	..
	Total Order 4—Non-Metallic Minerals	298	293	1	..	..	4	..
40	Salt, saltpetre and other saline substances	298	293	1	..	..	4	..
	Total Class B—Preparation and Supply of Material Substances	41,099	33,515	2,531	3,406	692	948	7
	Total Sub-Class III—Industry	15,887	12,137	1,795	1,164	819	172	..
	Total Order 5—Textiles	1,350	971	267	98	..	16	..
42	Cotton ginning, cleaning and pressing	311	247	..	58	..	6	..
43	Cotton spinning, sizing and weaving	392	376	2	14	..	..	..
40	Dyeing, bleaching, printing, preparation and sponging of textiles	173	153	..	10	..	10	..
50	Lace, crepe, embroideries, fringes, etc., and insufficiently described textile industries	474	105	265	14	..	..	..
	Total Order 6—Hides, Skins and Hard Materials from the Animal Kingdom	1,007	862	40	68	..	37	..
51	Working in leather	928	819	4	68	..	37	..
52	Furriers and persons occupied with feathers, and bristles; brush makers	79	43	36	..	..	..	..
	Total Order 7—Wood	2,298	1,894	8	228	167	1	..
55	Carpenters, turners and joiners, etc.	2,298	1,894	8	228	167	1	..
	Total Order 8—Metals	781	781	..	..	..	..	..
58	Makers of arms, guns, etc.	56	56	..	..	..	..	..
59	Blacksmiths, other workers in iron, makers of implements	725	725	..	..	..	..	..
	Total Order 9—Ceramics	90	90	..	..	..	..	..
63	Potters and makers of earthen-ware	4	4	..	..	..	..	..
64	Brick and tile makers	86	86	..	..	..	..	..

Group No.	Occupation.	Total following occupation.	As principal occupation.		As working dependants.		As subsidiary to other occupation.	
			Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	Total Order 10—Chemical Products Properly so-called and Analogous	953	871	32	7	..	43	..
07	Manufacture of aerated and mineral waters and fer ..	760	684	32	7	..	43	..
08	Manufacture and refining of vegetable oils ..	50	50	..	..	..	..	..
09	Manufacture and refining of mineral oils ..	17	17	..	..	..	..	..
70	Others ..	120	120	..	..	..	..	..
	Total Order 11—Food Industries	1,365	1,165	118	69	..	25	..
73	Butchers ..	253	253	..	4	..	3	..
74	Makers of sugar, molasses and gur ..	40	30	..	2	..	22	..
75	Sweetmeat and confection makers ..	231	231	..	..	..	..	..
77	Brewers and distillers ..	8	8	..	..	..	..	..
78	Manufacturers of Tobacco ..	365	312	..	63	..	..	..
81	Others ..	421	307	118	..	..	..	..
	Total Order 12—Industries of Dress and the Toilet	3,181	2,174	625	367	116	..	..
82	Boot, shoe, sandal and clog makers ..	104	63	..	41	..	..	..
83	Tailors, milliners, dressmakers and darters ..	1,119	814	143	124	..	..	..
84	Embroiderers, hat makers and makers of other articles of wear ..	10	10	..	..	..	..	..
85	Washing and cleaning ..	1,291	674	340	121	116	..	..
86	Hairbers, hairdressers and wig makers ..	615	366	2	77	..	..	..
	Total Order 13—Furniture Industries	152	140	..	8	..	4	..
88	Cabinet-makers, carriage palaters, etc. ..	152	140	..	8	..	4	..
	Total Order 14—Building Industries	1,081	844	14	103	..	20	..
90	Lime burners, cement workers; Excavators and well sinkers; Stone cutters and dressers, bricklayers and masons; Builders, (other than buildings made of bamboo or similar materials), painters, decorators of houses, tilters, plumbers, etc. ..	1,081	811	14	103	..	20	..
	Total Order 16—Production and Transmission of Physical Force	74	74	..	..	..	..	..
04	Heat, light, electricity, motive power, etc., Gas works and electric light and power ..	74	74	..	..	..	..	..
	Total Order 17—Miscellaneous and Undefined Industries	3,552	2,170	791	228	337	26	..
05	Printers, engravers, bookbinders, etc. ..	425	421	..	4	..	..	..
07	Makers of clocks and surgical or scientific instruments, etc. ..	13	13	..	..	..	..	..
98	Makers of jewellery and ornaments ..	400	354	..	80	..	26	..
99	Other miscellaneous and undefined industries (toy-making, taxi derry etc.) ..	68	68	..	..	..	..	..
100	Scavenging ..	2,580	1,314	701	138	337	..	..
	Total Sub-Class IV—Transport	10,304	9,735	49	355	..	254	..
	Total Order 19—Transport by Water	4,412	4,069	5	145	..	193	..
102	Ship-owners, boat-owners and their employees, officers, mariners, etc., Ships brokers, boatmen and tow men ..	2,632	2,003	5	41	..	163	..
103	Persons (other than labourers) employed in harbours, docks, rivers and canals, including pilots ..	828	778	..	50	..	..	..
104	Labourers employed on harbours, docks, rivers and canals ..	952	598	..	54	..	..	..
	Total Order 20—Transport by Road	2,123	2,057	1	65	..	..	..
105	Persons (other than labourers) employed on the construction and maintenance of roads and bridges ..	107	107	..	..	..	..	..
107	Owners, managers and employees (excluding personal servants) connected with mechanically driven vehicles (including trams) ..	413	412	1	..	..	..	..
108	Owners, managers and employees (excluding personal servants) connected with other vehicles ..	1,810	1,254	..	65	..	..	..
111	Porters and messengers ..	104	104	..	..	..	..	..
	Total Order 21—Transport by Rail	3,091	2,895	16	19	..	61	..
112	Railway employees of all kinds other than coolies ..	2,374	2,374	..	..	..	..	..
113	Labourers employed on railway construction and maintenance and coolies and porters employed on railway premises ..	717	621	10	19	..	61	..
	Total Order 22—Post Office, Telegraph and Telephone Services	768	615	27	126	..	..	..
114	Post Office, Telegraph and Telephone services ..	768	615	27	126	..	..	..

Group No.	Occupation.	Total following occupation.	As principal occupation.		As working dependants.		As subsidiary to other occupation.	
			Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	Total Sub-Class V—Trade	14,818	11,642	687	1,887	78	522	7
	Total Order 23—Banks, Establishments of Credit, Exchange and Insurance	2,148	1,943	86	12	12	88	7
115	Bank managers, money lenders, exchange and insurance agents, money changers and brokers and their employees	2,148	1,943	86	12	12	88	7
	Total Order 24—Brokerage Commission and Export	793	752	9	17	..	15	..
116	Brokers, commission agents, commercial travellers, ware-house owners and employees	793	752	9	17	..	15	..
	Total Order 25—Trade in Textiles	49	45	..	4	..	..	..
117	Trade in piece-goods, wool, cotton, silk, hair and other textiles	49	45	..	4	..	..	..
	Total Order 26—Trade in Skins, Leather and Furs	623	606	..	6	..	11	..
118	Trade in skins, leathers, furs, feathers, horn etc., and the articles made from these	623	606	..	6	..	11	..
	Total Order 27—Trade in Wood	87	8	17	8	56	..	..
121	Trade in bamboos and canes	87	8	17	8	56	..	..
	Total Order 28—Trade in Metals	14	14	..	..	..	..	..
123	Trade in metals, machinery, knives tools etc.	14	14	..	..	..	..	..
	Total Order 29—Trade in Pottery, Bricks and Tiles	285	262	23	..	..	..	..
124	Trade in pottery, bricks and tiles	285	262	23	..	..	..	..
	Total Order 31—Hotels, Cafes, Restaurants, etc.	2,515	2,151	51	288	5	20	..
126	Vendors of wine, liquors, aerated waters and ice	273	273	..	..	..	..	..
127	Owners and Managers of hotels, cook shops, sarais etc. (and employees)	2,239	1,878	48	288	5	20	..
128	Hawkers of drink and food stuffs	3	..	3	..	..	..	..
	Total Order 32—Other Trade in Food Stuffs	3,550	3,179	269	342	..	70	..
129	Grain and pulse dealers	22	22	..	..	..	..	..
130	Dealers in sweetmeats, sugar and spices	628	624	2	..	..	..	..
131	Dealers in dairy product, eggs and poultry	520	459	..	12	..	49	..
133	Dealers in fodder for animals	1,209	914	263	32	..	..	..
134	Dealers in other food stuffs	761	589	4	147	..	21	..
135	Dealers in tobacco	495	346	..	149	..	..	..
136	Dealers in opium	206	206	..	..	..	..	..
137	Dealers in ganja	19	10	..	..	..	..	..
	Total Order 33—Trade in Clothing and Toilet Articles	146	146	..	..	..	..	..
138	Trade in ready-made clothing and other articles of dress and the toilet (hats, umbrellas, socks, ready-made shoes, perfumes, etc.).	146	146	..	..	..	..	..
	Total Order 34—Trade in Furniture	85	68	..	3	..	14	..
140	Hardware, cooking utensils, porcelain, crockery, glassware, bottles, articles for gardening, etc.	85	68	..	3	..	14	..
	Total Order 36—Trade in Means of Transport	642	510	19	87	..	26	..
142	Dealers and hirers in mechanical transport motors, cycles, etc.	393	392	..	6	..	..	..
143	Dealers and hirers in other carriages, carts, boats, etc.	244	118	19	81	..	26	..
	Total Order 38—Trade in Articles of Luxury and those Pertaining to Letters and the Arts and Sciences	19	19	..	..	..	..	..
147	Dealers in common bangles, bead necklaces, fans, small articles, toys, hunting and fishing tackle, flowers, etc.	19	19	..	..	..	..	..
	Total Order 39—Trade of other Sorts	3,552	1,941	213	1,120	..	278	..
150	General store-keepers and shop-keepers otherwise unspecified	3,439	1,837	213	1,118	..	271	..
151	Itinerant traders, pedlars and hawkers (of other than food, etc.)	113	104	..	2	..	7	..

Group No.	Occupation.				Total following occupation.	As principal occupation.		As working dependants.		As subsidiary to other occupation.	
						Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1	2				3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	Total Class C—Public Administration and Liberal Arts ..				14,801	13,649	774	147	122	169	..
	Total Sub-Class VI—Public Force				5,488	5,448	4	34	..	..	..
	Total Order 40—Army				4,349	4,311	4	34	..	..	..
153	Army (Imperial)				4,231	4,193	4	34	..	..	..
154	Army (Indian States)				118	113	..	..	..	..	..
	Total Order 42—Air Force				720	720	..	..	..	..	..
156	Air Force				720	720	..	..	..	..	..
	Total Order 43—Police				417	417	..	..	..	..	..
157	Police				417	417	..	..	..	..	..
	Total Sub-Class VII—Public Administration				3,495	3,445	34	1	..	15	..
	Total Order 44—Public Administration				3,495	3,445	34	1	..	15	..
158	Service of the State				3,135	3,117	3	..	..	15	..
161	Municipal and other local (not village) service				360	328	31	1	..	..	..
	Total Sub-Class VIII—Professions and Liberal Arts				5,320	4,756	736	112	122	94	..
	Total Order 45—Religion				950	694	186	..	76	..	..
163	Priests, ministers, etc.				347	347	..	..	..	..	..
164	Monks, nuns, religious mendicants				587	335	182	..	70	..	..
166	Servants in religious edifices, burial and burning grounds, pilgrim conductors, circumcisers, etc.				16	12	4	..	..	..	..
	Total Order 46—Law				982	926	..	3	..	59	..
167	Lawyers of all kinds, including Qazis, Law Agents and Mukhtlars. ..				218	218	..	..	..	..	..
168	Lawyers' clerks, petition writers, etc.				764	762	..	3	..	56	..
	Total Order 47—Medicine				1,921	1,492	387	22	39	31	..
166	Registered medical practitioners including oculists				1,713	1,427	237	13	5	31	..
170	Other persons practising the healing arts without being registered. ..				46	37	..	6	..	..	..
171	Dentists				26	26	..	..	..	..	..
172	Midwives, Vaccinators, compounders, nurses, masseurs, etc.				136	2	166	..	34	..	..
	Total Order 48—Instruction				881	542	216	65	13	1	..
174	Professors and Teachers of all kinds				772	542	151	65	13	1	..
175	Clerks and servants connected with education				50	..	60	..	..	..	..
	Total Order 49—Letters Arts and Sciences (other than 44)				1,186	1,168	8	22	..	3	..
177	Architects, surveyors, engineers, and their employees (not being State servants)				137	137	..	..	..	..	..
178	Authors, editors, journalists, and photographers				192	192	..	..	..	..	..
179	Artists, sculptors and image-makers				261	261	..	..	..	..	..
180	Scientists (astronomers, botanists, etc.)				7	7	..	..	..	..	..
181	Horoscope casters, astrologers, fortune-tellers, wizards, witches and medium				16	16	..	..	..	..	..
182	Musicians (composers and performers other than military) actors dancers, etc.				481	455	1	22	..	3	..
184	Conjurors, acrobats, reciters, exhibitors of curiosities and wild animals				48	46	2	..	..	..	..
	Total Class D—Miscellaneous				24,532	17,972	3,633	1,597	976	361	3
	Total Sub-Class IX—Persons Living on their Income				867	649	61	5	..	152	..
	Total Order 50—Persons Living Principally on their Income				867	649	61	5	..	152	..
185	Proprietors (other than of agricultural land) fund and scholarships holders and pensioners				867	649	61	5	..	152	..

Order No.	Occupation.	Total following occupation.	As principal occupation.		As working dependants.		As subsidiary to other occupation.	
			Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	Total Sub-Class X—Domestic Service	3,275	2,674	395	74	..	33	..
	Total Order XI—Domestic Service	3,275	2,674	395	74	..	33	..
145	Private motor vehicles and taxicabs	5	5	..	..	..	..	..
147	Other domestic service	7,220	2,674	395	74	..	33	..
	Total Sub-Class XI—less Clearly Defined Occupations	17,474	12,916	2,395	1,516	370	116	..
	Total Order 12—General Terms which do not indicate a definite occupation	17,474	12,916	2,395	1,516	370	116	..
148	Manufacturers of iron and steel, machinery, and other metal goods	1,174	91	27	74	..	95	..
149	Manufacturers of wood, cork, and other non-metallic mineral products	474	171	17	7	..	15	..
150	Manufacturers of textiles and other goods	84	84	..	..	..	..	..
151	Manufacturers of food and other consumer goods	11,450	11,450	2,327	1,445	370	6	..
	Total Sub-Class XII—Dependents	2,855	1,533	271	2	616	..	3
	Total Order 13—Inmates of Jails, Asylums and Almshouses	227	227	25	2	..	..	..
152	Inmates of Jails, Asylums and Almshouses	227	227	25	2	..	..	..
	Total Order 14—Beggars, Vagrants, Prostitutes	1,412	924	635	..	..	..	3
153	Beggars and vagrants	741	741	..	..	..	..	..
154	Prostitutes and other unclassified	741	183	615	..	..	..	3
	Total Order 15—Other Unclassified Non-Productive Industries	616	..	..	..	616	..	..
155	Other unclassified non-productive industries	616	..	..	..	616	..	..

RELIGION.

(Corresponding to Imperial Table XVI.)

City.	POPULATION.			HINDU.								
				BRAHMANIC.			ARYA.			BRAHMO.		
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
GREATER POONA ..	250,187	188,189	112,048	198,372	107,754	90,618	27	11	16	..	..	..
City Municipality ..	102,001	80,784	70,117	141,007	75,280	60,708	15	6	0	..	..	..
Suburban Municipality ..	10,670	0,630	7,140	12,023	7,417	5,500	12	5	7	..	..	..
Poona Cantonment ..	35,807	20,057	15,150	17,852	10,110	7,742	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kirkee Cantonment ..	10,302	0,040	0,302	10,333	5,818	4,515	..	..	..	..	..	..
Suburbs ..	18,501	11,228	7,273	15,267	9,120	0,147	..	..	..	..	..	..

City.	HINDU— <i>concd.</i>			MUSLIM.								
	TOTAL—HINDUS.			SHIA.			SUNNI.			OTHERS AND SECT UNSPECIFIED.		
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
1	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
GREATER POONA ..	198,399	107,765	90,634	2,408	1,711	695	26,208	15,320	10,888	313	268	45
City Municipality ..	142,012	75,205	60,717	1,154	860	294	13,025	7,551	8,374	10	10	0
Suburban Municipality ..	12,035	7,422	5,513	01	44	47	1,787	1,085	702	52	25	27
Poona Cantonment ..	17,852	10,110	7,742	710	418	292	0,153	3,752	2,401	18	0	0
Kirkee Cantonment ..	10,333	5,818	4,515	02	53	30	2,007	2,112	705	4	4	..
Suburbs ..	15,207	9,120	0,147	350	330	23	1,434	820	614	220	220	..

City.	MUSLIM— <i>concd.</i>			JAIN.								
	TOTAL—MUSLIMS.			SVETANBAR.			DIOANBAR.			OTHERS AND SECT UNSPECIFIED.		
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
1	20	27	28	20	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37
GREATER POONA ..	28,925	17,299	11,628	1,114	667	447	183	77	56	1,875	1,288	587
City Municipality ..	15,098	8,421	0,677	285	114	171	101	60	41	1,818	1,103	515
Suburban Municipality ..	1,930	1,154	776	53	30	28	3	3	..	40	31	9
Poona Cantonment ..	6,881	4,179	2,702	690	400	221	26	12	14	145	102	43
Kirkee Cantonment ..	3,003	2,160	834	85	53	32	3	2	1	43	27	16
Suburbs ..	2,013	1,370	637	1	1	..	..	..	..	29	25	4

AGE, SEX AND CIVIL CONDITION.

(Corresponding to Imperial Table VII.)

A—All Religions.

Age.	TOTAL POPULATION.			UNMARRIED.			MARRIED.			WIDOWED.		
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
0—1	4,385	2,264	2,121	4,378	2,202	2,116	7	2	5	..	..	..
1—2	4,312	2,202	2,140	4,327	2,199	2,128	13	3	10	2	..	2
2—3	4,286	2,079	2,207	4,268	2,075	2,193	17	4	13	1	..	1
3—4	4,059	1,653	2,101	4,028	1,651	2,077	29	6	23	2	1	1
4—5	3,891	1,926	1,065	3,810	1,915	1,025	48	12	35	6	2	4
Total 0—5	20,966	10,432	10,534	20,841	10,402	10,439	114	27	87	11	3	8
5—10	18,129	9,594	8,535	18,610	9,183	7,657	1,255	405	850	34	6	28
10—15	17,511	9,516	8,025	14,099	8,801	5,898	2,780	708	2,072	65	10	55
15—20	18,015	9,652	8,333	6,477	6,063	2,506	8,227	2,604	5,563	311	50	261
20—25	19,221	10,290	8,934	7,303	5,436	1,924	11,230	4,716	6,523	622	135	487
25—30	15,890	8,765	7,125	2,830	1,612	1,218	11,834	6,850	4,054	1,226	273	953
30—35	14,517	8,318	6,199	1,535	821	714	11,303	7,159	4,144	1,679	338	1,341
35—40	11,021	6,213	4,808	380	307	73	8,332	5,406	2,836	2,309	410	1,896
40—45	8,571	4,577	3,991	230	181	40	5,030	3,086	1,944	2,411	410	2,001
45—50	6,222	3,118	3,108	142	115	27	3,674	2,577	1,067	2,410	426	1,984
50—55	4,754	2,393	2,361	100	80	20	2,615	1,904	711	2,039	409	1,630
55—60	3,120	1,645	1,475	35	27	8	1,487	1,150	337	1,593	368	1,230
60—65	2,467	1,178	1,289	26	10	7	1,067	848	219	1,374	311	1,003
65—70	1,023	513	510	12	8	4	403	336	67	608	160	439
70 and over	1,434	617	767	27	16	11	568	373	135	899	258	641
Total	162,961	86,784	76,117	74,537	43,979	30,558	70,768	39,229	31,539	17,596	3,578	14,020

B—Hindu.

0—1	3,671	1,697	1,874	3,869	1,697	1,672	2	..	2	..	..	..
1—2	3,828	1,935	1,893	3,816	1,933	1,853	10	2	8	2	..	2
2—3	3,748	1,807	1,941	3,732	1,865	1,927	15	2	13	1	..	1
3—4	3,547	1,766	1,841	3,520	1,706	1,820	25	5	20	2	1	1
4—5	3,388	1,676	1,712	3,342	1,665	1,677	41	9	32	5	2	3
Total 0—5	18,382	9,121	9,261	18,279	9,166	9,179	83	18	75	16	8	7
5—10	15,753	8,326	7,427	14,557	7,910	6,617	1,166	361	785	30	5	25
10—15	15,270	8,306	6,973	12,769	7,637	5,072	2,509	659	1,850	61	10	51
15—20	15,765	8,403	7,212	8,263	6,084	2,109	7,138	2,364	4,774	284	45	239
20—25	16,705	8,050	7,755	6,448	4,701	1,747	9,701	4,138	5,563	556	111	445
25—30	13,810	7,530	6,239	2,512	1,338	1,174	10,202	6,010	4,183	1,105	223	882
30—35	12,054	7,105	5,459	1,350	666	684	9,787	6,251	3,536	1,517	278	1,239
35—40	6,637	5,368	4,269	361	246	55	7,273	4,773	2,500	2,063	349	1,714
40—45	7,454	3,910	3,544	181	145	36	5,134	3,423	1,711	2,139	342	1,707
45—50	5,427	2,660	2,767	113	94	19	3,161	2,206	955	2,153	360	1,793
50—55	4,181	2,076	2,105	71	50	12	2,282	1,661	621	1,828	356	1,472
55—60	2,716	1,310	1,397	29	23	6	1,277	983	294	1,410	313	1,097
60—65	2,141	967	1,144	18	12	0	910	717	193	1,213	268	945
65—70	803	442	456	8	5	3	344	285	59	540	152	394
70 and over	1,201	552	700	23	14	9	430	303	127	808	235	578
Total	142,612	75,295	66,717	64,832	38,064	26,818	61,407	34,181	27,226	15,723	3,050	18,673

C—Muslim.

0—1	383	200	183	378	198	180	6	2	3	..	..	..
1—2	376	193	178	373	167	176	3	1	2	..	..	..
2—3	394	205	189	392	203	189	2	2	..	..	..	..
3—4	381	192	180	378	191	187	3	1	2	..	..	..
4—5	376	187	169	370	166	181	5	1	4	1	..	1
Total 0—5	1,910	983	928	1,891	975	916	18	7	11	1	..	1
5—10	1,711	925	786	1,634	907	727	74	17	57	3	1	2
10—15	1,563	847	716	1,336	809	527	223	38	185	4	..	4
15—20	1,547	796	761	697	578	119	831	214	617	19	4	15
20—25	1,765	940	819	555	504	51	1,161	424	737	49	18	31
25—30	1,534	883	646	210	196	14	1,284	653	581	90	39	51
30—35	1,393	855	538	123	112	11	1,150	696	454	120	47	73
35—40	1,043	647	396	55	48	7	792	546	246	196	53	143
40—45	824	497	327	33	29	4	578	413	165	213	55	158
45—50	594	347	247	15	14	1	377	280	07	202	53	149
50—55	427	240	187	14	12	2	248	184	64	165	44	121
55—60	290	173	126	2	2	..	156	128	28	141	43	98
60—65	244	140	104	1	1	..	120	103	17	123	36	87
65—70	97	57	40	..	..	..	47	42	5	50	15	35
70 and over	147	81	66	..	..	..	67	61	6	80	20	60
Total	15,098	8,421	6,677	6,566	4,187	2,379	7,076	3,866	3,211	428	1,000	..

AGE, SEX AND CIVIL CONDITION.

(Corresponding to Imperial Table VII.)

A—All Religions.

Age.	TOTAL POPULATION.			UNMARRIED.			MARRIED.			WIDOWED.		
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
0—1	402	234	228	461	233	229	1	1	..	..	..	..
1—2	405	205	200	405	205	200	..	..	..	..	..	..
2—3	420	206	214	420	206	214	..	..	..	..	..	..
3—4	301	107	101	358	106	102	3	1	2	..	..	..
4—5	367	186	181	354	182	176	0	4	5	..	..	..
Total 0—5 ..	2,015	1,028	1,017	2,032	1,022	1,010	13	6	7	..	..	..
5—10	1,602	871	821	1,458	812	676	199	53	141	5	1	4
10—15	1,612	810	772	1,258	772	456	216	66	230	8	2	6
15—20	1,505	1,000	802	787	614	143	92	215	657	26	11	25
20—25	2,147	1,243	904	613	522	01	1,469	697	772	65	24	41
25—30	1,862	1,160	693	221	101	20	1,527	929	598	114	49	65
30—35	1,666	1,081	682	118	102	16	1,401	929	472	147	53	01
35—40	1,261	810	445	50	29	11	1,024	720	291	190	60	140
40—45	987	630	318	37	27	10	742	550	192	208	62	146
45—50	683	426	257	20	14	6	466	359	107	107	53	144
50—55	452	256	196	13	7	6	293	223	70	146	26	120
55—60	255	127	128	8	6	2	132	106	26	115	15	100
60—65	106	03	103	4	2	2	01	77	14	101	14	67
65—70	83	42	41	1	1	..	40	51	0	42	10	22
70 and over ..	110	66	63	2	..	2	26	28	8	61	28	53
Total ..	16,868	9,693	7,175	6,652	4,161	2,491	8,761	5,134	3,627	1,455	298	1,657

B—Hindu.

0—1	377	100	187	377	190	187	..	..	..	..	..	..
1—2	331	168	163	331	163	163	..	..	..	..	..	..
2—3	343	168	175	343	168	175	..	..	..	..	..	..
3—4	320	162	168	317	161	156	3	1	2	..	..	..
4—5	280	152	137	280	148	132	9	4	5	..	..	..
Total 0—5 ..	1,666	840	826	1,618	835	813	12	5	7	..	..	..
5—10	1,304	683	619	1,144	603	461	165	21	134	5	1	4
10—15	1,204	635	569	916	612	304	251	22	259	7	1	6
15—20	1,368	756	612	491	432	39	810	206	552	28	8	29
20—25	1,672	967	705	372	347	25	1,247	601	646	53	19	34
25—30	1,473	926	647	121	113	8	1,258	774	484	94	30	55
30—35	1,335	868	467	50	58	1	1,150	765	355	126	45	81
35—40	992	647	345	10	10	..	812	588	224	161	40	121
40—45	750	405	255	14	14	..	562	429	133	174	52	122
45—50	508	321	187	6	5	1	350	273	77	132	43	109
50—55	327	170	148	1	..	1	215	160	55	111	19	92
55—60	180	80	100	1	..	1	87	65	10	92	12	80
60—65	137	60	77	1	..	1	60	51	9	76	0	67
65—70	54	24	30	..	..	..	23	10	4	31	5	26
70 and over ..	81	37	44	..	..	..	30	23	7	51	14	37
Total ..	13,045	7,520	5,525	4,793	3,118	1,675	7,091	4,095	2,996	1,161	307	854

C—Muslim.

0—1	41	22	19	40	21	10	1	1	..	..	..	..
1—2	32	17	15	32	17	15	..	..	..	..	..	..
2—3	38	10	10	38	19	19	..	..	..	..	..	..
3—4	38	17	21	38	17	21	..	..	..	..	..	..
4—5	39	17	22	30	17	22	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total 0—5 ..	188	92	96	187	91	98	1	1	..	..	..	..
5—10	213	105	108	207	105	102	6	..	6	..	..	..
10—15	222	110	103	204	118	86	18	1	17	..	..	..
15—20	223	140	83	133	108	25	85	30	55	5	2	3
20—25	250	158	92	100	90	10	142	64	78	8	4	4
25—30	207	138	69	38	35	3	157	05	62	12	6	4
30—35	175	125	50	21	20	1	141	98	43	13	7	6
35—40	136	93	43	9	0	..	110	78	32	17	6	11
40—45	107	71	36	5	5	..	82	59	23	20	7	13
45—50	80	49	31	2	2	..	52	30	13	26	6	18
50—55	61	37	24	2	1	1	39	31	8	20	5	15
55—60	39	24	15	1	1	..	23	21	2	15	2	13
60—65	30	16	14	..	..	..	14	13	1	16	3	13
65—70	11	6	5	..	..	..	4	3	1	7	3	4
70 and over ..	19	9	10	..	..	..	3	2	1	16	7	0
Total ..	1,961	1,182	779	909	585	824	877	535	342	175	62	113

AGE, SEX AND CIVIL CONDITION.

(Corresponding to Imperial Table VII.)

A—All Religions.

Age.	TOTAL POPULATION.			UNMARRIED.			MARRIED.			WIDOWED.		
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
0-1	842	443	399	839	441	398	3	2	1	..	..	..
1-2	859	433	426	850	428	422	9	5	4	..	..	..
2-3	933	465	468	924	463	461	8	2	6	1	..	1
3-4	854	419	435	845	415	430	9	4	5	..	..	..
4-5	880	389	491	789	377	412	89	12	77	2	..	2
Total 0-5	4,868	2,449	2,219	4,247	2,124	2,123	118	25	93	3	..	3
5-10	3,792	1,832	1,910	3,479	1,826	1,653	306	54	252	7	2	5
10-15	3,806	1,844	1,962	3,032	1,754	1,278	763	89	679	6	1	5
15-20	4,019	2,376	1,643	2,201	1,734	467	1,763	627	1,141	50	15	35
20-25	4,459	2,915	1,544	2,030	1,753	277	2,833	1,133	1,200	96	29	67
25-30	3,833	2,544	1,289	941	843	93	2,714	1,642	1,072	178	59	119
30-35	3,137	2,103	1,034	469	394	75	2,428	1,630	793	240	79	161
35-40	2,258	1,392	866	175	119	56	1,748	1,165	563	335	68	247
40-45	1,811	1,068	743	126	74	52	1,320	916	404	365	78	267
45-50	1,357	753	579	75	43	32	883	634	234	394	81	313
50-55	1,040	594	446	51	33	18	632	479	153	357	82	275
55-60	762	418	344	33	19	14	405	317	63	324	82	242
60-65	580	318	262	20	9	11	256	235	51	274	74	200
65-70	262	129	133	14	7	7	119	85	34	129	37	92
70 and over	343	167	176	21	16	5	125	104	21	197	47	150
Total	35,807	20,657	15,150	18,914	10,748	6,166	15,833	9,155	6,783	2,855	754	2,201

B—Hindu.

0-1	450	239	211	448	233	210	2	1	1	..	..	..
1-2	463	239	224	458	235	220	5	1	4	..	..	..
2-3	517	268	251	512	266	246	4	..	4	1	..	1
3-4	477	239	238	474	233	236	3	1	2	..	..	..
4-5	504	206	295	423	200	223	79	6	73	2	..	2
Total 0-5	2,411	1,189	1,222	2,315	1,180	1,135	93	9	84	3	..	3
5-10	1,931	938	1,028	1,721	921	800	256	31	225	4	1	3
10-15	2,024	914	1,110	1,356	855	501	663	58	605	5	1	4
15-20	1,975	1,118	857	704	646	55	1,237	464	773	34	8	26
20-25	2,088	1,345	740	547	517	30	1,479	511	658	62	20	42
25-30	1,864	1,234	630	501	185	16	1,553	1,013	540	110	36	74
30-35	1,554	1,071	483	114	101	13	1,293	929	364	147	41	106
35-40	1,114	701	413	37	30	7	868	624	244	209	47	162
40-45	860	523	337	21	14	7	616	445	145	221	36	165
45-50	644	353	291	15	8	7	404	311	93	225	34	161
50-55	477	267	210	9	7	2	269	219	50	199	41	158
55-60	350	181	169	6	5	1	170	155	35	174	41	133
60-65	257	132	125	1	..	1	113	97	16	143	35	108
65-70	115	55	60	2	1	1	54	37	17	59	17	42
70 and over	138	71	67	10	9	1	51	50	1	77	12	65
Total	17,852	10,110	7,742	7,059	4,479	2,580	9,121	5,251	3,850	1,672	370	1,302

C—Muslim.

0-1	169	86	83	169	86	83	..	..	..	..	..	..
1-2	169	79	90	167	77	90	2	..	..	..	..	..
2-3	180	83	97	177	81	96	3	..	1	..	..	..
3-4	153	75	83	154	73	81	4	..	2	..	..	..
4-5	153	74	79	149	72	77	4	2	2	..	..	..
Total 0-5	823	397	432	816	389	427	13	8	5	..	..	..
5-10	716	394	322	691	355	336	24	9	15	1	..	1
10-15	670	353	322	603	372	231	66	16	50	1	..	1
15-20	709	422	287	532	314	68	318	103	215	9	5	4
20-25	846	516	330	537	303	34	457	206	231	22	..	15
25-30	776	324	232	165	158	7	564	346	218	47	20	27
30-35	672	450	192	97	93	4	518	335	160	57	29	28
35-40	464	312	152	43	40	3	351	247	104	70	25	45
40-45	262	227	133	30	25	5	249	174	75	63	25	55
45-50	222	169	93	13	11	2	163	125	35	62	33	56
50-55	207	130	77	7	5	1	123	95	26	78	26	50
55-60	151	92	59	5	3	2	83	67	15	63	22	44
60-65	116	74	42	2	2	..	59	32	7	53	30	35
65-70	45	26	19	2	1	1	18	14	4	25	11	14
70 and over	56	28	28	1	..	1	13	13	..	42	15	27
Total	6,581	4,479	2,702	3,194	2,102	1,092	3,044	1,635	1,208	643	244	402

AGE, SEX AND CIVIL CONDITION.

(Corresponding to Imperial Table VII.)

A—All Religions.

Age.	TOTAL POPULATION.			UNMARRIED.			MARRIED.			WIDOWED.		
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
0—1	440	224	216	440	224	216	..	..	..	..	..	..
1—2	440	220	220	440	220	220	..	..	..	..	..	..
2—3	432	220	212	420	218	211	3	2	1	..	..	..
3—4	402	202	200	300	201	105	0	1	5	..	..	..
4—5	404	185	210	373	182	191	20	3	26	2	..	2
Total 0—5 ..	2,118	1,051	1,067	2,078	1,045	1,038	28	0	22	2	..	2
5—10	1,070	804	800	1,481	787	694	180	15	171	3	2	1
10—15	1,518	741	777	1,157	704	453	358	37	321	3	..	3
15—20	1,000	1,240	660	881	801	80	692	432	560	27	7	20
20—25	2,254	1,540	705	848	801	47	1,352	731	621	54	17	37
25—30	1,883	1,340	537	310	203	13	1,470	1,004	472	01	39	62
30—35	1,017	1,170	447	104	140	15	1,330	974	362	117	47	70
35—40	1,027	674	353	48	42	0	823	586	237	150	40	110
40—45	771	480	285	21	18	3	588	424	164	163	44	118
45—50	535	340	195	13	12	1	372	285	87	150	43	107
50—55	377	281	140	8	8	..	241	188	53	128	35	63
55—60	257	130	127	4	3	1	120	102	27	124	25	99
60—65	200	100	100	2	1	1	63	78	15	111	21	90
65—70	84	41	43	..	..	..	34	30	4	50	11	39
70 and over ..	85	37	48	..	..	..	23	23	..	62	14	48
Total	10,302	9,940	6,362	7,021	4,674	2,347	8,041	4,915	3,126	1,240	351	889

B—Hindu.

0—1	309	158	151	300	158	151	..	..	..	..	..	..
1—2	309	157	152	300	157	152	..	..	..	..	..	..
2—3	200	150	148	200	150	140	..	..	..	..	..	..
3—4	281	142	139	281	142	130	..	..	..	..	..	..
4—5	268	134	134	262	131	131	4	3	1	2	..	2
Total 0—5 ..	1,403	741	722	1,457	738	719	4	3	1	2	..	2
5—10	1,132	580	540	1,054	575	479	70	10	66	2	1	1
10—15	1,032	531	501	806	502	304	223	29	194	3	..	3
15—20	1,141	657	484	425	387	38	605	260	429	21	4	17
20—25	1,294	762	532	334	315	19	610	436	483	41	11	30
25—30	1,063	652	411	94	62	2	809	533	300	70	27	43
30—35	937	600	337	57	54	3	702	510	275	88	30	58
35—40	660	804	200	23	20	3	520	345	175	117	29	85
40—45	510	304	215	11	10	1	382	263	110	120	31	95
45—50	381	230	151	5	5	..	258	194	64	118	31	87
50—55	270	160	110	5	5	..	166	120	37	69	20	73
55—60	183	80	97	1	1	..	87	67	20	65	18	77
60—65	147	66	81	1	..	1	83	52	11	83	14	69
65—70	57	28	20	..	..	..	24	21	3	33	7	20
70 and over ..	54	21	33	..	..	..	16	16	..	38	5	33
Total	10,888	5,818	4,515	4,278	2,704	1,569	5,124	2,880	2,244	930	234	703

C—Muslim.

0—1	60	23	37	60	23	37	..	..	..	..	..	..
1—2	58	25	33	58	25	33	..	..	..	..	..	..
2—3	61	31	30	58	29	29	3	2	1	..	..	..
3—4	58	28	30	52	27	25	6	1	5	..	..	..
4—5	70	33	47	45	23	22	25	..	25	..	..	..
Total 0—5 ..	807	130	177	273	127	148	84	3	31	..	..	..
5—10	289	96	193	181	93	88	108	3	105	..	..	..
10—15	287	91	176	143	84	59	124	7	117	..	..	..
15—20	393	321	72	210	201	0	177	117	60	6	3	3
20—25	483	430	53	227	219	8	247	207	40	9	4	5
25—30	421	381	40	82	72	10	320	302	24	13	7	0
30—35	869	337	32	40	36	10	304	290	14	19	11	8
35—40	179	150	20	9	0	..	147	138	9	23	12	11
40—45	105	88	17	2	2	..	85	79	6	18	7	11
45—50	65	55	10	2	2	..	48	47	1	15	0	9
50—55	44	36	8	1	1	..	29	29	..	14	6	8
55—60	33	20	13	2	1	1	15	15	..	16	4	12
60—65	26	15	11	..	..	..	11	11	..	15	4	11
65—70	9	4	5	..	..	..	2	2	..	7	2	5
70 and over ..	13	6	7	..	..	..	2	2	..	11	4	7
Total	8,003	2,109	834	1,178	847	331	1,859	1,252	407	186	70	96

AGE, SEX AND CIVIL CONDITION.

(Corresponding to Imperial Table VII.)

A—All Religions.

Age.	TOTAL POPULATION.			UNMARRIED.			MARRIED.			WIDOWED.		
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
0-1	592	289	303	372	278	291	20	11	9	..	..	..
1-2	351	272	279	513	268	275	7	4	3	1	..	1
2-3	591	281	310	552	277	305	8	3	5	1	1	..
3-4	553	256	297	539	251	288	11	5	6	3	2	1
4-5	510	264	276	519	257	262	17	4	13	4	3	1
Total 0-5	2,827	1,332	1,465	2,755	1,331	1,424	63	25	38	9	6	3
5-10	2,388	1,218	1,170	2,081	1,132	929	293	57	236	14	0	5
10-15	2,261	1,192	1,060	1,607	1,045	622	562	125	437	32	22	10
15-20	2,695	1,059	1,036	1,143	1,005	138	1,471	604	867	81	50	31
20-25	3,117	1,085	1,132	1,000	938	62	2,000	988	1,012	117	50	58
25-30	2,098	1,710	952	431	412	22	2,086	1,262	824	178	72	106
30-35	2,398	1,578	820	255	245	10	1,917	1,253	664	228	80	146
35-40	1,718	1,111	607	100	102	7	1,335	930	399	274	73	201
40-45	1,357	851	503	87	79	8	987	713	274	283	62	221
45-50	970	581	389	50	46	4	647	487	160	273	51	222
50-55	719	431	288	39	29	1	453	356	97	236	40	190
55-60	421	216	205	10	9	1	231	187	44	180	20	160
60-65	301	155	146	6	6	..	151	127	24	144	22	122
65-70	116	60	50	5	4	1	62	54	8	40	2	47
70 and over	139	00	73	9	7	2	61	50	5	60	3	60
Total	24,125	14,217	9,908	9,641	6,410	3,231	12,819	7,230	5,039	2,165	577	1,588

B—Hindu.

0-1	525	254	271	508	246	262	17	8	9	..	..	..
1-2	483	239	247	477	231	243	7	4	3	1	..	1
2-3	524	249	275	514	245	269	8	3	5	2	1	1
3-4	492	231	261	479	220	233	11	3	8	2	2	..
4-5	479	234	245	450	227	232	16	4	12	4	3	1
Total 0-5	2,505	1,206	1,299	2,437	1,178	1,259	59	22	37	9	6	3
5-10	2,113	1,073	1,039	1,821	1,014	807	279	52	227	13	9	4
10-15	1,905	1,042	923	1,413	905	508	523	110	407	20	21	8
15-20	2,297	1,430	861	998	828	80	1,313	561	752	78	47	29
20-25	2,663	1,068	965	775	738	37	1,780	904	876	108	50	52
25-30	2,266	1,429	837	271	259	12	1,842	1,111	731	153	59	94
30-35	2,028	1,292	739	151	143	8	1,681	1,087	594	196	62	184
35-40	1,447	908	539	56	49	7	1,144	800	344	247	59	188
40-45	1,141	689	452	42	35	7	840	605	235	259	49	210
45-50	817	461	353	26	23	3	546	405	141	245	30	209
50-55	596	335	261	16	15	1	375	288	87	205	22	173
55-60	357	179	178	0	5	1	107	159	38	154	15	139
60-65	260	122	128	3	3	..	132	110	22	125	19	106
65-70	96	48	48	3	2	1	54	46	8	39	..	30
70 and over	118	51	67	7	5	2	51	46	5	60	..	60
Total	20,669	11,984	8,685	7,935	5,202	2,733	10,816	8,312	4,504	1,918	470	1,448

C—Muslim.

0-1	37	10	18	36	18	18	1	1	..	..	..	..
1-2	37	10	18	37	10	18	..	..	..	..	..	..
2-3	41	10	22	41	10	22	..	..	..	..	..	..
3-4	40	18	22	49	18	22	..	..	..	..	..	..
4-5	38	17	21	37	17	20	1	..	1	..	..	..
Total 0-5	193	92	101	191	91	100	2	1	1	..	..	..
5-10	181	92	89	168	88	80	12	4	8	1	..	1
10-15	101	106	85	158	99	59	30	6	24	3	1	2
15-20	220	145	75	123	118	10	95	31	64	2	1	6
20-25	272	192	80	130	126	4	134	64	70	8	2	1
25-30	293	220	67	100	96	4	172	119	53	21	11	10
30-35	256	201	55	58	56	2	175	139	45	23	15	8
35-40	170	131	39	17	17	..	134	102	32	19	12	7
40-45	133	102	31	15	14	1	101	78	23	17	10	7
45-50	96	76	20	9	0	..	62	53	9	25	14	11
50-55	75	55	20	4	4	..	46	40	6	25	11	14
55-60	43	23	20	2	2	..	21	18	3	20	3	17
60-65	30	14	16	..	..	..	13	11	2	17	3	14
65-70	12	5	7	..	..	..	3	3	..	9	2	7
70 and over	15	9	6	..	..	..	8	6	..	9	3	6
Total	2,180	1,469	711	975	715	260	1,005	666	..	199	88	..

LITERACY BY RELIGION AND AGE.

(Corresponding to Imperial Table XIII.)

City Municipality.

Religion and Age.		POPULATION.											
		TOTAL.			LITERATE.			ILLITERATE.			LITERATE IN ENGLISH.		
		Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
(A)—All Religions	Total ..	162,901	80,784	70,117	51,826	30,009	12,217	111,075	47,175	62,060	19,567	10,844	2,803
6—10 ..	..	30,005	20,020	10,669	3,761	2,763	1,000	35,392	17,323	18,060	649	472	177
10—15 ..	..	17,514	9,510	8,025	0,760	4,340	2,360	10,835	5,170	5,656	1,821	1,372	449
15—20 ..	..	18,015	9,082	8,333	8,765	6,221	2,351	9,316	3,161	5,816	4,212	3,532	690
20 and over ..	..	83,217	47,557	40,006	32,709	26,315	6,361	55,598	21,212	34,320	12,825	11,468	1,357
(B)—Hindu	Total ..	142,012	75,295	66,717	45,181	34,057	11,227	95,823	40,333	55,496	17,582	10,395	2,187
6—10 ..	..	34,135	17,447	16,088	3,397	2,411	886	39,733	15,636	15,702	561	432	152
10—15 ..	..	15,279	8,306	6,973	5,001	3,866	2,105	9,318	4,150	1,568	1,616	1,256	300
15—20 ..	..	15,705	8,493	7,212	7,840	5,665	2,175	7,865	2,828	5,037	3,967	3,399	598
20 and over ..	..	76,893	41,019	35,814	28,986	23,625	5,361	47,067	18,624	29,683	11,465	10,393	1,067
(C)—Muslim	Total ..	15,098	8,421	0,077	2,238	2,878	360	11,860	5,543	0,317	704	661	43
6—10 ..	..	3,621	1,967	1,714	236	191	45	3,385	1,716	1,660	27	13	14
10—15 ..	..	1,563	817	716	311	253	58	1,252	591	658	43	36	7
15—20 ..	..	1,617	706	751	324	267	57	1,223	529	694	89	78	11
20 and over ..	..	8,307	4,871	3,496	2,367	2,107	200	6,006	2,761	3,295	545	534	11
(D)—Jain	Total ..	2,004	1,277	727	1,055	912	113	949	335	614	195	162	3
6—10 ..	..	372	217	155	62	47	15	310	170	140	7	6	1
10—15 ..	..	202	125	77	138	114	24	64	11	53	44	43	1
15—20 ..	..	281	183	101	170	144	26	114	36	75	56	56	..
20 and over ..	..	1,140	752	304	685	637	48	461	115	340	88	87	1
(E)—Christian	Total ..	2,054	1,377	1,587	905	589	336	2,059	803	1,251	681	896	285
6—10 ..	..	777	375	402	46	28	12	737	347	360	20	10	10
10—15 ..	..	368	162	206	126	81	142	272	108	161	48	17	31
15—20 ..	..	386	158	231	200	162	104	63	56	37	163	56	48
20 and over ..	..	1,460	652	748	443	355	88	657	207	600	561	314	187
(F)—Zoroastrian	Total ..	181	107	74	151	61	60	36	16	14	128	78	45
6—10 ..	..	23	0	14	9	3	6	14	0	8	3	1	2
10—15 ..	..	12	7	5	9	5	4	3	2	1	7	4	3
15—20 ..	..	24	16	8	22	15	7	2	1	1	16	14	5
20 and over ..	..	122	75	47	111	68	43	11	7	4	64	56	35
(G) Tribals	Total ..	45	30	15	..	..	..	45	36	15	..	..	..
6—10 ..	..	9	5	4	..	..	..	0	5	4	..	..	..
10—15 ..	..	6	3	3	..	..	..	6	3	3	..	..	..
15—20 ..	..	7	6	1	..	..	..	7	6	1	..	..	..
20 and over ..	..	23	16	7	..	..	..	23	10	7	..	..	..
(H)—Other Religions	Total ..	597	277	320	263	172	121	364	165	190	223	122	106
6—10 ..	..	158	6	92	59	23	36	96	43	56	16	10	6
10—15 ..	..	84	39	45	61	28	36	26	11	6	33	16	17
15—20 ..	..	56	36	20	53	28	25	6	2	4	38	20	18
20 and over ..	..	266	142	151	117	117	24	176	40	130	132	76	56

Suburban Municipality.

POPULATION.													
Age and Sex.	Total.	Males.			Females.			Married.			Average in Families.		
		Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
(A)—All Persons Total ..	42,314	22,727	12,522	10,205	19,587	10,205	9,382	12,322	6,175	6,212	1,791	1,227	237
0-10 ..	12,777	6,727	3,522	3,205	6,052	3,205	2,847	3,575	1,791	1,782	17	17	0
10-15 ..	12,777	6,727	3,522	3,205	6,052	3,205	2,847	3,575	1,791	1,782	17	17	0
15-20 ..	12,777	6,727	3,522	3,205	6,052	3,205	2,847	3,575	1,791	1,782	17	17	0
20 and over ..	12,777	6,727	3,522	3,205	6,052	3,205	2,847	3,575	1,791	1,782	17	17	0
(B)—Males Total ..	22,727	12,522	6,727	5,795	10,205	5,795	4,487	12,322	6,175	6,147	791	677	21
0-10 ..	6,727	3,522	1,927	1,595	5,795	3,205	2,590	6,175	3,175	3,000	17	17	0
10-15 ..	6,727	3,522	1,927	1,595	5,795	3,205	2,590	6,175	3,175	3,000	17	17	0
15-20 ..	6,727	3,522	1,927	1,595	5,795	3,205	2,590	6,175	3,175	3,000	17	17	0
20 and over ..	6,727	3,522	1,927	1,595	5,795	3,205	2,590	6,175	3,175	3,000	17	17	0
(C)—Females Total ..	19,587	10,205	5,795	4,410	9,382	4,410	3,792	6,147	2,997	3,212	174	150	40
0-10 ..	6,052	3,205	1,600	1,605	2,847	1,595	1,252	3,575	1,791	1,782	17	17	0
10-15 ..	6,052	3,205	1,600	1,605	2,847	1,595	1,252	3,575	1,791	1,782	17	17	0
15-20 ..	6,052	3,205	1,600	1,605	2,847	1,595	1,252	3,575	1,791	1,782	17	17	0
20 and over ..	6,052	3,205	1,600	1,605	2,847	1,595	1,252	3,575	1,791	1,782	17	17	0
(D)—Males (A) Total ..	117	55	25	30	62	30	32	47	18	29	10	15	..
0-10 ..	35	17	8	9	18	9	9	15	6	9	..	..	..
10-15 ..	35	17	8	9	18	9	9	15	6	9	..	..	..
15-20 ..	35	17	8	9	18	9	9	15	6	9	..	..	..
20 and over ..	35	17	8	9	18	9	9	15	6	9	..	..	..
(E)—Females (A) Total ..	1,792	921	512	409	1,281	512	769	1,792	921	871	421	274	237
0-10 ..	587	312	165	147	469	165	304	587	312	275	42	23	10
10-15 ..	587	312	165	147	469	165	304	587	312	275	42	23	10
15-20 ..	587	312	165	147	469	165	304	587	312	275	42	23	10
20 and over ..	587	312	165	147	469	165	304	587	312	275	42	23	10
(F)—Females (B) Total ..	181	102	57	45	124	57	67	83	49	34	25	12	10
0-10 ..	62	37	20	17	25	17	8	25	15	10	5	7	13
10-15 ..	62	37	20	17	25	17	8	25	15	10	5	7	13
15-20 ..	62	37	20	17	25	17	8	25	15	10	5	7	13
20 and over ..	62	37	20	17	25	17	8	25	15	10	5	7	13
(G)—Other Persons Total ..	62	28	15	13	47	28	19	21	11	10	23	12	10
0-10 ..	11	5	3	2	6	3	3	6	3	3	2	1	1
10-15 ..	11	5	3	2	6	3	3	6	3	3	2	1	1
15-20 ..	11	5	3	2	6	3	3	6	3	3	2	1	1
20 and over ..	11	5	3	2	6	3	3	6	3	3	2	1	1

Poona Cantonment.

(A)—All Religions Total ..	35,807	20,657	15,150	11,495	8,655	3,035	21,312	12,217	12,095	6,674	4,618	2,056
0-10 ..	8,160	4,031	4,129	650	381	269	7,470	3,650	3,820	263	101	172
10-15 ..	8,160	4,031	4,129	650	381	269	7,470	3,650	3,820	263	101	172
15-20 ..	8,160	4,031	4,129	650	381	269	7,470	3,650	3,820	263	101	172
20 and over ..	8,160	4,031	4,129	650	381	269	7,470	3,650	3,820	263	101	172
(B)—Hindu Total ..	17,862	10,110	7,742	4,647	3,015	935	13,215	6,495	6,810	329	493	43
0-10 ..	1,322	2,142	2,250	120	15	35	1,202	2,017	2,215	21	18	3
10-15 ..	1,322	2,142	2,250	120	15	35	1,202	2,017	2,215	21	18	3
15-20 ..	1,322	2,142	2,250	120	15	35	1,202	2,017	2,215	21	18	3
20 and over ..	1,322	2,142	2,250	120	15	35	1,202	2,017	2,215	21	18	3
(C)—Muslim Total ..	6,631	4,179	2,702	1,843	1,510	333	5,028	2,669	2,359	545	498	49
0-10 ..	1,545	701	754	110	75	35	1,435	710	710	20	15	5
10-15 ..	1,545	701	754	110	75	35	1,435	710	710	20	15	5
15-20 ..	1,545	701	754	110	75	35	1,435	710	710	20	15	5
20 and over ..	1,545	701	754	110	75	35	1,435	710	710	20	15	5

Poona Cantonment—contd.

Religion and Age.		POPULATION.											
		TOTAL.			LITERATE.			ILLITERATE.			LITERATE IN ENGLISH.		
		Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
(D)—Jain	Total ..	861	583	278	489	438	56	372	150	222	65	84	1
	0—10 ..	164	91	70	24	17	7	140	77	63	2	2	..
	10—15 ..	80	51	28	40	38	11	40	23	17	7	7	..
	15—20 ..	123	80	37	81	68	13	42	18	24	13	13	..
	20 and over ..	485	342	143	335	310	25	150	32	118	43	42	1
(E)—Christian	Total ..	7,600	4,520	3,071	3,220	2,138	1,081	4,371	2,381	1,990	4,024	2,704	1,820
	0—10 ..	1,490	728	771	203	102	101	1,236	626	610	227	112	115
	10—15 ..	710	341	375	380	172	208	336	169	167	310	164	156
	15—20 ..	952	528	324	507	503	94	355	125	230	659	470	189
	20 and over ..	4,433	2,832	1,601	1,080	1,361	628	244	1,471	673	2,828	1,059	869
(F)—Zoroastrian	Total ..	2,304	1,134	1,200	1,231	844	587	1,183	490	678	1,239	898	601
	0—10 ..	302	245	257	132	67	65	370	178	102	86	40	46
	10—15 ..	278	127	151	103	80	107	85	41	44	138	56	82
	15—20 ..	236	108	128	118	93	20	118	10	108	181	61	100
	20 and over ..	1,378	654	724	788	393	395	590	261	329	894	521	373
(G)—Other Religions	Total ..	219	122	97	158	100	56	83	22	41	102	60	42
	0—10 ..	58	31	27	31	25	6	27	0	21	7	4	3
	10—15 ..	20	13	10	15	0	9	14	7	7	10	5	5
	15—20 ..	24	14	10	21	13	8	3	1	2	14	0	5
	20 and over ..	108	64	44	80	50	33	10	8	11	71	42	20

Kirkee Cantonment.

(A)—All Religions	Total ..	15,302	9,940	6,802	2,026	2,415	511	13,394	7,525	5,869	1,220	1,025	165
	0—10 ..	3,788	1,855	1,033	00	50	10	3,722	1,805	1,917	24	17	7
	10—15 ..	1,518	741	777	121	83	38	1,307	658	730	37	25	12
	15—20 ..	1,000	1,240	600	470	407	69	1,424	833	591	167	140	18
	20 and over ..	0,000	0,104	2,092	2,203	1,875	388	6,851	4,220	2,622	992	834	158
(B)—Hindu	Total ..	10,833	5,818	4,515	1,109	1,045	84	9,224	4,778	4,451	371	351	10
	0—10 ..	2,505	1,327	1,208	31	27	4	2,504	1,300	1,204	5	5	..
	10—15 ..	1,032	531	501	55	47	8	977	484	493	9	8	1
	15—20 ..	1,141	657	484	180	171	15	955	480	400	53	51	2
	20 and over ..	5,505	3,303	2,202	837	800	37	4,728	2,503	2,225	304	297	7
(C)—Muslim	Total ..	8,003	2,189	824	545	535	11	2,457	1,834	823	91	89	2
	0—10 ..	506	226	370	4	4	..	502	222	370	..	..	..
	10—15 ..	207	91	170	11	10	1	256	81	175	1	1	..
	15—20 ..	303	321	72	194	102	2	280	210	70	13	13	..
	20 and over ..	1,747	1,531	216	427	410	8	1,820	1,112	208	77	75	2
(D)—Jain	Total ..	181	82	49	25	34	2	65	48	47	4	4	..
	0—10 ..	24	18	6	..	..	..	24	18	6	..	..	..
	10—15 ..	18	9	0	3	3	..	16	6	0	..	..	..
	15—20 ..	20	17	12	8	7	1	21	10	11	1	1	..
	20 and over ..	60	38	22	25	24	1	35	14	21	3	3	..
(E)—Christian	Total ..	2,198	1,340	858	955	544	411	1,243	795	447	894	511	188
	0—10 ..	518	251	205	30	18	12	480	233	263	18	11	7
	10—15 ..	182	100	82	48	20	28	134	80	54	24	13	11
	15—20 ..	240	164	70	134	84	50	100	80	26	92	76	10
	20 and over ..	1,260	825	435	743	422	321	517	403	114	580	411	140

Kirkee Cantonment—contd.

Religion and Age.		POPULATION.											
		TOTAL.			LITERATE.			ILLITERATE.			LITERATE IN ENGLISH.		
		Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
(F)—Zoroastrian	Total ..	87	53	34	24	24	..	52	19	33	29	29	..
0-10	..	20	12	7	1	1	..	19	12	7	1	1	..
11-20	..	7	6	2	2	2	..	6	4	2	2	2	..
21-30	..	4	3	1	3	3	..	1	..	1	2	2	..
31 and over	..	55	31	24	20	20	..	27	2	24	24	24	..
(G)—Other Religions	Total ..	120	478	72	245	223	23	243	233	45	21	21	..
0-10	..	37	20	17	..	..	..	37	20	17	..	..	..
11-20	..	11	4	7	2	1	1	9	2	4	1	1	..
21-30	..	55	72	15	41	45	1	53	50	16	6	5	..
31 and over	..	478	378	39	202	177	21	196	163	12	20	20	..

Rest of Posen City Tabula.

[illegible]

(POONA CITY TALUKA.)

BIRTH-PLACE.

(Corresponding to Imperial Table VI.)

Province or State where born.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4
Total Population	256,003	141,291	114,712
A—India excluding Adcn	252,206	138,278	113,928
A—I—Bombay Presidency including Bombay States and Agencies ..	227,352	121,778	105,574
Poona District	163,027	83,418	79,609
Bombay Presidency including Bombay States and Agencies ..	64,325	38,360	25,965
A—II—Provinces and States in India beyond Bombay Presidency ..	24,854	10,500	8,354
(a) Provinces and States adjacent to Bombay Presidency ..	18,189	11,684	6,455
(1) British Provinces	9,452	6,505	2,947
(i) Madras	4,220	2,471	1,758
(ii) Central Provinces and Berar	1,291	746	545
(iii) Punjab	3,763	3,160	603
(iv) Baluchistan	169	128	41
(2) States	8,687	5,179	3,508
(i) Western India States Agency	74	1	73
(ii) Mysore	555	330	225
(iii) Hyderabad	5,882	3,305	2,487
(iv) Central India Agency	130	63	76
(v) Rajputana	1,504	1,185	409
(vi) Baroda	443	205	238
(b) Other Provinces and States	8,097	2,410	687
(i) Ajmer-Merwar	1,046	835	211
(ii) Assam	54	....	54
(iii) Bengal	147	96	51
(iv) Burma	14	10	4
(v) Delhi	201	179	22
(vi) Gwalior	122	84	38
(vii) Kashmir	41	1	40
(viii) North-West Frontier Provinces	60	56	4
(ix) United Provinces	1,412	1,140	263
(c) French and Portuguese Settlements in India	901	639	262
(d) India unspecified	2,717	1,767	950
B—Other Asiatic Countries	690	506	184
(a) Within British Dominions	35	25	10
(i) Ceylon	35	25	10
(b) Outside British Dominions	146	120	26
(i) Afghanistan	71	68	3
(ii) China	28	21	7
(iii) Nepal	21	12	12
(iv) Siam	23	19	4
(v) Unspecified	500	261	148
(c) Europe	2,952	2,425	527
(i) British	1,405	507	170
(ii) Continental	9	6	4
(iii) Unspecified	2,538	1,912	553

Province or State where born.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4
D—Africa	87	55	32
(a) Within British Dominions	1	....	1
(i) Natal	1	....	1
(b) Africa unspecified	86	55	31
E—America .. .. .	....	....	....
F—Australasia	58	27	31
(a) Within British Dominions	22	11	11
(i) Australia	8	1	7
(ii) New Zealand	14	10	4
(b) Outside British Dominions	36	16	20

OCCUPATION OR MEANS OF LIVELIHOOD.

(Corresponding to Imperial Table X, Part I.)

					Persons.	Males.	Females.
Total Earners	..	..	..	..	77,195	65,103	12,092
Total Working Dependants	..	..	..	..	2,125	810	1,315
Total Non-Working Dependants	..	..	..	..	176,683	75,378	101,305
Total population					256,003	141,291	114,712

OCCUPATION OR MEANS OF LIVELIHOOD.

(Corresponding to Imperial Table X, Part I.)

Group No.	Occupation.	Total following occupation.	As principal occupation.		As working dependants.		As subsidiary to other occupation.	
			Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	Total All Classes	82,640	65,103	12,092	810	1,315	3,092	228
	Total Class A—Production of Raw Materials	8,876	5,241	1,221	169	309	1,905	31
	Total Sub-Class 1—Exploitation of Animals and Vegetation	8,876	5,241	1,221	169	309	1,905	31
	Total Order 1—Pasture and Agriculture	8,709	5,104	1,204	188	308	1,895	30
	Total Sub-order 1 (a)—Cultivation	6,632	3,821	797	139	801	1,551	23
1	Non-cultivating proprietors taking rent in money or kind	720	324	90	30	5	260	5
4	Rent collectors, clerks, etc.	107	70	..	..	..	28	..
5	Cultivating owners	465	398	21	5	2	39	..
6	Tenant cultivators	37	22	11	..	..	..	4
7	Agricultural labourers	5,204	2,998	673	95	204	1,218	14
	Total Sub-Order 1 (b)—Cultivation of Special Crops, Fruits, etc. (Planters, Managers, Clerks and Labourers)	1,500	822	319	21	5	328	5
16	Market gardeners, flower and fruit growers	1,500	822	310	21	5	328	5
	Total Sub-Order 1 (c)—Forestry	118	94	21	..	1	..	..
17	Forest officers, rangers, guards, etc.	7	7	..	..	..	..	..
18	Wood cutters and charcoal burners	108	60	21	..	1	..	..
19	Collectors of forest produce	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
	Total Sub-Order 1 (d)—Stock Raising	461	367	67	8	1	16	2
21	Cattle and buffalo breeders and keepers	390	299	64	8	1	16	2
23	Herdsman, shepherds and breeders of other animals	71	68	3	..	..	..	..
	Total Order 2—Fishing and Hunting	187	137	17	1	1	10	1
27	Fishing and Pearling	160	130	17	1	1	10	1
28	Hunting	7	7	..	..	..	..	..
	Total Class B—Preparation and Supply of Material Substances	30,407	24,762	3,955	404	307	903	76
	Total Sub-Class III—Industry	17,494	18,751	2,641	216	167	682	37
	Total Order 5—Textiles	1,790	1,331	222	54	78	104	1
43	Cotton spinning, sizing and weaving	822	616	43	29	43	88	1
45	Rope, twine, string and other fibres	183	82	91	..	..	10	..
46	Wool carding, spinning and weaving	51	30	1	..	..	..	..
47	Silk spinning and weaving	635	484	85	25	35	6	..
49	Dyeing, bleaching, printing, preparation and sponging of textiles	90	97	2	..	..	..	..
	Total Order 6—Hides, Skins and Hard Materials from the Animal Kingdom	57	57	..	..	..	..	..
51	Working in leather	57	57	..	..	..	..	..
	Total Order 7—Wood	1,892	1,688	127	54	4	19	..
54	Sawyers	157	154	1	..	..	2	..
55	Carpenters, turners and joiners, etc.	1,435	1,354	16	40	2	17	..
56	Basket makers and other industries of woody materials, including leaves and thatchers and builders working with bamboo, reeds or similar materials	300	180	110	8	2	..	..
	Total Order 8—Metals	661	588	36	27	2	8	..
59	Blacksmiths, other workers in iron, makers of implements	303	250	25	25	2	1	..
60	Workers in brass, copper and bell metal	170	108	5	2	..	..	..
61	Workers in other metals (except precious metals)	188	175	0	..	..	7	..
	Total Order 9—Ceramics	503	341	189	9	2	12	..
63	Potters and makers of earthen-ware	455	308	136	0	2	..	..
64	Brick and tile makers	48	33	3	..	..	12	..

Group No.	Occupation.	Total following occupation.	As principal occupation.		As working dependants.		As subsidiary to other occupation.	
			Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	Total Order 10—Chemical Products properly so-called and Analogous	60	58	7	..	1	..	..
66	Manufacture of matches, fire-works and other explosives	16	16	..	..	..	..	..
67	Manufacture of coated and mineral waters and lea	25	24	1	..	..	..	..
68	Manufacture and refining of vegetable oils	25	18	6	..	1	..	..
	Total Order 11—Food Industries	1,068	1,168	392	1	16	99	22
71	Flour pounders and huskers and flour grinders	24	23	..	..	..	1	..
72	Grain parchers, etc.	41	34	10	..	..	..	..
73	Butchers	316	236	82	1	..	..	..
74	Makers of sugar, molasses and gur	200	52	31	..	..	95	22
75	Sweetmeat and condiment makers	446	351	93	..	..	2	..
76	Toddy drawers	65	53	12	..	..	..	..
78	Manufacturers of Tobacco	147	146	40	..	10	1	..
81	Others	403	273	121	..	6	..	..
	Total Order 12—Industries of Dress and the Toilet	4,553	3,524	546	42	26	398	14
82	Boot, shoe, sandal and clog makers	512	716	90	16	4	116	..
83	Tailors, milliners, dress-makers and darters	1,815	1,378	169	23	2	211	11
84	Embroiderers, hat-makers and makers of other articles of wear	290	45	238	..	15	1	..
85	Washing and cleaning	600	645	41	1	5	4	2
86	Barbers, hair-dressers and wig-makers	778	740	..	2	..	36	..
	Total Order 13—Furniture Industries	89	89	..	..	..	..	..
88	Cabinet-makers, carriage painters, etc.	88	89	..	..	..	..	..
	Total Order 14—Building Industries	2,168	1,684	427	1	31	23	..
90	Lime burners, cement workers; Excavators and well sinkers; Stone cutters and dressers; Brick layers and masons; Builders (other than buildings made of bamboo or similar materials), painters, decorators of houses, tilers, plumbers, etc.	2,168	1,684	427	1	31	23	..
	Total Order 15—Construction of Means of Transport	264	256	4	..	..	1	..
91	Persons engaged in making, assembling or repairing motor vehicles or cycles	258	253	4	..	..	1	..
93	Ship, boat, aeroplane builders	3	3	..	..	..	..	..
	Total Order 16—Production and Transmission of Physical Force	60	60	..	..	..	..	..
94	Heat, light, electricity, motive power, etc., Gas works and electric light and power	60	60	..	..	..	..	..
	Total Order 17—Miscellaneous and Undefined Industries	3,069	2,968	738	28	7	16	..
95	Printers, engravers, book-binders, etc.	160	168	1	..	..	..	..
96	Makers of musical instruments	4	4	..	..	..	..	..
97	Makers of clocks and surgical or scientific instruments, etc.	87	87	..	..	..	..	..
98	Makers of jewellery and ornaments	517	470	10	15	..	4	..
99	Other miscellaneous and undefined industries (toy-making, taxidermy, etc.)	1,061	1,364	269	10	4	14	..
100	Scavenging	1,201	806	440	3	3	..	..
	Total Sub-Class IV—Transport	3,451	3,375	72	..	..	4	..
	Total Order 20—Transport by Road	896	843	48	..	..	4	..
105	Persons (other than labourers) employed on the construction and maintenance of roads and bridges	2	2	..	..	..	..	..
106	Labourers employed on roads and bridges	6	6	..	..	..	..	..
107	Owners, managers and employees (excluding personal servants) connected with mechanically driven vehicles (including trams)	280	278	0	..	..	2	..
108	Owners, managers and employees (excluding personal servants) connected with other vehicles	66	66	..	..	..	..	..
110	Pack elephant, camel, mule, ass and bullock, owners and drivers	502	406	34	..	..	2	..
111	Porters and messengers	25	25	..	..	..	..	..
	Total Order 21—Transport by Rail	2,432	2,465	27	..	..	..	..
112	Railway employees of all kinds other than coolies	1,131	1,130	1	..	..	..	..
113	Labourers employed on railway construction and maintenance and coolies and porters employed on railway premises	1,301	1,275	20	..	..	..	..
	Total Order 22—Post Office, Telegraph and Telephone Services	129	127	2	..	..	..	..
114	Post Office, Telegraph and Telephone services	129	127	2	..	..	..	..

Group No.	Occupation.	Total following occupation.	As principal occupation.		As working dependants.		As subsidiary to other occupation.	
			Males.	Females.	Male.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	Total Sub-Class V—Trade	9,482	7,638	1,242	188	140	217	39
	Total Order 23—Banks, Establishments of Credit, Exchange and Insurance	597	526	41	3	19	8	..
115	Bank managers, money lenders, exchange and insurance agents, money changers and brokers and their employees	507	526	41	3	19	8	..
	Total Order 24—Brokerage Commission and Export	151	144	1	..	..	6	..
116	Brokers, commission agents, commercial travellers, ware-house owners and employees	151	144	1	..	..	6	..
	Total Order 25—Trade in Textiles	599	577	5	..	2	15	..
117	Trade in piece-goods, wool, cotton, silk, hair and other textiles	502	577	5	..	2	15	..
	Total Order 26—Trade in Skins, Leather and Furs	78	74	4	..	..	..	..
118	Trade in skins, leather, furs, feathers, horn, etc. and the articles made from these	78	74	4	..	..	..	..
	Total Order 27—Trade in Wood	116	111	5	..	..	..	..
119	Trade in wood (not fire-wood)	76	76	..	..	..	..	..
120	Trade in barks	4	2	2	..	..	..	..
121	Trade in bamboos and canes	36	53	3	..	..	..	..
	Total Order 28—Trade in Metals	3	3	..	..	..	..	..
122	Trade in metals, machinery, knives, tools, etc.	3	3	..	..	..	..	..
	Total Order 29—Trade in Pottery, Bricks and Tiles	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
124	Trade in pottery, bricks and tiles	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
	Total Order 30—Trade in Chemical Products	64	58	6	..	..	..	..
125	Drugs, dyes, paints, petroleum, explosives, etc.	64	58	6	..	..	..	..
	Total Order 31—Hotels, Cakes, Restaurants, etc.	2,028	1,731	277	6	13	1	..
126	Vendors of wine, liquors, aerated waters and ice	63	71	1	..	11	..	..
127	Owners and Managers of hotels, cook-shops, sarabs, etc. (and employees)	1,507	1,625	273	6	2	1	..
128	Hawkers of drink and food stuffs	38	35	3	..	..	..	..
	Total Order 32—Other Trade in Food Stuffs	3,292	2,480	603	32	76	72	19
129	Grain and pulse dealers	258	234	11	3	..	10	..
130	Dealers in sweetmeats, sugar and spices	81	80	1	..	..	..	..
131	Dealers in dairy product, eggs and poultry	810	552	176	..	48	25	9
132	Dealers in animals for food	9	9	..	..	..	..	..
133	Dealers in fodder for animals	29	19	5	..	..	5	..
134	Dealers in other food stuffs	1,902	1,465	328	29	28	32	10
135	Dealers in tobacco	54	43	11	..	..	..	..
136	Dealers in opium	28	28	..	..	..	..	..
137	Dealers in ganja	51	50	1	..	..	..	..
	Total Order 33—Trade in Clothing and Toilet Articles	80	80	..	..	..	..	..
138	Trade in ready-made clothing and other articles of dress and the toilet (hats, umbrellas, socks, ready-made shoes, perfumes, etc.)	80	80	..	..	..	..	..
	Total Order 34—Trade in Furniture	239	226	12	..	..	..	..
139	Trade in furniture, carpets, curtain, and beddings	49	49	..	..	..	..	..
140	Hardware, cooking utensils, porcelain, crockery, glassware bottles, articles for gardening, etc.	189	177	12	..	..	..	..
	Total Order 35—Trade in Means of Transport	523	435	18	..	..	70	..
142	Dealers and hirers, in mechanical transport motors, cycles, etc.	69	66	3	..	..	..	..
143	Dealers and hirers in other carriages, carts, boats, etc.	444	359	15	..	..	70	..
144	Dealers and hirers of elephants, camels, horses, cattle, asses, mules, etc.	10	10	..	..	..	..	..

Census No.	Occupation.	Total following occupation.	As principal occupation.		As working dependants.		As subsidiary to other occupation.	
			Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	Total Order 37—Trade in Fuel	511	216	79	146	19	41	10
145	Dealers in firewood, charcoal, coal, cowdung, etc.	511	216	79	146	19	41	10
	Total Order 38—Trade in Articles of Luxury and those pertaining to Letters and the Arts and Sciences	352	265	75	..	..	4	8
146	Dealers in precious stones, jewellery (real and imitation), clocks optical instruments, etc.)	43	38	5	..	..	..	..
147	Dealers in common bangles, bead necklaces, fans, small articles toys, hunting and fishing tackle, flowers, etc.	245	165	68	..	..	4	8
148	Publishers, book-sellers, stationers, dealers in music pictures, musical instruments and curiosities	61	62	2	..	..	..	..
	Total Order 39—Trade of Order Sorts	839	709	118	1	11	..	2
149	Dealers in rags, stable refuse, etc.	501	439	50	..	1	..	2
150	General store-keepers and shop-keepers otherwise unspecified	338	270	57	1	10	..	..
	Total Class C—Public Administration and Liberal Arts	19,527	18,154	1,158	170	10	35	..
	Total Sub-Class VI—Public Force	7,785	7,778	5	..	..	3	..
	Total Order 40—Army	8,293	8,290	3	..	..	1	..
153	Army (Imperial)	8,293	8,290	3	..	..	1	..
	Total Order 43—Police	1,482	1,438	3	..	..	1	..
157	Police	1,232	1,230	2	..	..	..	..
158	Village watchmen	250	258	1	..	..	1	..
	Total Sub-Class VII—Public Administration	6,924	6,422	320	162	5	15	..
	Total Order 44—Public Administration	6,924	6,422	320	162	5	15	..
159	Service of the State	6,145	5,802	175	162	..	9	..
160	Service of Indian and Foreign States	7	7	..	..	..	..	..
161	Municipal and other local (not village) service	516	422	124	..	..	..	..
162	Village officials and servants other than watchmen	220	101	21	..	5	6	..
	Total Sub-Class VIII—Professions and Liberal Arts	4,818	3,954	833	8	5	18	..
	Total Order 45—Religion	800	737	54	8	..	3	..
163	Priests, Ministers, etc.	104	62	20	2	..	..	..
164	Monks, nuns, religious mendicants	396	365	25	3	..	3	..
165	Religious workers	254	247	7	..	..	..	..
166	Servants in religious edifices, burial and burning grounds, pilgrim conductors, circumcisers, etc.	46	43	2	1	..	..	..
	Total Order 46—Law	318	317	..	..	..	1	..
167	Lawyers of all kinds, including Qazis, Law Agents and Mukhtars	232	231	..	..	..	1	..
168	Lawyers' clerks, petition writers, etc.	86	86	..	..	..	..	..
	Total Order 47—Medicine	495	164	327	..	2	2	..
169	Registered medical practitioners including oculists	61	59	3	..	..	..	..
170	Other persons practicing the healing arts without being registered	32	31	..	..	..	1	..
171	Physicians	9	8	1	..	..	..	..
172	Midwives, Vaidias, Dispensaries, nurses, masseurs, etc.	391	65	323	..	2	1	..
173	Veterinary surgeons	2	2	..	..	..	..	..
	Total Order 48—Instruction	2,227	1,913	379	2	3	..	..
174	Teachers of all kinds, including Qazis, Law Agents and Mukhtars	1,316	969	345	2	3	..	..
175	Others and unclassified persons with education	911	874	37	..	..	..	..
	Total Order 49—Letters, Arts and Sciences (other than 46)	978	827	73	..	..	12	..
176	Authors, poets, dramatists, etc.	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
177	Printers, bookbinders, and others, and those employed in printing	429	464	..	..	..	..	..
178	Engravers, lithographers and photo-engravers	17	50	..	..	..	3	..
179	Painters, sculptors, and other artists	1	4	..	..	..	..	..
180	Persons engaged in theatricals, dancing, singing, etc.	2	2	..	..	..	..	..
181	Persons engaged in other professions other than 176 to 179	119	241	69	..	..	6	..
182	Persons engaged in other professions other than 176 to 179	54	62	..	..	..	..	..
183	Persons engaged in other professions other than 176 to 179	11	7	3	..	..	2	..

Group No.	Occupation.	Total following occupation.	As principal occupation.		As working dependants.		As subsidiary to other occupation.	
			Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	Total Class D—Miscellaneous	23,820	16,946	5,758	67	689	249	121
	Total Sub-Class IX—Persons Living on Their Income ..	1,917	1,457	315	34	32	51	28
	Total Order 50—Persons Living Principally on their Income ..	1,917	1,457	315	34	32	51	28
185	Proprietors (other than of agricultural land), fund and scholarships holders and pensioners	1,017	1,457	315	34	32	51	28
	Total Sub-Class X—Domestic Service	6,458	4,698	1,303	16	394	8	39
	Total Order 51—Domestic Service	6,458	4,698	1,303	16	394	8	39
186	Private motor-drivers and cleaners	630	616	22	1	..	..	..
187	Other domestic service	5,810	4,082	1,281	15	394	8	39
	Total Sub-Class XI—Insufficiently described occupations ..	9,815	6,578	2,620	11	197	188	21
	Total Order 52—General Terms which do not indicate a Definite Occupation	9,815	6,578	2,620	11	197	188	21
188	Manufacturers, businessmen and contractors otherwise unspecified	62	62	..	..	..	..	..
189	Cashiers, accountants, book-keepers, clerks and other employees in unspecified offices and warehouses and shops	997	892	153	8	2	32	..
190	Mechanics otherwise unspecified	2	..	2	..	..	..	..
191	Labourers and workmen otherwise unspecified	8,751	5,711	2,685	3	165	156	21
	Total Sub-Class XII—Unproductive	5,640	4,213	1,320	6	68	2	33
	Total Order 54—Beggars, Vagrants, Prostitutes	837	550	263	1	3	1	9
193	Beggars and vagrants	659	569	256	1	3	1	9
194	Procurers and prostitutes	7	..	7	..	..	..	..
	Total Order 55—Other unclassified Non-Productive Industries ..	4,803	3,653	1,057	5	63	1	24
195	Other unclassified non-productive industries	4,803	3,653	1,057	5	63	1	24

RELIGION.

(Corresponding to Imperial Table XVI.)

City.	POPULATION.			HINDU.								
				BRAHMANIC.			ARTA.			TOTAL HINDUS.		
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Sholapur ..	144,654	76,887	67,817	111,417	59,292	52,125	17	9	8	111,434	59,301	52,133
(I) Municipality..	135,574	72,079	63,495	104,013	55,423	48,590	17	9	8	104,030	55,432	48,598
(II) Suburbs ..	9,080	4,768	4,322	7,404	3,869	3,535	..	..	..	7,404	3,869	3,535

City.	MUSLIM.												JAIN.		
	SHIA.			SUNNI.			OTHERS AND SECT UNSPECIFIED.			TOTAL MUSLIMS.			SWETAMBAR.		
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
1	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
Sholapur ..	187	97	40	21,580	11,372	10,208	6,965	3,717	3,248	28,682	15,186	13,496	250	185	85
(I) Municipality..	126	91	35	20,630	10,847	9,783	6,485	3,484	3,004	27,244	14,422	12,822	246	163	83
(II) Suburbs ..	11	6	5	950	525	425	477	233	244	1,438	764	674	4	2	2

City.	JAIN—(contd.)									ZOROASTRIAN.			CHRISTIAN.		
	DIGAMBAR.			OTHERS AND SECT UNSPECIFIED.			TOTAL JAINS.						ROMAN-CATHOLIC.		
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
1	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43
Sholapur ..	921	471	450	422	250	172	1,593	888	707	304	164	140	697	378	324
(I) Municipality ..	917	469	448	420	248	172	1,588	880	703	304	164	140	688	368	320
(II) Suburbs ..	4	2	2	2	2	..	10	8	4	..	..	..	9	5	4

[illegible]

ALL RELIGIOUS

Description	1954-55			1955-56			1956-57			1957-58		
	Quantity	Value	Percentage	Quantity	Value	Percentage	Quantity	Value	Percentage	Quantity	Value	Percentage
Wheat	1,200	1,200	100	1,200	1,200	100	1,200	1,200	100	1,200	1,200	100
Barley	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Oats	50	50	100	50	50	100	50	50	100	50	50	100
Rye	20	20	100	20	20	100	20	20	100	20	20	100
Triticale	10	10	100	10	10	100	10	10	100	10	10	100
Other	10	10	100	10	10	100	10	10	100	10	10	100
Total	1,440	1,440	100	1,440	1,440	100	1,440	1,440	100	1,440	1,440	100

१३ हिन्दु.

1	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
2	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
3	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
4	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
5	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
6	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
7	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
8	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
9	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
10	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
11	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
12	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
13	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
14	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
15	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
16	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
17	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
18	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63																																					

E. Nelson.

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

D—Christian.

Age. 1	POPULATION.			UNMARRIED.			MARRIED.			WIDOWER.		
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
0—1	67	31	36	63	23	35	4	3	1	..	..	..
1—2	74	34	40	71	32	39	3	2	1	..	..	..
2—3	76	36	40	75	35	40	1	1	..	..	..	..
3—4	67	31	36	67	31	36	..	..	..	..	..	..
4—5	77	36	41	74	35	39	3	1	2	..	..	..
Total 0—5	361	163	193	350	161	189	11	7	4	..	..	..
5—10	333	164	174	331	163	163	7	1	6	..	..	..
10—15	307	149	158	293	147	151	9	2	7	..	..	..
15—20	252	103	149	177	86	91	73	16	57	2	1	1
20—25	254	110	144	120	65	55	120	43	36	5	2	3
25—30	191	94	97	34	21	13	143	70	73	9	3	6
30—35	180	89	91	20	3	12	145	76	69	15	5	10
35—40	151	82	69	8	3	5	125	75	50	18	4	14
40—45	112	65	47	4	2	2	95	60	35	13	3	10
45—50	83	52	31	3	1	2	64	46	13	16	5	11
50—55	69	43	26	2	1	1	51	33	13	16	4	12
55—60	41	23	18	1	..	1	23	21	7	12	2	10
60—65	26	13	13	1	..	1	16	11	5	11	2	9
65—70	12	6	6	1	..	1	6	5	1	5	1	4
70 and over	17	8	9	..	..	..	7	6	1	10	2	3
Total	2,396	1,163	1,227	1,350	653	692	914	477	437	132	34	93

1. 1940-1941

[illegible][illegible]

THERMAL ANALYSIS										THERMAL ANALYSIS		
THERMAL ANALYSIS			THERMAL ANALYSIS			THERMAL ANALYSIS			THERMAL ANALYSIS			
Temp.	Time	Weight	Temp.	Time	Weight	Temp.	Time	Weight	Temp.	Time	Weight	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
100	10	100.0	100	10	100.0	100	10	100.0	100	10	100.0	100
100	20	100.0	100	20	100.0	100	20	100.0	100	20	100.0	100
100	30	100.0	100	30	100.0	100	30	100.0	100	30	100.0	100
100	40	100.0	100	40	100.0	100	40	100.0	100	40	100.0	100
100	50	100.0	100	50	100.0	100	50	100.0	100	50	100.0	100
100	60	100.0	100	60	100.0	100	60	100.0	100	60	100.0	100
100	70	100.0	100	70	100.0	100	70	100.0	100	70	100.0	100
100	80	100.0	100	80	100.0	100	80	100.0	100	80	100.0	100
100	90	100.0	100	90	100.0	100	90	100.0	100	90	100.0	100
100	100	100.0	100	100	100.0	100	100	100.0	100	100	100.0	100

BIRTH-PLACE.

(Corresponding to Imperial Table VI.)

Province or State where born.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4
Total Population	185,574	72,078	63,495
A—India excluding Aden	185,485	72,024	63,461
A I—Bombay Presidency including Bombay States and Agencies	107,892	56,815	51,077
Sholapur District	93,136	48,907	44,229
Rest of the Bombay Presidency including Bombay States and Agencies	14,756	7,908	6,848
A II—Provinces and States in India beyond Bombay	27,598	15,209	12,384
(a) Provinces and States adjacent to Bombay Presidency	27,230	14,947	12,282
(1) British Provinces	1,778	999	779
(i) Madras	1,472	783	689
(ii) Central Provinces and Berar	115	57	58
(iii) Punjab	121	89	32
(iv) Baluchistan	70	70	....
(2) States	25,452	13,948	11,504
(i) Western India States Agency	41	41	....
(ii) Mysore	35	16	19
(iii) Hyderabad	24,559	13,350	11,209
(iv) Central India Agency	66	63	3
(v) Rajputana	710	447	263
(vi) Baroda	41	31	10
(b) Other Provinces and States	295	218	77
(i) Ajmer-Merwara	43	39	4
(ii) Bengal	20	17	3
(iii) Burma	8	5	3
(iv) Delhi	14	13	1
(v) Gwalior	50	29	21
(vi) North-West Frontier Province	11	11	....
(vii) United Provinces	149	104	45
(c) French and Portuguese Settlement in India	68	44	24
B—Other Asiatic Countries	28	26	2
(a) Outside British Dominions	28	26	2
(1) Afghanistan	23	21	2
(2) Nepal	5	5	....
C—Europe	51	25	26
(a) Continental Europe	46	25	21
(b) Europe unspecified	5	....	5
D—Africa	2	....	2
(a) Africa Unspecified	2	....	2
E—America	1	1	....
(b) America unspecified	1	1	....
F—Australasia	7	3	4
(a) Within British Dominions	7	3	4
(i) New Zealand	3	3	....
(ii) Australia	4	....	4

CITY TABLE VII—PART I—SHOLAPUR.

OCCUPATION OR MEANS OF LIVELIHOOD.

(Corresponding to Imperial Table X—Part I.)

					Persons.	Males.	Females.
Total earners	..	..	..	..	51,352	43,366	7,986
Total working dependants	..	..	..	..	3,586	287	3,299
Total non-working dependants	..	..	..	..	50,636	28,426	52,210
Total Population				...	135,574	72,079	63,495

OCCUPATION OR MEANS OF LIVELIHOOD.

(Corresponding to Imperial Table X—Part I.)

Group No.	Occupation.	Total following occupation.	As principal occupation.		As working dependants.		As subsidiary to other occupation.	
			Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	Total all classes	55,363	43,366	7,955	287	3,299	371	54
	Total Class A—Production of Raw Materials	4,426	3,395	918	42	30	32	9
	Total Sub-Class I—Exploitation of Animals and Vegetation	4,425	3,394	918	42	30	32	9
	Total Order 1—Pasture and Agriculture	4,392	3,362	917	42	30	32	9
	Total Sub-Order (a) Cultivation	3,197	2,451	673	29	9	23	7
1	Non-cultivating proprietors taking rent in money of kind	269	242	10	4	1	11	1
5	Cultivating owners	147	140	2	..	..	4	1
6	Tenant cultivators	72	65	1	1	..	5	..
7	Agricultural labourers	2,709	2,004	660	24	8	8	5
	Total Sub-Order 1 (b) Cultivation of special crops, fruit, etc. (Planters, managers, clerks and labourers)	586	356	211	4	10	4	1
16	Market gardeners, flower and fruit growers	586	356	211	4	10	4	1
	Total Sub-Order 1 (c) Forestry	141	116	14	2	9	..	..
18	Wood cutters and charcoal burners	141	116	14	2	9	..	..
	Total Sub-Order 1 (d) Stock raising	468	439	19	7	2	..	1
21	Cattle and buffalo breeders and keepers	342	314	18	7	2	..	1
23	Herdsmen, shepherds and breeders of other animals	126	125	1	..	..	..	..
	Total Order 2—Fishing and Hunting	33	32	1	..	..	..	..
27	Fishing and Pearling	32	32	..	..	..	..	..
28	Hunting	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
	Total Sub-Class II—Exploitation of Minerals	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
	Total Order 4—Non-Metallic Minerals	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
40	Salt, saltpetre and other saline substances	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
	Total Class B—Preparation and Supply of Material substances	42,916	33,175	6,087	193	3,201	220	40
	Total Sub-Class III—Industry	37,021	27,877	5,682	180	3,140	104	83
	Total Order 5—Textiles	31,989	23,520	5,183	137	3,102	11	36
42	Cotton ginning, cleaning and pressing	19,903	16,637	3,183	15	24	4	35
43	Cotton spinning, sizing and weaving	11,589	6,737	1,876	122	2,549	4	1
45	Rope, twine, string and other fibres	127	67	47	..	11	2	..
46	Wool carding, spinning and weaving	230	3	60	..	167	..	..
47	Silk spinning and weaving	97	39	7	..	51	..	..
49	Dyeing, bleaching, printing, preparation and sponging of textiles	32	30	2	..	..	..	..
50	Lace, crepe, embroideries, fringes, etc., and insufficiently described textile industries	11	7	3	..	..	1	..
	Total Order 6—Hides, skins and Hard Materials from the Animal Kingdom	42	38	2	..	1	1	..
51	Working in leather	42	38	2	..	1	1	..
	Total Order 7—Wood	693	654	19	2	16	2	..
54	Sawyers	5	3	2	..	..	..	..
55	Carpenters, turners and joiners, etc.	630	623	3	2	..	2	..
56	Basket-makers and other industries of woody materials, including leaves and thatchers and builders working with bamboo, reeds or similar materials	58	28	14	..	16	..	..
	Total Order 8—Metals	424	399	16	2	3	4	..
59	Blacksmiths, other workers in iron, makers of implements	146	133	9	1	3	..	..
60	Workers in brass, copper and bell metal	61	59	..	..	..	2	..
61	Workers in other metals (except precious metals)	217	207	7	1	..	2	..
	Total Order 9—Ceramics	250	231	24	..	..	5	..
62	Potters and makers of earthenware	250	230	24	..	..	5	..
64	Brick and tile-makers	1	1	..	..	..	..	..

Group No.	Occupation.	Total following occupation.	As principal occupation.		As working dependants.		As subsidiary to other occupation.	
			Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	Total Order 10—Chemical Products Properly so called and Analogous.	34	29	1	..	2	2	..
66	Manufacture of matches, fire-works and other explosives ..	7	7	..	..	..	..	..
67	Manufacture of aerated and mineral waters and ice ..	13	13	..	..	..	..	..
68	Manufacture and refining of vegetable oils ..	14	9	1	..	2	2	..
	Total Order 11—Food Industries ..	774	644	76	11	11	32	..
71	Rice pounders and huskers and flour-grinders ..	79	59	14	..	4	2	..
72	Grain parchers, etc. ..	96	51	32	3	..	8	..
73	Butchers ..	361	346	7	4	4	..	..
75	Sweetmeat and confection makers ..	122	106	1	2	3	10	..
76	Toddy drawers ..	11	11	..	..	..	..	..
77	Brewers and distillers ..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
78	Manufacturers of Tobacco ..	101	67	22	..	..	12	..
80	Manufacturers of Ganja ..	3	3	..	..	..	..	..
	Total Order 12—Industries of Dress and the Toilet ..	1,568	1,383	151	20	3	27	2
82	Boot, shoe, sandal and clog makers ..	223	168	55	..	..	..	..
83	Tailors, milliners, dressmakers and darners ..	684	621	44	13	1	5	..
84	Embroiderers, hat-makers and makers of other articles of wear ..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
85	Washing and cleaning ..	215	146	51	7	2	7	2
86	Barbers, hair-dressers and wig-makers ..	441	425	1	..	..	16	..
87	Other industries connected with the toilet ..	2	2	..	..	..	..	..
	Total Order 13—Furniture Industries ..	2	..	1	..	1	..	..
88	Cabinet-makers, carriage-painters, etc. ..	2	..	1	..	1	..	..
	Total Order 14—Building Industries ..	508	456	39	3	1	9	..
90	Lime burners, cement workers, excavators and well sinkers: Stone cutters and dressers: Brick layers and masons: Builders (other than building made of bamboo or similar materials), painters, decorators of houses, tilers, plumbers ..	508	456	39	3	1	9	..
	Total Order 15—Production and Transmission of Physical Force ..	28	26	2	..	..	..	..
94	Heat, light, electricity, motive power, etc., Gas works and electric light and power ..	28	26	2	..	..	..	..
	Total Order 17—Miscellaneous and Undefined Industries ..	701	517	166	5	..	11	..
95	Printers, engravers, bookbinders, etc. ..	16	14	..	2	..	4	..
96	Makers of Jewellery and ornaments ..	8	6	2	..	..	..	..
99	Other miscellaneous and undefined industries (toy-making, taxidermy, etc.) ..	331	247	70	3	..	11	..
100	Scavenging ..	340	250	90	..	..	..	..
	Total Sub-Class IV—Transport ..	1,816	1,717	99	..	..	..	..
	Total Order 19—Transport by Water ..	2	2	..	..	..	..	..
102	Ship-owners, boat-owners and their employees, officers, mariners, etc., Sledge brokers, boatmen and two men ..	2	2	..	..	..	..	..
	Total Order 20—Transport by Road ..	371	248	23	..	..	..	..
103	Persons (other than labourers) employed on the construction and maintenance of roads and bridges ..	4	4	..	..	..	..	..
107	Owners, managers and employees (excluding personal servants) connected with mechanically driven vehicles (including trams) ..	32	9	23	..	..	..	..
110	Cart, bullock, camel, mule, ass and bullock, owners and drivers ..	330	330	..	..	..	..	..
111	Postmen and messengers ..	5	5	..	..	..	..	..
	Total Order 21—Transport by Rail ..	958	912	76	..	..	..	..
112	Railway employees (excluding those other than coolies) ..	973	907	72	..	..	..	..
117	Labourers employed on railway construction and maintenance and other labourers employed on railway premises ..	13	9	4	..	..	..	..
	Total Order 22—Post Office, Telegraph and Telephone Services ..	455	455	..	..	..	..	..
118	Postmen, telegraph and telephone services ..	455	455	..	..	..	..	..
	Total Sub-Class V—Trade ..	4,679	2,631	206	13	61	116	2
	Total Order 23—Banks, Establishments of Credit, Exchange and Insurance ..	312	245	4	..	1	73	..
119	Bank clerks, money lenders, exchange and insurance agents, etc., and their employees ..	312	245	4	..	1	73	..

Group No.	Occupation.	Total following occupation.	As principal occupation.		As working dependants.		As subsidiary or other occupation.	
			Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	Total Order 24—Brokerage Commission and export	8	7	..	..	..	..	1
116	Brokers, commission agents, commercial travellers, warehouse-owners and employees	8	7	..	..	..	..	1
	Total Order 25—Trade in Textiles	30	30	..	..	..	..	..
117	Trade in piece-goods, wool, cotton, silk, hair and other textiles ..	30	30	..	..	..	..	..
	Total Order 26—Trade in Skins, Leather and Furs	7	7	..	..	..	..	..
118	Trade in skins, leather, furs, feathers, horn, etc., and the articles made from these	7	7	..	..	..	..	..
	Total Order 27—Trade in Wood	7	7	..	..	..	..	..
119	Trade in wood (not firewood)	7	7	..	..	..	..	..
	Total Order 28—Trade in Metals	325	325	..	..	..	1	..
123	Trade in metals, machinery, knives, tools, etc.	320	325	..	..	..	1	..
	Total Order 29—Trade in Pottery, Bricks and Tiles	2	2	..	..	..	..	..
124	Trade in pottery, bricks and tiles	2	2	..	..	..	..	..
	Total Order 30—Trade in Chemical Products	105	90	15	..	..	..	..
125	Drugs, dyes, paints, petroleum, explosives, etc.	105	90	15	..	..	..	..
	Total Order 31—Hotels, Cafes, Restaurants, etc.	329	280	38	5	..	7	1
126	Vendors of wine, liquors, aerated waters and ice	32	20	..	1	..	1	1
127	Owners and Managers of hotels, cook-shops, sarais, etc. (and employees)	297	251	36	4	..	6	..
	Total Order 32—Other Trade in Food stuffs	1,135	939	125	1	50	10	..
129	Grain and pulse dealers	95	80	13	..	2	..	..
131	Dealers in dairy products, eggs and poultry	179	145	26	..	7	..	..
133	Dealers in fodder for animals	31	31	..	..	..	..	..
134	Dealers in other food-stuffs	616	505	39	1	3	..	..
135	Dealers in tobacco	204	108	57	..	38	..	..
136	Dealers in opium	10	10	..	..	..	..	..
	Total Order 33—Trade in Clothing and Toilet Articles	281	270	2	4	..	..	..
138	Trade in ready-made clothing and other articles of dress and the toilet (hats, umbrellas, socks, ready-made shoes, perfumes, etc.) ..	281	270	2	4	..	..	..
	Total Order 36—Trade in Means of Transport	444	441	..	..	..	..	..
142	Dealers and hirers, in mechanical transport motors, cycles, etc. ..	55	53	..	..	..	..	..
143	Dealers and hirers in other carriages, carts, boats, etc.	389	388	..	..	..	..	..
	Total Order 37—Trade in Fuel	25	25	..	..	..	..	..
145	Dealers in firewood, charcoal, coal, cowdung, etc.	25	25	..	..	..	..	..
	Total Order 38—Trade in Articles of Luxury and those Pertaining to Letters and the Arts and Sciences	748	651	77	..	..	..	..
146	Dealers in precious stones, jewellery (real and imitation), clocks, optical instruments, etc.	447	441	..	..	..	..	..
147	Dealers in common bangles, bead necklaces, fans, small articles, toys, hunting and fishing tackle, flowers, etc.	86	48	..	..	..	..	..
148	Publishers, booksellers, stationers, dealers in music, pictures, musical instruments and curiosities	215	162	..	..	..	..	..
	Total Order 39—Trade of other Sorts	239	242	..	..	..	..	..
149	Dealers in rags, stable refuse, etc.	16	..	..	..	..	..	..
150	General store-keepers and shop-keepers otherwise unspecified ..	272	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Total Class C—Public Administration and Liberal Arts	3,252	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Total Sub-Class VI—Public Force	271	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Total Order 40—Army .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
153	Army (Imperial) .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Total Order 43—Police .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
157	Police .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
158	Village watchmen .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Group No.	Occupation.	Total following occupation.	As principal occupation.		As working dependants.		As subsidiary to other occupation.	
			Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	Total Sub-Class VII—Public Administration	1,198	994	204	8	..	..	..
	Total Order 44—Public Administration	1,198	994	204	8	..	..	..
159	Service of the State	491	487	4	..	..	..	..
160	Service of Indian and Foreign States	4	..	4	..	..	..	..
161	Municipal and other local (not village) service	646	458	188	..	..	..	..
162	Village officials and servants other than watchmen	57	40	5	3	..	..	..
	Total Sub-Class VIII—Professions and Liberal Arts	1,071	904	167	14	1	19	..
	Total Order 45—Religion	277	249	18	8	1	4	..
163	Priests, ministers, etc.	25	14	11	..	..	..	..
164	Monks, nuns, religious mendicants	241	226	2	8	1	4	..
165	Religious workers	9	7	2	..	..	..	..
166	Servants in religious edifices, burial and burning grounds, pilgrim conductors, circumcisers, etc.	2	2	..	..	..	..	..
	Total Order 46—Law	193	182	2	6	..	8	..
167	Lawyers of all kinds, including Qazis, Law Agents and Mukhtars.	124	120	2	..	..	2	..
168	Lawyers' clerks, petition writers, etc.	69	62	..	6	..	1	..
	Total Order 47—Medicine	187	148	39	..	..	4	..
169	Registered medical practitioners including oculists	37	36	1	..	..	..	..
170	Other persons practising the healing arts without being registered	75	72	..	..	..	8	..
172	Midwives, Vaccinators, compounders, nurses, masseurs, etc.	75	38	36	..	..	1	..
	Total Order 48—Instruction	180	122	68	..	..	..	..
174	Professors and teachers of all kinds	172	108	64	..	..	..	..
175	Clerks and servants connected with education	18	14	4	..	..	..	..
	Total Order 49—Letters, Arts and Sciences (other than 44)	224	205	19	..	..	8	..
177	Architects, surveyors, engineers, and their employees (not being State servants)	63	58	..	..	..	5	..
179	Artists, sculptors and image-makers	38	38	..	..	..	..	..
181	Horoscope casters, astrologers, fortune-tellers, wizards, witches and medium	90	77	13	..	..	3	..
182	Musicians (composers and performers other than military), actors, dancers, etc.	32	32	..	..	..	..	..
183	Managers and employees of places of public entertainments, race courses, societies, clubs	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
	Total Class D—Miscellaneous	4,781	3,907	874	35	67	100	5
	Total Sub-Class IX—Persons living on their income	318	203	68	4	24	14	5
	Total Order 50—Persons living principally on their income	318	203	68	4	24	14	5
185	Proprietors (other than of agricultural land), fund and scholarships holders and pensioners	318	203	68	4	24	14	5
	Total Sub-Class X—Domestic Service	1,614	1,342	169	11	15	77	..
	Total Order 51—Domestic Service	1,614	1,342	169	11	15	77	..
186	Private motor-drivers and cleaners	386	374	..	..	..	12	..
187	Other domestic service	1,228	968	169	11	15	65	..
	Total Sub-Class XI—Insufficiently Described Occupations	2,244	2,010	216	11	3	4	..
	Total Order 52—General terms which do not indicate a definite occupation	2,244	2,010	216	11	8	4	..
188	Manufacturers, businessmen and contractors, otherwise unspecified	2	2	..	..	..	..	..
189	Cashiers, accountants, book-keepers, clerks and other employees in unspecified offices and warehouses and shops	672	607	49	11	1	4	..
191	Labourers and workmen otherwise unspecified	1,570	1,401	167	..	2	..	..
	Total Sub-Class XII—Unproductive	585	352	194	9	25	5	..
	Total Order 54—Beggars, Beggars, Prostitutes	383	232	127	9	15	..	..
193	Beggars and vagrants	335	232	83	9	11	..	..
194	Procurers and prostitutes	48	..	44	..	4	..	..
	Total Order 55—Other Unclassified Non-Productive Industries	202	120	67	..	10	5	..
195	Other unclassified non-productive industries	202	120	67	..	10	5	..

(Corresponding to Imperial Table XIX.)

EUROPEAN AND ALLIED RACES AND ANGLO-INDIANS BY RACE AND AGE.

(A) EUROPEANS AND ALLIED RACES (INCLUDING ARMENIANS).

Name of City.	Total.			BRITISH SUBJECTS.															
				All Ages.			0-13.		14-16.		17-23.		24-33.		34-43.		44-53.		
	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	
Poona ..	3,503	2,619	884	3,459	2,593	864	164	178	48	26	870	114	1,055	224	229	186	121	90	
Sholapur ..	57	34	23	56	33	23	10	5	12	..	..	2	5	7	8	4	7	4

Name of City.	BRITISH SUBJECTS— conold.		OTHERS (INCLUDING ARMENIANS).															
	54 and over.		All Ages.			0-13.		14-16.		17-23.		24-33.		34-43.		44-53.		54 and over.
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.
1	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37
Poona ..	110	46	44	24	20	..	12	..	..	..	1	12	8	9	4	10	5	2
Sholapur ..	1	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1

(B) ANGLO-INDIANS.

Name of City.	All Ages.			0-3.		4-6.		7-13.		14-16.		17-19.		20-29.		30-39.		40-49.		50-59.		60-65.		70 and over.	
	Total.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
Poona ..	1,476	621	855	32	52	44	65	83	188	39	102	39	70	119	145	82	80	63	79	43	40	15	29	62	5
Sholapur ..	176	52	124	17	13	12	15	14	14	1	7	2	10	2	30	12	17	..	8	..	7	12	3	..	..

GENERAL CLASSIFICATION OF BUILDINGS BY USES.

The scheme of classification adopted on this occasion is generally the same as that adopted at the 1921 Census.

Building means.—"The whole building under one undivided roof, or under two or more roofs connected *inter se* by subsidiary roofs."

Bungalows and dwelling houses.—This includes blocks of flats, residential hotels, club chambers, etc.

Servant's quarters includes cases of servants' quarters attached to or over kitchens, godowns, garages, stables, etc.

Chawl means a building containing a number of separate small tenements.

Factories, shops, offices, etc., combined with dwellings.—This is used in a wide sense, and includes all cases of buildings which contain partly offices (of all kinds including public offices), or shops, or rooms used for any commercial purpose, and partly rooms used as ordinary dwellings.

Institutions includes Hospitals, Jails, Asylums, Hostels, "Lines" etc.

Huts includes tents, lean-tos, and all other temporary structures used as dwellings.

Institutions and places of amusement.—This includes Theatres, Assembly Rooms, Libraries, Gymkhanas, Club houses, Schools, Colleges and all Public buildings not combined with dwellings.

Factories, mills and works.—This includes all kinds of workshops and repair shops, and any building in which anything is manufactured, for instance a bakery.

Godowns, stables, garages, sheds and chowkies.—Here are placed all buildings in which any kind of stores are placed, or animals or conveyances are kept, or which are used for night or day watchmen to sit in, without constituting residential quarters.

The terms "Residential" and "Non-residential" refer to the *ordinary* uses of each building, and are irrespective of whether any person was or was not enumerated in the building on the Census night.

Buildings under the control of the Royal Indian Marine, Customs and Railways are shown separately at the end of each Section, and not in the Circle within which they are situated. Buildings under Military control are shown at the end of the table.

The figures in the Table include buildings under construction or demolition. These are also separately shown below for each Ward. But those under control of the Royal Indian Marine, Customs and Railways are not separated.

Number of buildings under construction or demolition.

Ward.						Under construction.	Under demolition.
A	..	..	..	..	..	13	29
B	..	..	..	..	..	4	30
C	..	..	..	..	..	21	16
D	..	..	..	..	..	15	52
E	..	..	..	..	..	5	67
F	..	..	..	..	..	5	37
G	..	..	..	..	..	8	48
Total ..						71	279

Out of these 228 are residential and 122 non-residential.

Ward.	Serial No. of section.	NAME OF SECTION.	Serial No. of circle.	RESIDENTIAL BUILDINGS.								NON-RESIDENTIAL BUILDINGS.								Total number of buildings.
				Dunglows and dwellings houses.	Servant's quarters.	Chawls.	Factories, shops, offices, etc. combined with dwellings.	Dharmshalas.	Institutions.	Huts.	Others and unclassifiable.	Places of worship.	Institutions and places of amusements.	Factories, Mills and Works.	Offices and shops.	(Goolams, stables, garages, sleds and chowkies.	Others and unclassifiable.			
A		Grand total of Bombay City	..	9,624	1,023	9,075	6,598	103	807	5,459	33	755	612	1,538	3,254	12,229	222	50,833		
		Grand total for A Ward	..	668	214	270	898	5	47	186	14	55	71	148	372	950	10	3,888		
	1	Upper Colaba—Total	1	25	8	7	12	22	..	13	3	3	4	19	2	118		
	2	Lower Colaba—Total	..	306	111	74	88	1	5	82	1	13	9	20	35	271	2	1,018		
			1	73	29	2	8	..	1	12	..	12	1	40	..	175		
			2	37	21	16	13	..	1	4	1	10	6	66	..	175		
			3	24	..	4	24	1	12	2	12	..	89		
			4	24	5	8	..	1	1	..	12	5	1	53		
			5	12	..	13	3	40	..	1	2	10	..	99		
			6	31	..	18	3	6	1	4	6	63	..	170		
			7	13	..	7	5	1	1	1	1	10	..	32		
			8	26	12	..	12	12	1	1	..	1	9	23	1	145		
			Customs	2		
			B.D.C.I.	6	..	7	9	2	1	6	..	67		
			B.P.T.	1	1	..	2		
	3	Fert, South—Total	..	22	23	..	101	..	3	1	..	4	6	53	100	67	..	350		
			1	11	1	..	25	1	22	4	58		
			2	11	25	..	1	1	4	33	12	..	95		
			3	12	14	12	1	4	23	5	..	54		
			4	11	4	10	4	40		
		5	11	9	1	2	1	4	9	..	24			
		6	1	1	4	10	18			
		Customs	1	1	..	1	1	..	4			
		B.P.T.	6	..	6			
		R.I.M.	6	9	2	1	31	5	16	..	71			
4	Fert, North—Total	..	197	16	9	617	..	8	15	12	16	10	51	73	156	3	1,183			
		1	51	1	..	85	1	11	5	..	1	4	5	..	147			
		2	16	3	..	37	..	2	4	13	7	82			
		3	69	13	1	7	2	0	1	149			
		4	21	39	..	1	1	..	13	3	2	5	4	..	109			
		5	14	77	1	1	12	14	12	1	122			
		6	11	1	1	144	4	..	3	5	7	..	178			
		7	8	..																

Ward.	Serial No. of section.	NAME OF SECTION.	Serial No. of circle.	RESIDENTIAL BUILDINGS.								NON-RESIDENTIAL BUILDINGS.								Total number of buildings.
				Bungalows and dwelling houses.	Servant's quarters.	Chawls.	Factories, shops, offices, etc. combined with dwellings.	Dharmashalas.	Institutions.	Huts.	Others and unclassifiable.	Places of worship.	Institutions and places of amusements.	Factories, Mills and Works.	Offices and shops.	Godowns, stables, garages, sheds and chawls.	Others and unclassifiable.			
C	8	Umarkhad-Total	..	804	3	257	133	2	7	19	..	30	28	22	41	107	21	1,025		
	1	7	..	24	21	6	3	..	1	5	8	1	76		
	2	40	..	15	29	1	1	1	2	2	..	01		
	3	16	..	12	10	1	4	3	2	2	4	4	58		
	4	43	..	2	8	3	4	5	..	65		
	5	33	0	..	1	3	1	1	1	3	1	53		
	6	73	..	0	25	..	1	2	1	2	4	15	..	132		
	7	22	..	80	33	..	2	6	3	..	11	15	1	173		
	8	10	2	42	36	..	1	13	5	4	13	0	28	4	173		
	9	51	1	73	15	1	2	3	9	2	10	27	10	204		
	9	Dongri-Total	..	42	3	62	32	1	3	50	..	14	6	19	43	398	5	378		
	1	14	..	6	11	2	..	2	..	0	..	44		
	2	4	..	16	5	12	5	1	2	5	24	..	74		
	3	7	1	10	3	3	4	1	3	..	7	..	48		
	4	0	2	13	11	1	..	28	2	4	2	10	150	1	233		
	Customs	1	2	5	107	..	115		
	B. P. T.	5	1	3	11	12	..	32		
	G. I. F.	3	..	8	4	6	1	..	5	12	80	4	132		
		Grand Total for C Ward	..	948	17	1,497	1,846	48	11	50	2	110	65	128	354	535	21	5,330		
	10	Market-Total	..	142	1	63	593	3	..	11	..	25	4	24	116	75	5	1,070		
	1	12	..	14	64	1	..	1	4	5	10	..	111		
	2	18	38	7	2	..	2	7	13	..	87		
	3	25	21	2	1	1	29	7	..	80		
	4	10	1	1	37	2	3	0	2	65		
	5	25	..	13	110	1	3	..	5	21	17	..	201		
	6	40	..	40	05	2	..	1	4	..	4	8	0	..	170		
	7	4	80	3	..	1	10	3	5	24	7	1	138		
	8	2	172	4	..	1	10	3	2	203		
	11	Dhobi Talao-Total	..	323	12	344	268	14	3	8	1	15	16	5	55	123	3	1,193		
	1	132	1	44	64	1	..	3	2	2	..	3	34	1	287		
2	29	..	11	21	7	4	2	6	0	2	91			
3	81	1	40	10	13	3	1	..	4	18	..	180			
4	27	..	7	51	1	1	..	3	0	..	09			
5	20	8	5	51	4	1	1	3	..	6	10	..	118			
6	21	..	79	40	..	2	8	2	2	17	21	..	185			
7	4	2	158	22	..	1	1	1	2	1	13	23	..	228			
B.B.C.I.	3	2	..	5			
12	Fanaswadi-Total	..	278	8	233	135	13	3	9	..	29	20	41	55	123	3	1,008			
1	141	2	52	79	2	3	5	19	12	13	21	75	2	420			
2	77	1	119	51	2	..	3	3	1	21	21	29	1	320			
3	55	..	95	35	9	..	1	7	7	13	24	..	253				
13	Bhuleshwar-Total	..	139	..	385	338	3	1	16	..	23	15	15	38	102	4	1,132			
1	17	..	69	54	1	1	5	8	3	..	0	4	..	168			
2	7	..	65	82	6	3	2	2	4	7	..	120			
3	6	..	40	19	2	..	3	3	5	8	13	35	3	137			
4	57	..	121	78	2	6	3	3	6	29	..	305			
5	38	..	54	123	1	1	2	6	10	..	244			
6	14	..	36	81	3	2	1	..	3	8	1	140			
14	Kumbharwada-Total	..	55	..	302	174	8	3	4	1	3	7	30	82	32	1	335			
1	32	..	112	03	4	2	..	1	2	4	6	11	21	..	258			
2	6	..	116	56	4	1	1	8	2	11	17	20	..	237			
3	10	..	30	88	10	2	7	1	107			
4	7	..	35	17	3	1	1	8	2	14	..	83			
15	Khara Talao-Total	..	14	1	132	258	1	1	2	..	12	3	12	53	42	5	542			
1	2	..	44	19	2	1	..	11	14	2	95			
2	1	1	18	17	3	2	1	3	4	..	50			
3	4	..	1	97	..	1	2	3	..	8	18	4	2	140			
4	4	97	4	18	10	..	133			
5	8	..	60	28	1	4	8	10	1	124			
	Grand Total for D Ward	..	2,309	488	1,447	1,031	20	35	555	5	147	184	180	894	2,087	38	8,830			
16	Khetwadi-Total	..	833	85	347	251	2	12	59	..	80	49	55	101	301	3	1,591			
1	63	13	15	34	1	6	18	2	7	7	7	63	1	237			
2	55	3	35	50	8	4	4	4	14	44	..	210			
3	65	2	72	26	1	2	2	2	13	5	5	54	..	210			
4	54	14	54	29	..	1	18	6	9	4	30	43	1	243			
5	35	1	42	23	1	3	..	3	2	19	..	120			
6	41	5	39	18	..	3	4	7	4	6	11	1	139			
7	15	..	54	31	5	4	3	3	4	20	..	139			
8	5	..	58	50	7	5	6	25	33	44	..	233			
B.B.C.I.	3	..	3			

Ward.	Serial No. of section.	NAME OF SECTION.	RESIDENTIAL BUILDINGS.										NON-RESIDENTIAL BUILDINGS.							Total number of buildings.
			Serial No. of block.	Households and dwelling houses.	Servant's quarters.	Flats.	Factories, shops, offices, etc. combined with dwelling.	Pharmacies.	Institutions.	Halls.	Others and unclassified.	Places of worship.	Institutions and places of amusement.	Factories, Mills and Works.	Offices and shops.	Godowns, stables, garages, sheds and chawls.	Others and unclassified.			
	17	Chapram—Total	..	253	2	124	183	6	5	55	2	23	22	23	84	164	12	1,351		
			1	25	1	22	25	1	..	16	..	4	6	23	10	32	10	296		
			2	25	..	46	21	..	..	4	..	1	..	1	12	3	1	124
			3	21	..	24	22	3	3	2	..	9	3	..	10	16	..	185		
			4	12	..	25	8	13	1	3	1	..	..	..	3	6	..	61
			5	23	1	97	24	..	8	..	1	..	..	..	4	8	..	175
			6	117	..	115	46	..	1	15	..	15	5	3	21	58	1	323		
			7	17	..	27	21	..	..	7	..	4	4	..	14	10	..	113
			B.E.C.I.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
				
	18	Chawpatty—Total	..	259	23	61	147	..	2	62	1	5	18	8	45	189	..	816		
			1	26	3	2	23	..	1	5	1	..	6	1	5	47	..	122		
			2	21	6	17	29	..	..	10	..	1	2	1	7	21	..	176
			3	25	5	11	11	..	..	6	..	..	..	3	23	..	97	
			4	23	..	10	26	..	..	12	..	1	..	2	1	21	..	121
			5	22	..	17	24	..	1	14	..	2	3	1	13	25	..	187		
			6	11	3	24	..	..	6	..	..	5	3	16	27	..	111	
			B.E.C.I.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2	
					
					
	19	Walkerwar—Total	..	752	219	234	235	9	11	101	1	53	27	17	39	637	6	2,341		
			1	149	27	24	51	3	10	12	1	7	7	7	10	156	3	453		
			2	154	12	43	44	..	1	16	..	8	2	..	7	63	..	335		
			3	111	25	84	79	..	..	19	..	2	5	3	12	109	1	408
			4	24	14	14	9	..	..	5	..	1	..	..	..	19	..	84
			5	42	42	7	11	..	..	4	..	..	6	..	1	60	..	173
			6	162	19	19	45	4	..	29	..	75	5	..	6	95	..	417		
			7	24	83	9	28	..	..	16	..	2	1	7	1	127	..	323
			Government Home.	46	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	2	21	2	74	
			Customs	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	
	20	Mababandi—Total	..	698	209	321	283	3	5	258	1	26	18	21	125	785	17	2,731		
			1	183	76	121	60	..	1	22	1	1	6	2	8	174	10	557		
			2	34	10	21	8	..	1	21	..	10	..	..	3	49	..	189
			3	20	24	15	15	..	..	14	..	..	1	..	3	67	..	226
			4	81	45	49	..	..	125	..	2	2	..	30	210	3	588	
			5	47	1	22	..	1	20	..	4	..	1	11	31	..	179			
			6	91	5	19	..	..	8	..	1	2	1	12	42	..	217	
			7	43	7	47	5	..	6	..	1	2	10	13	68	1	208			
			8	14	1	24	9	..	8	..	1	2	3	8	43	..	121			
			9	101	9	60	29	..	59	..	4	5	4	17	90	1	387			
Government Home.	13	2	..	..	2	..	..	2	..	..	1	6	..	26				
B.E.C.I.	9	1	2	..	..	..	4	..	..	2	..	5	16	2	44			
	E	Grand Total for E Ward	..	1,944	117	2,011	789	10	74	754	2	140	145	373	716	3,015	32	10,119		
				
				
				
				
				
				
				
				
				
	21	Tardeo—Total	..	159	9	234	110	4	3	82	..	13	24	49	95	223	7	1,043		
			1	76	..	25	22	..	1	22	..	2	8	4	11	42	1	223		
			2	70	4	54	43	2	1	14	..	1	6	10	24	37	3	269		
			3	23	1	64	19	..	1	19	..	7	9	16	20	70	12	263		
			4	29	4	79	26	..	..	26	..	3	1	19	24	56	1	259
			B.E.C.I.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	18	..	26
				
				
				
				
	22	Kamathipura—Total	..	629	..	163	128	2	..	16	..	28	4	13	27	84	13	1,098		
			1	122	..	39	22	..	..	5	..	12	1	1	11	33	..	269
			2	464	..	121	61	..	..	7	..	7	2	4	6	33	..	616
			3	33	..	22	35	..	..	3	..	9	1	8	10	18	..	211
				
				
				
				
				
				
	23	First Nagpada—Total	..	18	13	58	5	..	4	22	..	11	1	2	6	25	2	167		
			1	15	13	29	5	..	4	12	..	8	1	2	6	24	12	124		
			2	..	..	29	..	..	..	10	..	3	..	..	..	1	..	43
				
				
				
				
				
				
				
	24	Second Nagpada—Total	..	150	..	100	169	..	..	3	1	2	3	24	17	45	1	515
			1	9	..	24	41	..	..	..	..	1	..	12	5	16	..	108
			2	46	..	54	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	8	12	14	1	159
			3	22	..	36	48	..	..	1	..	1	..	1	10	..	..	169
			4	23	..	26	26	..	..	1	1	..	2	3	5	..	..	99
				
				
				
				
				
	25	Byculla—Total	..	313	12	979	112	..	22	148	1	34	45	114	227	825	10	2,845		
			1	166	9	277	65	..	6	38	..	3	18	3	63	303	4	1,010		
			2	56	..	83	20	..	15	16	..	3	10	28	99	12	342			
			3	29	..	212	9	..	1	24	..	7	4	23	36	166	1	514		
			4	2	..	103	6	..	..	12	..	5	1	8	14	65	..	276
			5	1	..	21	1	..	..	4	..	3	..	4	15	16	..	68
			6	24	..	68	6	..	..	26	..	3	3	5	19	81	..	245
			7	8	..	24	4	..	..	10	..	7	4	4	9	15	1	142
			8	1	..	62	1	..	..	6	..	2	3	4	36	..	180	
			B.E.C.I.	12	3	3	..	..	..	4	..	..	3	..	3	3	..	23
C.I.P.	8	..	6	..	..	..	8	..	..	12	..	3	3	..	23			

Ward.	Serial No. of section.	NAME OF SECTION.	Serial No. of circle.	RESIDENTIAL BUILDINGS.										NON-RESIDENTIAL BUILDINGS.										Total number of buildings.
				Bungalows and dwelling houses.	Servant's quarters.	Chawls.	Factories, shops, offices, etc. combined with dwellings.	Dharmshalas.	Institutions.	Halls.	Others and unclassified.	Places of worship.	Institutions and places of amusement.	Factories, Mills and Works.	Offices and shops.	Godowns, stables, garages, sheds and chowkies.	Others and unclassified.							
F	26	Tarwadi—Total	..	234	67	223	148	4	39	187	..	18	49	100	137	809	6	2,024	..					
	1	..	..	23	18	39	26	..	28	16	..	5	25	13	28	105	12	328	..			
	2	..	..	160	24	70	83	3	7	47	..	8	9	37	53	263	12	886	..			
	3	..	..	42	16	118	35	1	4	110	..	5	14	49	47	287	12	730	..			
	G.I.P.	..	..	9	0	1	2	..	..	14	..	..	1	1	0	34	..	80	..
	27	Margach—Total	..	411	16	249	110	6	6	298	..	34	19	71	207	1,001	4	2,430	..					
	1	..	..	27	3	44	20	..	..	19	..	6	2	3	15	65	..	204	..	
	2	..	..	89	1	14	34	..	3	11	..	1	1	1	11	41	..	207	..			
	3	..	..	41	..	21	13	..	..	40	..	3	3	4	20	51	1	197	..	
	4	..	..	159	..	48	22	2	..	42	..	6	1	10	23	43	..	336	..			
F	28	Grand Total for F Ward	..	1,344	79	1,421	384	4	25	1,295	1	89	69	266	480	2,051	32	7,470	..					
	28	Parel—Total	..	276	24	431	98	..	7	277	..	25	14	120	127	658	8	2,065	..					
	1	..	..	10	..	51	1	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	2	..	40	..
	2	..	..	5	3	43	2	..	2	15	..	2	..	18	32	109	1	232	..			
	3	..	..	20	1	64	12	..	..	21	..	2	3	10	20	81	..	231	..	
	4	..	..	6	..	28	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	3	1	40	..	
	5	..	..	..	..	50	2	..	..	4	..	3	..	20	8	37	2	126	..
	6	..	..	95	15	72	49	..	3	16	..	4	..	2	11	80	1	348	..			
	7	..	..	6	..	38	4	..	..	5	..	4	1	21	13	39	..	131	..	
	8	..	..	39	5	68	22	..	2	190	..	8	6	37	21	99	3	624	..			
F	29	Sewri—Total	..	209	22	286	94	2	1	428	1	15	8	57	119	593	2	1,833	..					
	1	..	..	21	4	70	31	2	..	150	..	3	2	20	21	169	1	484	..			
	2	..	..	0	..	46	20	..	..	187	1	2	..	20	10	133	..	464	..	
	3	..	..	70	..	38	14	..	..	23	..	..	..	..	5	22	..	172	..
	4	..	..	88	..	79	0	..	1	46	..	8	2	2	22	31	..	291	..			
	5	..	..	1	1	24	2	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	6	24	..	60	..
	6	..	..	2	2	1	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	1	10	..	16	..
	7	..	..	2	2	16	..	..	..	7	..	..	..	..	0	31	..	67	..
	B.P.T.	..	..	18	13	10	0	..	..	0	..	2	2	6	42	176	1	288	..	
	Customs	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..
G	30	Slon—Total ..	..	859	33	704	193	2	17	522	..	49	49	89	234	800	22	3,572	..				
	1	..	..	32	1	55	24	..	2	9	..	5	4	3	29	70	2	256	..			
	2	..	..	34	..	45	15	..	..	23	..	1	2	4	13	40	1	187	..	
	3	..	..	53	1	141	23	..	1	27	..	6	10	..	34	47	..	345	..			
	4	..	..	15	2	85	11	..	1	24	..	2	1	13	12	40	2	208	..			
	5	..	..	94	1	52	14	..	..	53	..	3	..	4	9	60	..	260	..	
	6	..	..	181	3	12	19	1	3	49	..	9	10	28	36	121	4	479	..			
	7	..	..	75	4	70	18	..	2	62	..	8	7	14	22	80	7	369	..			
	8	..	..	84	2	37	5	..	6	10	..	2	5	1	6	89	1	247	..			
	9	..	..	85	..	34	20	..	..	21	..	4	1	2	4	23	1	193	..	
G	31	Grand Total for G Ward	..	1,917	27	2,084	390	9	40	2,615	5	128	54	423	518	2,546	54	10,810	..					
	31	Mahim—Total	..	1,102	27	635	273	5	21	1,263	5	51	30	168	109	797	13	4,584	..					
	1	..	..	41	1	5	8	3	..	13	..	2	2	20	2	82	8	183	..			
	2	..	..	209	..	133	29	..	2	263	..	2	6	3	17	177	2	813	..			
	3	..	..	33	4	99	26	1	4	214	..	8	5	19	23	90	3	540	..			
	4	..	..	160	15	12	36	..	5	96	5	5	2	1	6	87	1	431	..			
	5	..	..	240	3	74	120	1	3	73	..	17	5	0	13	94	1	653	..			
	6	..	..	243	..	112	17	..	..	286	..	6	3	11	17	124	..	819	..	
	7	..	..	94	..	27	15	..	..	40	..	3	2	37	14	68	3	293	..	
	8	..	..	24	..	162	22	..	..	277	..	10	3	67	17	64	..	643	..	
G	32	Ward—Total	..	815	..	1,449	117	4	19	1,352	..	77	24	260	319	1,749	41	6,226	..					
	1	..	..	37	..	74	1	4	..	55	..	10	5	11	25	194	20	452	..			
	2	..	..	25	..	113	15	..	13	34	..	7	10	39	48	277	8	628	..			
	3	..	..	15	..	74	3	..	..	23	..	1	..	4	15	26	1	180	..	
	4	..	..	..	..	27	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	2	3	0	..	47	..
	5	..	..	34	..	161	34	..	..	42	..	11	..	59	65	497	1	811	..	
	6	..	..	35	..	6	21	..	..	244	..	0	1	2	22	2	..	628	..	
	7	..	..	49	..	475	12	..	3	225	..	13	5	73	62	414	6	1,294	..			
	8	..	..	273	..	693	22	..	3	619	..	17	3	38	47	263	2	1,891	..			
	9	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	12	35	..	59	..
G	33	Ward—Total	..	1,102	..	1,449	117	4	19	1,352	..	77	24	260	319	1,749	41	6,226	..					
	1	..	..	37	..	74	1	4	..	55	..	10	5	11	25	194	20	452	..			
	2	..	..	25	..	113	15	..	13	34	..	7	10	39	48	277	8	628	..			
	3	..	..	15	..	74	3	..	..	23	..	1	..	4	15	26	1	180	..	
	4	..	..	..	..	27	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	2	3	0	..	47	..
	5	..	..	34	..	161	34	..	..	42	..	11	..	59	65	497	1	811	..	
	6	..	..	35	..	6	21	..	..	244	..	0	1	2	22	2	..	628	..	
	7	..	..	49	..	475	12	..	3	225	..	13	5	73	62	414	6	1,294	..			
	8	..	..	273	..	693	22	..	3	619	..	17	3	38	47	263	2	1,891	..			
	9	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	12	35	..	59	..
G	34	Ward—Total	..	1,102	..	1,449	117	4	19	1,352	..	77	24	260	319	1,749	41	6,226	..					
	1	..	..	37	..	74	1	4	..	55	..	10	5	11	25	194	20	452	..			
	2	..	..	25	..	113	15	..	13	34	..	7	10	39	48	277	8	628	..			
	3	..	..	15	..	74	3	..	..	23	..	1	..	4	15	26	1	180	..	
	4	..	..	..	..	27	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	2	3	0	..	47	..
	5	..	..	34	..	161	34	..	..	42	..	11	..	59	65	497	1	811	..	
	6	..	..	35	..	6	21	..	..	244	..	0	1	2	22	2	..	628	..	
	7	..	..	49	..	475	12	..	3	225	..	13	5	73								

CLASSIFICATION OF BUILDINGS BY THE NUMBER OF FLOORS CONTAINED IN EACH.

This Table explains itself. It is in the same form as in 1921. The Buildings included in this Table are the same as in Housing Table I.

Ward.	Section No.	Name of Section.	NUMBER OF BUILDINGS WITH								Total number of buildings.
			Circle No.	Ground floor only.	One upper floor.	Two upper floors.	Three upper floors.	Four upper floors.	Five or more upper floors.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	
A		Grand Total, Bombay City .. ..	..	30,342	7,296	5,599	4,322	2,489	785	50,833
		Grand Total for A Ward .. ..	..	1,987	455	397	429	426	192	3,888
	1	Upper Colaba	1	111	8	1	..	..	..	118
	2	Lower Colaba—Total .. ..	..	565	154	155	94	45	5	1,018
			1	83	32	43	13	4	..	175	
			2	123	16	17	13	5	1	175	
			3	14	26	30	19	..	..	89
			4	20	16	14	3	..	..	53
			5	57	15	20	5	2	..	99	
			6	115	26	23	14	1	..	179	
			7	19	8	3	1	1	..	32	
			8	69	9	5	26	32	4	145	
		Customs .. ..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	2
		B. B. C. I. .. ..	..	61	6	..	..	..	..	67
		B. P. T. .. ..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	2
	3	Fort, South—Total .. ..	..	132	78	64	62	23	13	380
			1	8	8	13	19	9	3	58	
			2	26	22	19	18	7	3	95	
			3	13	11	11	7	8	4	54	
			4	4	4	10	14	8	2	40	
			5	19	6	4	2	3	..	34	
			6	12	5	..	..	..	1	18
		Customs .. ..	..	1	2	1	..	..	..	4
		B. P. T. .. ..	..	4	2	..	..	..	..	6
		R. I. M. .. ..	..	48	17	5	1	..	..	71
	4	Fort, North—Total .. ..	..	317	95	89	211	300	171	1,183
			1	31	6	6	41	46	17	147	
			2	24	15	11	13	13	6	82	
			3	20	10	17	24	50	28	149	
			4	15	9	4	21	34	26	109	
			5	24	9	16	31	28	14	122	
			6	19	12	10	33	83	41	178	
		7	23	7	6	19	20	28	110		
		8	105	25	18	26	36	13	223		
	Customs .. ..	..	33	1	1	1	1	..	37	
	B. P. T. .. ..	..	23	1	..	2	..	..	26	
5	Esplanade—Total .. ..	..	862	124	88	82	48	8	1,187	
		1	141	45	27	18	10	..	241		
		2	55	13	19	14	21	1	123		
		3	231	29	21	15	14	1	311		
		4	165	16	11	9	3	1	205		
	Customs .. ..	..	88	8	7	2	..	..	105	
	B. P. T. .. ..	..	69	4	..	..	..	..	73	
	G. I. F. .. ..	..	45	3	3	4	..	..	55	
	B. B. C. I. .. ..	..	68	6	..	..	..	..	74	
B		Grand Total for B Ward .. ..	..	1,292	545	454	585	544	190	3,610
	6	Chakla—Total .. ..	..	74	102	103	147	188	81	695
			1	2	8	8	17	42	13	90	
			2	14	30	18	26	34	20	142	
			3	2	3	14	28	30	9	86	
			4	10	7	15	27	28	23	108	
			5	11	7	11	20	29	6	84	
			6	23	30	28	18	13	6	116	
			7	12	17	9	13	14	4	89	
	7	Mandvi—Total .. ..	..	428	200	131	189	197	89	1,212
			1	12	8	18	28	20	2	88	
			2	3	1	3	3	12	..	22	
			3	19	9	6	18	8	1	59	
			4	5	15	10	14	24	8	76	
			5	3	5	2	10	12	12	44	
			6	2	5	6	9	11	10	43	
			7	11	25	19	17	15	7	94	
			8	12	29	9	15	12	9	86	
			9	31	33	17	39	29	12	161	
			10	10	23	25	19	36	8	110	
			11	60	14	9	15	14	..	112	
			12	177	20	2	3	4	2	208	
		Customs .. ..	..	16	2	..	..	..	..	18
		B. P. T. .. ..	..	63	10	4	3	..	..	80
		G. I. F. .. ..	..	2	1	1	..	..	..	4

Ward.	Section. No.	Name of Section.	NUMBER OF BUILDINGS WITH								Total number of buildings.
			Circle No.	Ground floor only.	One upper floor.	Two upper floors.	Three upper floors.	Four upper floors.	Five or more upper floors.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	
C	8	Umarkhadi—Total .. ..	..	273	184	170	222	144	32	1,025	
			1	30	12	0	11	12	2	70	
			2	6	4	19	28	27	7	91	
			3	21	11	8	13	5	..	58	
			4	6	0	0	20	17	4	63	
			5	0	5	10	10	10	..	53	
			6	14	26	32	39	19	2	132	
			7	32	20	28	30	34	11	173	
			8	87	32	14	27	8	5	173	
			9	68	56	41	35	3	1	204	
		9	Dongri—Total .. ..	..	519	59	50	27	15	8	678
				1	12	3	2	6	14	7	44
				2	52	4	2	15	..	1	74
				3	17	10	10	2	..	..	48
				4	104	20	14	4	1	..	233
				Customs	114	1	..	..	..	..	115
				B. P. T.	15	12	5	..	..	..	32
				G. I. P.	115	0	8	..	..	..	132
			Grand Total for C Ward .. ..	..	1,264	786	1,054	1,232	964	330	5,830
		10	Market—Total .. ..	..	184	184	128	192	269	163	1,070
				1	30	7	10	27	21	10	111
				2	20	12	11	12	15	8	87
				3	15	30	8	10	12	11	80
				4	10	4	8	5	22	10	65
				5	31	17	27	40	47	39	201
				6	19	21	30	38	43	28	179
				7	35	24	13	10	33	17	198
				8	9	10	15	44	76	40	203
		11	Dhobi Talao—Total .. ..	..	266	192	242	240	191	62	1,193
				1	60	32	50	80	56	0	287
				2	28	17	8	18	11	0	91
				3	58	40	51	21	10	..	180
				4	10	12	21	18	22	10	90
				5	24	8	21	33	24	8	118
				6	37	37	45	32	28	8	185
				7	38	46	46	38	40	20	226
				B. B. C. I.	5	..	..	..	..	..	5
		12	Fanaswadi—Total .. ..	..	388	158	212	162	77	16	1,003
				1	201	45	60	71	35	8	426
				2	112	58	80	47	20	3	329
				3	75	50	57	44	22	5	253
		13	Bhuleshwar—Total .. ..	..	184	188	199	320	244	47	1,132
				1	28	24	33	31	41	11	168
				2	20	27	28	34	18	2	120
				3	57	27	23	22	7	1	137
				4	41	26	02	90	72	8	205
				5	28	22	36	01	52	15	244
				6	10	12	17	46	54	10	140
		14	Kumbharwada—Total .. ..	..	136	98	191	182	89	0	685
				1	55	41	63	61	33	5	258
				2	44	20	64	76	22	2	237
				3	17	12	40	31	6	1	107
				4	20	16	24	14	8	1	83
		15	Khara Talao—Total .. ..	..	106	71	82	136	114	38	542
				1	20	11	20	38	4	2	95
				2	12	4	10	11	12	1	50
				3	20	26	17	26	28	17	140
				4	25	23	15	35	32	3	133
				5	23	7	20	26	38	10	124
			Grand Total for D Ward .. ..	..	4,880	1,446	1,278	833	338	57	8,830
	D	16	Khetwadi—Total .. ..	..	710	225	216	277	143	20	1,591
				1	145	28	14	27	10	4	237
				2	78	21	35	63	20	2	210
				3	01	35	45	55	20	3	249
				4	138	44	10	22	18	2	243
				5	32	26	22	32	15	2	129
			6	37	18	14	29	35	6	130	
			7	52	18	31	26	12	..	150	
			8	124	35	30	23	4	1	233	
			B. B. C. I.	3	..	..	..	..	..	3	

Ward.	Section No.	Name of Section.	NUMBER OF BUILDINGS WITH								Total number of buildings.
			Circle No.	Ground floor only.	One upper floor.	Two upper floors.	Three upper floors.	Four upper floors.	Five or more upper floors.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	
E	17	Girgaum—Total	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,851
			1	470	222	401	198	52	8	295	
			2	162	54	51	17	9	3	124	
			3	25	15	48	28	7	1	185	
			4	57	30	68	28	2	..	61	
			5	10	13	19	8	10	1	178	
			6	30	25	84	32	7	..	393	
			7	188	71	99	71	12	2	113	
			B. B. C. I.	47	14	82	14	5	1	1	
				1	..	..	..	..	..	..
	18	Chauvatil—Total	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	818
			1	348	151	170	104	38	7	122	
			2	74	14	13	14	5	2	176	
			3	70	28	60	16	2	..	97	
			4	46	21	18	9	3	..	121	
			5	51	30	15	15	8	2	187	
			6	60	35	45	36	11	..	111	
			7	44	22	10	14	9	3	2	
			B. B. C. I.	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
	19	Walkeshwar—Total	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,341
			1	1,435	433	302	123	42	6	483	
			2	245	70	127	26	12	3	338	
			3	211	63	44	16	3	1	408	
			4	246	98	31	22	14	2	84	
			5	54	14	7	8	1	..	173	
			6	122	29	15	5	2	..	417	
			7	249	75	54	31	8	..	363	
			8	250	80	20	11	2	..	74	
			Government House. Customs	57	9	4	4	..	..	1	
				1	..	..	..	..	..	..
	20	Mahalaxmi—Total	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,731
			1	1,919	415	187	131	63	16	557	
			2	370	121	44	12	9	1	180	
			3	120	38	12	9	..	3	226	
			4	140	49	24	5	5	5	179	
			5	451	64	27	21	18	2	217	
			6	116	24	15	15	7	1	208	
			7	100	36	27	43	10	..	121	
			8	140	49	13	3	1	2	387	
			9	99	14	8	2	..	..	26	
			Government House. Customs	322	19	15	17	13	1	..	
				26	..	..	..	..	..	..
			B. B. C. I.	35	1	4	4	..	..	44	
		Grand Total for E Ward	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10,119
	21	Tardeo—Total	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,042
			1	564	223	107	92	50	6	225	
			2	105	57	28	20	13	2	269	
			3	102	53	38	45	30	1	263	
			4	160	70	18	8	4	3	259	
			B. B. C. I.	174	40	23	10	3	..	26	
			23	3	..	..	..	..	..
22	Kamathipura—Total	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,098	
		1	236	211	431	190	27	1	269		
		2	97	59	80	30	3	..	616		
		3	71	106	290	130	18	1	211		
		4	68	46	61	30	6	..	167		
23	First Nagpada—Total	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	124	
		1	76	18	43	25	5	..	43		
		2	63	15	26	18	2	..	..
		3	13	3	17	7	3	..	..
24	Second Nagpada—Total	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	515	
		1	100	98	118	150	48	3	108		
		2	33	43	23	9	..	..	139		
		3	37	28	39	31	4	..	169		
		4	19	10	39	74	26	1	99		
		5	11	17	17	36	16	2	..		
25	Byculla—Total	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,845	
		1	1,842	493	349	142	19	..	1,010		
		2	625	203	132	44	6	..	342		
		3	228	54	41	13	6	..	514		
		4	327	77	64	42	4	..	276		
		5	100	25	37	23	1	..	68		
		6	52	8	5	1	2	..	245		
		7	192	33	17	3	..	..	142		
		8	80	31	29	2	..	..	130		
		B. B. C. I.	75	25	19	11	..	..	23		
		G. I. P.	13	5	5	..	..	..	95		
			60	32	..	3	..	..	..
26	Tarwadi—Total	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,024	
		1	1,523	259	123	93	19	2	328		
		2	213	46	29	33	7	..	886		
		3	660	112	54	52	6	2	730		
		G. I. P.	584	90	39	13	4	..	80		
			66	11	1	..	2	..	..

DETAILS OF BUILDINGS WITH MORE THAN FIVE UPPER FLOORS.

Ward.	Section number.	Name of Section.	NUMBER OF BUILDINGS WITH		
			Six upper floors.	Seven upper floors.	Eight upper floors.
A	3	Fort, South	1	....	....
	4	Fort, North	21	....	....
		Total ..	22	....	....
B	6	Chakla	1	....	....
		Total ..	1	....	....
C	10	Market	24	....	....
	11	Dhobi Talao	4	....	....
	12	Fanaswadi	1	....	....
	13	Bhuleshwar	4	....	....
	14	Kumbharwada	1	....	....
		Total ..	34	....	....
D	20	Mahalaxmi	1	....	....
		Total ..	1	....	....
		Grand Total ..	58	....	....

HOUSING TABLE III—BOMBAY TOWN AND ISLAND.

RESIDENTIAL BUILDING CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO THE
NUMBER OF TENEMENTS CONTAINED IN EACH.

This Table deals with Residential Buildings only, for the definition of which see the Notes to Housing Table I. This Table excludes Military buildings and buildings under construction and demolition. The number of residential buildings treated in this Table falls short of those treated in Tables I and II as explained in the Statement below :—

Ward.				Residential buildings as per Tables I and II.	Residential buildings in Table III.	Difference.	Military buildings and buildings under con- struction and demolition.	Excess+ deficit — in the figure in column 3.
1				2	3	4	5	6
Total City	..	..	..	32,225	31,743	—482	604	+122
A	..	..	..	2,515	2,257	—258	275	+ 17
B	..	..	..	2,104	2,069	— 35	34	— 1
C	..	..	..	4,417	4,388	— 29	37	+ 8
D	..	..	..	5,921	5,871	— 50	88	+ 38
E	..	..	..	5,608	5,659	— 39	72	+ 33
F	..	..	..	4,483	4,451	— 32	42	+ 10
G	..	..	..	7,087	7,048	— 39	56	+ 17

The difference in column 6 is due to the fact that the information for Tables I and II was compiled long before the date of final Count and that of residential buildings entered in Table III was actually compiled from the enumeration books.

All Residential Buildings not under construction or demolition are included, whether occupied at the time of the Census or not. In the same way all tenements are counted, whether occupied or vacant.

Tenement means so much of a building as from the records is shown as occupied (or in the case of vacancies as normally occupiable) by a separate family—

Provided that since it is not possible to consider a single room as constituting more than one tenement, such single rooms as at the Census were occupied by more than one family are counted as one tenement each.

RESIDENTIAL BUILDINGS CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO THE NUMBER OF TENEMENTS
CONTAINED IN EACH.*Residential Buildings by the Number of Tenements.*

Ward.	Section No.	Name of section.	Total Number.	Number of Buildings containing						Total No. of Tenements.
				From 1 to 2 inclusive.	From 3 to 4 inclusive.	From 5 to 6 inclusive.	From 7 to 8 inclusive.	From 9 to 10 inclusive.	From 11 to 12 inclusive.	
A		Grand Total, Bombay City	23,151	4,353	1,774	990	490	273		11,783
		Grand Total for A Ward	1,753	302	97	42	22	25		2,227
	1	Upper Colaba—Total	71	2	1					74
	2	Lower Colaba—Total	329	72	21	8	2	9		411
		1	29	12	4	2	1			48
		2	63	6	6	2				77
		3	21	12	4					37
		4	27	5	2					34
		5	27	7	7	1	2			37
		6	21	4	6	2	1			34
		7	11	2	2	2	1			18
		8	21	12	6	1				39
		R. P. T.	1							1
		R. E. C. L.	24	1						25
	3	Fort, South—Total	115	25	2	1	7			142
		1	27	1	1					29
		2	11	5						16
		3	26	4						30
		4	17	1	1					19
		5	17	1	1					19
		6	1							1
		Centenary								
		R. E. M.	17							17
	4	Fort, North—Total	611	112	42	23	15	12		795
		1	112	12	5	4				133
		2	71	12	2					85
		3	124	22	2					148
		4	72	26	2					100
		5	27	2	3					32
		6	17	2	12	7	1			39
		7	27	25	2					54
		8	21	22	2					45
		Centenary	2							2
		R. P. T.	2							2
	5	Erlyanade—Total	429	22	11	4	2	11		459
		1	152	4	1			11		168
		2	23		1					24
		3	161	12	2					175
		4	21	12	1			14		38
		Centenary	1							1
		R. P. T.	1							1
		G. I. P.	2							2
		R. E. C. L.	10							10
		Grand Total for B Ward	1,612	125	204	15	25	21		2,002
	6	Chakla—Total	271	113	24	12	8	71		387
		1	26	12	4			4		46
		2	29	12	6					47
		3	16	22	2					40
		4	21	12	1					34
		5	21	12	1					34
		6	21	12	1					34
		7	21	12	1					34
		8	21	12	1					34
		9	21	12	1					34
		10	21	12	1					34
		11	21	12	1					34
		12	21	12	1					34
		Centenary	1							1
		R. P. T.	1							1
		G. I. P.	1							1
		R. E. C. L.	1							1
	7	Mandvi—Total	235	175	77	24	23	17		356
		1	41	15	9	1				66
		2	27	4	6					37
		3	12	6	2					20
		4	11	25	2					38
		5	7	12	1					20
		6	9	12	6					27
		7	12	12	5					29
		8	12	12	5					29
		9	12	12	5					29
		10	21	24	10					55
		11	21	24	10					55
		12	21	24	10					55
		Centenary	1							1
		R. P. T.	1							1
		G. I. P.	1							1
		R. E. C. L.	1							1

Ward.	Section No.	Name of section.	Circle Number.	NUMBER OF BUILDINGS CONTAINING						Total No. of Buildings.
				Ten tenements and under.	Eleven to twenty tenements.	Twenty-one to thirty tenements.	Thirty-one to forty tenements.	Forty-one to fifty tenements.	Fifty-one tenements and over.	
C	8	Umarkhadi—Total .. ..	..	333	220	97	54	26	31	761
			1	31	5	8	5	3	5	57
			2	10	40	11	8	3	1	82
			3	19	5	3	4	2	6	39
			4	18	22	10	..	3	..	53
			5	15	12	6	9	..	1	43
			6	48	41	11	3	4	1	108
			7	57	41	22	12	4	1	137
			8	51	22	9	5	..	11	99
			9	75	31	17	8	7	5	143
	9	Dongri—Total .. ..	..	101	22	22	14	10	24	193
			1	3	6	9	4	3	6	31
			2	19	3	6	1	1	7	37
			3	9	5	2	9	4	4	33
			4	50	3	1	..	2	7	63
			Customs	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
			B. P. T.	6	1	..	..	..	..	7
			G. I. P.	13	4	4	..	..	..	21
	..	Grand Total for C Ward .. ..	..	2,537	996	412	221	105	117	4,238
	10	Market—Total .. ..	..	418	206	81	60	19	31	815
			1	48	25	7	7	2	3	92
			2	38	11	4	5	..	5	63
			3	28	7	2	1	3	5	46
			4	14	15	8	0	2	1	40
			5	63	44	20	14	6	6	153
			6	82	35	18	10	4	4	153
			7	39	19	9	14	2	2	85
			8	106	50	13	3	..	2	174
	11	Dhobi-Talao—Total .. ..	..	629	192	83	30	15	23	965
			1	209	23	8	1	1	1	243
			2	34	13	2	4	2	6	61
			3	116	26	0	4	1	1	154
			4	41	23	9	1	2	8	84
			5	50	23	11	7	4	2	97
			6	93	33	7	6	1	1	141
			7	96	51	20	7	4	7	185
	12	Fanawadi—Total .. ..	..	476	185	56	26	16	19	728
			1	214	43	18	4	2	2	283
			2	154	56	18	12	6	0	252
			3	103	36	20	10	8	11	193
	13	Bhuleshwar—Total .. ..	..	564	196	93	43	23	14	933
			1	83	31	10	12	3	2	147
			2	60	21	6	11	7	6	111
			3	37	11	10	5	3	4	70
			4	152	66	28	7	4	..	257
			5	156	33	17	3	1	..	215
			6	76	29	16	5	5	2	133
	14	Kumbharwada—Total .. ..	..	253	140	68	40	19	15	540
			1	126	19	17	11	5	4	211
			2	75	59	20	14	6	7	181
			3	35	18	19	5	6	3	86
			4	22	15	12	10	2	1	62
	15	Khara-Talao—Total .. ..	..	182	127	51	22	13	12	407
			1	26	19	7	8	2	2	64
			2	17	7	4	1	1	7	37
			3	42	33	14	5	4	1	104
			4	54	25	14	3	4	1	101
			5	43	23	12	5	2	1	101
D	..	Grand Total for D Ward .. ..	..	4,719	654	250	119	52	77	5,871
	16	Khetwadi—Total .. ..	..	729	177	67	37	13	23	1,016
			1	110	17	6	5	1	5	144
			2	81	37	9	11	2	3	149
			3	133	29	7	6	2	2	179
			4	129	12	3	2	..	3	159
			5	78	16	5	1	3	1	102
			6	72	16	5	4	..	2	106
			7	69	24	14	3	2	2	105
			8	57	25	18	5	2	2	129
	..	Grand Total for D Ward .. ..	..	4,719	654	250	119	52	77	5,871

Ward.	Section No.	Name of section.	NUMBER OF BUILDINGS CONTAINING							Total No. of Buildings.
			Circle Number.	Ten tenements and under.	Eleven to twenty tenements.	Twenty-one to thirty tenements.	Thirty-one to forty tenements.	Forty-one to fifty tenements.	Fifty-one tenements and over.	
17	Girgaum—Total	.. ..	..	723	139	65	26	23	23	1,004
			1	127	25	11	4	8	7	182
			2	63	13	11	..	1	1	104
			3	55	26	13	6	3	9	143
			4	47	4	1	..	..	..	52
			5	118	27	8	3	4	..	160
			6	220	27	17	9	5	4	291
			7	53	7	4	4	2	2	72
		
		
		
		
		
		
18	Chorpati—Total	.. ..	..	421	72	20	15	9	13	550
			1	45	10	1	1	2	1	63
			2	112	9	4	3	..	5	133
			3	53	9	4	..	2	1	71
			4	62	13	..	3	2	3	83
			5	110	18	5	4	3	2	142
			6	24	13	6	4	..	1	55
		
		
		
		
		
		
		
19	Walkeshwar—Total	.. ..	..	1,401	112	21	6	1	6	1,557
			1	260	23	14	2	..	2	313
			2	225	5	6	..	1	..	250
			3	257	20	1	..	..	..	278
			4	71	..	..	..	..	..	64
			5	95	10	..	..	..	..	105
			6	241	24	6	3	..	1	275
			7	200	14	1	..	..	1	225
			Government Home	56	4	3	1	..	2	46
		
		
		
		
		
20	Mabalatani—Total	.. ..	..	1,440	154	67	25	6	12	1,714
			1	243	6	2	3	..	..	334
			2	115	3	..	..	..	..	115
			3	145	4	4	..	..	..	151
			4	204	10	14	7	2	..	230
			5	102	18	9	2	..	..	131
			6	116	23	10	6	..	1	158
			7	75	15	4	10	2	4	111
			8	27	16	7	5	..	1	66
			9	197	45	14	2	2	2	262
			Government Home.	14	3	..	..	..	..	17
			D. B. C. I.	9	..	6	..	..	4	16
		
		
		
E	Grand Total for E. Ward	.. ..	..	3,735	903	393	239	131	258	5,659
		
		
		
		
		
		
		
		
		
		
		
		
		
21	Tardeo—Total	.. ..	..	376	114	45	31	13	47	625
			1	103	23	7	7	2	8	155
			2	115	43	14	6	2	5	188
			3	62	26	14	11	8	6	127
			4	87	21	10	7	1	28	154
			E. B. C. I.	1	1	..	..	..	..	2
		
		
		
		
		
		
		
		
22	Kamathipura—Total	.. ..	..	581	213	75	29	18	21	932
			1	151	49	14	6	3	4	209
			2	267	131	32	7	1	3	361
			3	63	33	27	16	9	14	162
		
		
		
		
		
		
		
		
		
		
23	First Nargada—Total	.. ..	..	59	23	13	10	9	7	120
			1	43	14	9	3	6	6	81
			2	15	9	4	7	3	1	39
		
		
		
		
		
		
		
		
		
		
		
24	Second Nargada—Total	.. ..	..	232	111	42	17	7	11	420
			1	25	13	15	9	3	6	74
			2	53	23	11	4	1	3	102
			3	103	35	12	1	..	1	155
			4	46	32	4	3	2	1	89
		
		
		
		
		
		
		
		
		
25	Byculla—Total	.. ..	..	932	231	135	93	67	86	1,585
			1	379	62	37	19	14	43	554
			2	145	25	11	6	1	2	190
			3	119	38	35	20	23	11	275
			4	63	31	18	17	9	14	182
			5	21	7	1	..	1	..	30
			6	78	20	13	7	3	4	125
			7	48	26	8	6	5	2	102
			8	21	19	12	17	5	2	78
			E. B. C. I.	5	3	..	1	..	..	9
			G. I. P.	20	..	..	..	1	1	22
		
		
		
		

Ward No.	Name of section.	Circle Number.	NUMBER OF BUILDINGS CONTAINING						Total No. of Buildings.
			Ten tenements and under.	Eleven to twenty tenements.	Twenty-one to thirty tenements.	Thirty-one to forty tenements.	Forty-one to fifty tenements.	Fifty-one tenements and over.	
E	Tarwad—Total	..	674	79	41	44	13	51	902
		1	89	11	10	11	4	25	150
		2	307	42	15	10	6	11	391
		3	214	26	16	22	3	15	326
		G. I. P.	34	..	..	1	..	..	35
		..	852	132	41	15	9	35	1,094
		1	77	13	6	2	3	12	113
		2	117	22	6	2	..	5	152
		3	89	17	3	1	..	5	115
		4	210	23	7	4	2	7	25
F	Marsayam—Total	..	327	50	18	6	4	6	411
		5	8	6	1	..	..	..	15
		B. P. T.	33	1	..	..	..	..	34
		Customs	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
		G. I. P.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		..	3,463	490	181	114	53	170	4,451
	Parel—Total	..	697	141	87	75	34	71	1,105
		1	0	7	15	6	1	6	43
		2	27	2	4	12	2	12	60
		3	53	21	7	3	3	23	115
		4	8	7	7	7	2	3	34
		5	17	14	9	0	2	6	56
		6	145	44	23	10	7	11	240
		7	26	6	5	4	7	5	53
		8	263	16	14	13	8	7	321
		9	100	18	2	1	2	..	123
G	Sewri—Total	..	34	6	1	1	..	..	42
		G. I. P.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		..	878	98	25	12	2	17	1,030
		1	228	22	8	7	1	2	268
		2	237	24	9	..	..	3	273
		3	133	12	..	..	..	..	145
		4	153	27	7	5	1	..	223
		5	16	2	..	..	..	12	30
		6	4	1	..	..	..	..	5
		7	10	7	1	..	..	..	27
H	Ston—Total	..	56	5	..	..	..	..	60
		B. P. T.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		..	1,800	251	49	27	17	82	2,316
		1	95	18	14	5	6	2	130
		2	59	8	6	..	3	3	115
		3	128	23	11	7	3	61	248
		4	92	29	7	1	..	8	137
		5	107	15	1	..	..	1	214
		6	215	20	1	2	..	1	260
		7	210	8	..	1	..	1	229
I	Wadwa—Total	..	123	12	3	4	3	2	162
		8	137	13	4	..	2	3	159
		9	142	75	1	..	..	..	218
		10	197	2	..	..	..	..	199
		11	197	2	..	..	..	..	199
		G. I. P.	75	1	..	..	1	..	77
		B. P. T.	122	22	1	1	..	..	146
		Customs	11	..	..	..	..	..	14
		..	5,894	493	232	131	63	245	7,049
		..	3,004	193	50	28	9	15	3,303
J	Wadwa—Total	..	72	..	..	..	1	..	73
		1	550	41	12	10	6	4	623
		2	237	37	13	5	1	3	306
		3	319	5	1	..	..	2	327
		4	452	26	10	5	1	4	509
		5	600	23	11	5	1	2	617
		6	167	5	2	..	..	..	174
		7	475	25	1	1	..	..	495
		8	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
		Customs	25	1	2	..	..	..	28
K	Wadwa—Total	..	12	2	1	..	..	..	19
		B. P. T.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		..	2,820	209	176	105	54	230	3,745
		1	151	9	6	4	2	..	174
		2	167	21	14	11	5	..	234
		3	..	14	15	16	2	23	132
		4	6	5	7	6	6	4	23
		5	182	25	29	15	5	25	267
		6	105	7	5	2	..	1	120
		7	571	75	31	21	9	101	823
L	Wadwa—Total	..	1,111	111	50	29	25	23	1,425
		8	2	..	..	..	..	..	2
		9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		B. P. T.	2	..	2	1	..	..	10
		Customs	1	..	..	..	..	..	2
	
	
	
	
	

CLASSIFICATION OF RESIDENTIAL BUILDINGS BY THE NUMBER OF OCCUPANTS.

This Table, as at the last Census, is prepared primarily for Residential Buildings only. The figures in the main Table exclude buildings which were empty at the time of the Census.

But Supplement No. 1 gives the Number of Unoccupied Buildings by Sections.

Supplement No. 2 shows by Sections the number of persons enumerated in Non-residential Buildings. Persons enumerated otherwise than in a building are not considered at all.

Table III has excluded Military buildings.

In Table IV, occupied residential Military buildings are shown at the end. These are 221. 33 are military residential but unoccupied buildings. These together added to 31,743 shown in Table III give a total residential buildings 31,997. Of these 28,357 are shown in this table to have been occupied and 3,640 are shown in the Supplement No. 1 to have been unoccupied.

CLASSIFICATION OF RESIDENTIAL BUILDINGS BY THE NUMBER OF OCCUPANTS.

		NUMBER OF BUILDINGS CONTAINING														Total No. of Buildings.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16		17
Ward.	Total in Building.	Section.	Circle No.	20 Persons and under.	21 to 40 Persons.	41 to 60 Persons.	61 to 80 Persons.	81 to 100 Persons.	101 to 150 Persons.	151 to 200 Persons.	201 to 250 Persons.	251 to 300 Persons.	301 to 350 Persons.	351 to 400 Persons.	401 Persons and over.		
A		Grand Total for Bombay City	..	14,936	5,703	2,733	1,532	938	1,241	582	290	128	92	61	91	28,357	
		Grand Total for A Ward	..	1,151	465	170	87	39	44	26	6	6	4	..	3	2,001	
	1	Upper Colaba—Total	..	1	56	4	70	
	2	Lower Colaba—Total	318	137	62	32	19	12	8	2	2	3	..	596	
		1	71	21	15	5	1	1	114	
		2	47	14	4	4	2	4	5	..	1	2	..	83	
		3	36	26	8	7	3	80	
		4	18	17	4	..	2	..	1	42	
		5	59	16	1	3	12	1	..	1	82	
		6	47	11	11	4	2	4	1	1	81	
		7	8	3	2	..	2	2	..	1	10	
		8	30	20	17	9	5	..	1	1	..	92	
		B. B. C. I.	1	1	2	
		B. P. T.	1	1	
	3	Fort, South—Total	101	30	8	2	2	3	141	
		1	27	4	31	
		2	29	4	1	1	35	
		3	12	6	..	1	19	
		4	13	6	1	1	21	
		5	7	4	1	1	2	1	16	
		6	2	2	
	R. I. M.	..	..	11	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	17
4	Fort, North—Total	..	..	411	224	75	40	10	20	13	2	2	1	..	798
	1	..	..	78	35	7	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	122
	2	..	..	33	8	7	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	40
	3	..	..	61	39	9	2	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	116
	4	..	..	39	27	10	8	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	88
	5	..	..	46	23	6	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	81
	6	..	..	78	46	14	0	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	150
	7	..	..	23	24	11	10	2	7	8	1	..	..	..	81
	8	..	..	44	17	11	7	4	8	6	1	1	1	..	100
	Customs	..	..	3	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5
	B. P. T.	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
5	Expatriate—Total	..	..	295	70	30	13	8	9	5	2	2	..	2	406
	1	..	..	78	19	10	4	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	114
	2	..	..	39	12	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	51
	3	..	..	95	30	8	5	5	4	4	2	1	..	2	156
	4	..	..	12	5	5	2	1	2	..	..	1	..	..	61
	Customs	..	..	1	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
	B. P. T.	..	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
	B. B. C. I.	..	..	7	1	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11
	C. I. P.	..	..	2	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
B		Grand Total for B Ward	670	457	313	182	103	147	60	26	11	8	3	7	1,962
		Chhatra Fort	202	131	73	20	26	15	1	1	479	
		1	72	21	19	5	4	3	75	
		2	32	29	14	3	1	4	91	
		3	41	14	7	7	3	3	79	
		4	25	22	22	4	5	3	81	
		5	17	23	12	5	5	5	63	
		6	27	14	5	4	4	1	1	1	79	
		7	11	13	1	2	4	1	31	
		Ward Total	153	121	85	68	39	53	26	12	2	5	2	584	
		1	24	13	9	5	5	4	1	65	
		2	11	11	4	3	12	5	2	1	..	18	
		3	11	7	2	2	1	1	26	
		4	11	11	7	7	5	3	3	2	1	51	
		5	17	23	12	5	5	5	63	
		6	27	14	5	4	4	1	1	1	79	
		7	11	13	1	2	4	1	31	
		8	11	13	1	2	4	1	31	
		9	11	13	1	2	4	1	31	
		10	11	13	1	2	4	1	31	
		11	11	13	1	2	4	1	31	
	12	..	..	11	13	1	2	4	1	..	..	..	..	..	31
	13	..	..	11	13	1	2	4	1	..	..	..	..	..	31
	14	..	..	11	13	1	2	4	1	..	..	..	..	..	31
	15	..	..	11	13	1	2	4	1	..	..	..	..	..	31
	16	..	..	11	13	1	2	4	1	..	..	..	..	..	31
	17	..	..	11	13	1	2	4	1	..	..	..	..	..	31
	18	..	..	11	13	1	2	4	1	..	..	..	..	..	31
	19	..	..	11	13	1	2	4	1	..	..	..	..	..	31
	20	..	..	11	13	1	2	4	1	..	..	..	..	..	31
	21	..	..	11	13	1	2	4	1	..	..	..	..	..	31
	22	..	..	11	13	1	2	4	1	..	..	..	..	..	31
	23	..	..	11	13	1	2	4	1	..	..	..	..	..	31
	24	..	..	11	13	1	2	4	1	..	..	..	..	..	31
	25	..	..	11	13	1	2	4	1	..	..	..	..	..	31
	26	..	..	11	13	1	2	4	1	..	..	..	..	..	31
	27	..	..	11	13	1	2	4	1	..	..	..	..	..	31
	28	..	..	11	13	1	2	4	1	..	..	..	..	..	31
	29	..	..	11	13	1	2	4	1	..	..	..	..	..	31
	30	..	..	11	13	1	2	4	1	..	..	..	..	..	31
	31	..	..	11	13	1	2	4	1	..	..	..	..	..	31
	32	..	..	11	13	1	2	4	1	..	..	..	..	..	31
	33	..	..	11	13	1	2	4	1	..	..	..	..	..	31
	34	..	..	11	13	1	2	4	1	..	..	..	..	..	31
	35	..	..	11	13	1	2	4	1	..	..	..	..	..	31
	36	..	..	11	13	1	2	4	1	..	..	..	..	..	31
	37	..	..	11	13	1	2	4	1	..	..	..	..	..	31
	38	..	..	11	13	1	2	4	1	..	..	..	..	..	31
	39	..	..	11	13	1	2	4	1	..	..	..	..	..	31
	40	..	..	11	13	1	2	4	1	..	..	..	..	..	31
	41	..	..	11	13	1	2	4	1	..	..	..	..	..	31
	42	..	..	11	13	1	2	4	1	..	..	..	..	..	31
	43	..	..	11	13	1	2	4	1	..	..	..	..	..	31
	44	..	..	11	13	1	2	4	1	..	..	..	..	..	31
	45	..	..	11	13	1	2	4	1	..	..	..	..	..	31
	46	..	..	11	13	1	2	4	1	..	..	..	..	..	31
	47	..	..	11	13	1	2	4	1	..	..	..	..	..	31
	48	..	..	11	13										

No.	Ward	Area in Acres	SCHEDULE OF BUILDINGS CONTAINING												Total No. of Buildings
			1 to 2	3 to 4	5 to 6	7 to 8	9 to 10	11 to 12	13 to 14	15 to 16	17 to 18	19 to 20	21 to 22	23 to 24	
1	Fort - Total	..	200	172	121	78	23	63	17	9	5	1	1	4	723
		1	22	5	2	2	2	4	2	2	..	..	..	..	48
		2	17	2	2	2	2	12	2	..	..	..	..	..	31
		3	15	2	2	2	2	5	2	..	..	..	..	..	29
		4	1	15	2	2	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	32
		5	7	11	2	2	2	4	2	..	..	..	..	..	42
		6	2	7	2	2	2	9	1	..	..	..	..	..	106
		7	22	22	22	22	22	22	..	..	..	..	..	..	124
		8	22	17	22	22	22	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	91
		9	15	22	..	17	2	12	2	..	..	..	..	..	123
2	Fort - Total	..	22	19	22	8	12	16	16	5	4	2	..	1	174
		1	2	4	..	2	2	7	4	..	..	..	..	..	21
		2	16	1	2	1	2	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	26
		3	2	..	..	..	2	5	5	..	..	..	..	1	32
		4	12	..	..	..	2	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	26
		5	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
		6	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
		7	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12
3	Fort - Total	..	1,411	1,127	222	274	227	212	103	42	7	10	9	14	4,140
10	Fort - Total	..	216	211	121	72	24	24	17	11	3	1	1	3	758
		1	22	15	22	2	2	5	1	2	..	..	..	..	85
		2	14	22	2	2	2	5	..	1	..	1	..	1	32
		3	21	2	2	2	..	4	2	..	1	..	..	..	42
		4	2	12	2	2	2	10	2	1	..	..	..	1	47
		5	22	22	22	15	2	2	2	4	..	..	..	1	145
		6	22	22	22	15	2	2	2	1	..	..	..	..	142
		7	22	22	2	2	2	4	2	1	..	..	1	..	69
		8	47	21	22	17	2	14	2	1	..	..	..	..	167
11	Fort - Total	..	212	211	121	25	42	42	20	14	1	4	2	4	916
		1	22	15	22	2	2	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	226
		2	22	12	12	2	2	4	1	1	..	1	2	..	58
		3	22	22	12	11	2	5	2	1	..	..	..	..	123
		4	22	12	12	10	4	5	1	1	1	..	..	1	77
		5	22	22	14	2	2	2	2	2	..	..	..	..	96
		6	42	42	22	12	2	5	4	2	..	2	..	..	156
		7	22	42	22	12	12	9	5	6	..	..	..	..	180
12	Fort - Total	..	213	174	82	22	21	41	19	10	..	2	2	1	674
		1	162	24	22	22	16	11	1	3	..	..	..	1	270
		2	22	22	22	16	9	17	5	4	..	1	..	..	222
		3	22	22	12	22	2	12	12	2	..	1	2	..	182
13	Fort - Total	..	216	211	121	64	29	25	12	6	..	..	1	3	881
		1	22	24	19	12	4	4	2	1	..	..	1	..	136
		2	42	24	10	5	2	2	2	5	..	..	..	2	100
		3	22	14	8	4	2	2	2	4	..	..	..	..	63
		4	21	21	41	21	6	5	2	..	..	..	..	..	250
		5	21	22	22	10	5	4	1	..	..	..	..	..	210
		6	42	25	14	12	5	7	..	..	..	..	..	1	120
14	Kumbharwada - Total	..	132	123	72	54	40	60	21	6	2	2	2	2	516
		1	22	22	22	15	10	15	2	1	..	..	..	2	105
		2	22	48	22	20	11	21	2	3	1	2	..	..	174
		3	16	16	16	12	8	8	1	1	..	..	..	..	86
		4	12	6	6	7	11	15	3	1	1	..	..	..	61
15	Khara Talao - Total	..	80	111	74	89	21	33	11	2	1	1	1	1	393
		1	12	14	7	15	2	4	2	1	..	1	..	..	58
		2	9	14	2	3	2	1	3	1	1	..	..	1	37
		3	21	24	18	11	5	14	4	..	..	..	..	..	101
		4	19	21	12	12	8	5	1	..	..	..	..	..	100
		5	19	24	23	18	4	9	1	..	..	..	..	..	99

HOUSING TABLE IV—BOMBAY TOWN AND ISLAND—contd.

No.	Name of the Ward	Number of Persons Containing															Total No. of Holdings			
		Under 10	10 to 20	21 to 30	31 to 40	41 to 50	51 to 60	61 to 70	71 to 80	81 to 90	91 to 100	101 to 120	121 to 150	151 to 200	201 to 250	251 to 300	301 to 350	351 to 400	401 Persons and over	
1	1. North Fort Ward	2,531	1,004	430	216	123	151	65	25	7	3	3	9	4,982						
2	2. North Fort Ward	233	233	132	74	25	42	11	6	..	1	1	7	956						
3	3. North Fort Ward	71	31	17	7	3	6	3	4	..	1	..	..	123						
4	4. North Fort Ward	42	12	11	11	6	9	1	1	..	..	..	..	140						
5	5. North Fort Ward	77	42	29	16	9	6	1	1	..	..	..	..	157						
6	6. North Fort Ward	78	33	22	12	9	12	1	1	..	..	..	..	133						
7	7. North Fort Ward	15	31	14	10	6	4	1	1	..	..	..	..	95						
8	8. North Fort Ward	31	21	7	6	12	4	1	1	..	..	..	..	93						
9	9. North Fort Ward	23	29	17	7	4	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	93						
10	10. North Fort Ward	40	23	27	12	4	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	112						
11	11. North Fort Ward	451	210	100	42	33	55	29	10	4	1	2	..	943						
12	12. North Fort Ward	81	23	11	7	7	13	7	3	..	1	2	..	170						
13	13. North Fort Ward	44	24	13	7	4	3	1	1	1	..	..	..	100						
14	14. North Fort Ward	49	31	17	7	7	10	7	3	3	..	..	..	137						
15	15. North Fort Ward	20	9	10	2	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	44						
16	16. North Fort Ward	71	25	16	7	5	7	4	..	..	..	..	..	148						
17	17. North Fort Ward	147	61	22	10	11	14	7	2	..	..	..	..	273						
18	18. North Fort Ward	79	17	9	2	3	7	1	1	..	..	..	..	70						
19	19. North Fort Ward	291	101	50	21	10	16	6	4	1	..	..	2	505						
20	20. North Fort Ward	37	10	6	3	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	50						
21	21. North Fort Ward	72	21	7	3	..	4	2	2	..	..	..	..	116						
22	22. North Fort Ward	41	9	8	5	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	64						
23	23. North Fort Ward	14	17	4	3	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	70						
24	24. North Fort Ward	68	37	12	3	3	3	..	1	..	..	..	..	132						
25	25. North Fort Ward	23	7	9	3	3	5	1	..	..	..	..	..	51						
26	26. North Fort Ward	892	354	67	23	11	3	5	1	..	..	..	..	1,256						
27	27. North Fort Ward	131	105	26	13	7	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	280						
28	28. North Fort Ward	147	35	12	1	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	190						
29	29. North Fort Ward	167	48	13	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	233						
30	30. North Fort Ward	51	6	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	58						
31	31. North Fort Ward	74	30	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	93						
32	32. North Fort Ward	171	21	6	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	207						
33	33. North Fort Ward	117	21	4	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	141						
34	34. North Fort Ward	26	5	..	3	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	36						
35	35. North Fort Ward	912	152	121	54	43	55	13	4	2	..	..	..	1,323						
36	36. North Fort Ward	167	21	6	2	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	201						
37	37. North Fort Ward	61	6	3	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	74						
38	38. North Fort Ward	..	..	3	3	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	116						
39	39. North Fort Ward	57	13	7	9	7	7	4	..	..	..	..	..	275						
40	40. North Fort Ward	17	13	6	5	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	106						
41	41. North Fort Ward	67	23	24	9	6	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	112						
42	42. North Fort Ward	77	17	7	6	7	3	2	..	..	..	..	..	162						
43	43. North Fort Ward	7	1	13	5	4	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	63						
44	44. North Fort Ward	117	44	22	12	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	215						
45	45. North Fort Ward	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
46	46. North Fort Ward	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
47	47. North Fort Ward	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
48	48. North Fort Ward	2,275	1,245	743	231	210	256	176	69	11	23	15	36	5,160						
49	49. North Fort Ward	233	175	71	44	27	23	23	3	11	6	..	1	501						
50	50. North Fort Ward	71	31	17	7	3	6	3	4	..	1	..	..	166						
51	51. North Fort Ward	42	12	11	11	6	9	1	1	..	..	..	..	140						
52	52. North Fort Ward	77	42	29	16	9	6	1	1	..	..	..	..	157						
53	53. North Fort Ward	78	33	22	12	9	12	1	1	..	..	..	..	133						
54	54. North Fort Ward	15	31	14	10	6	4	1	1	..	..	..	..	95						
55	55. North Fort Ward	31	21	7	6	12	4	1	1	..	..	..	..	93						
56	56. North Fort Ward	23	29	17	7	4	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	93						
57	57. North Fort Ward	40	23	27	12	4	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	112						
58	58. North Fort Ward	451	210	100	42	33	55	29	10	4	1	2	..	943						
59	59. North Fort Ward	81	23	11	7	7	13	7	3	..	1	2	..	170						
60	60. North Fort Ward	44	24	13	7	4	3	1	1	1	..	..	..	100						
61	61. North Fort Ward	49	31	17	7	7	10	7	3	3	..	..	..	137						
62	62. North Fort Ward	20	9	10	2	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	44						
63	63. North Fort Ward	71	25	16	7	5	7	4	..	..	..	..	..	148						
64	64. North Fort Ward	147	61	22	10	11	14	7	2	..	..	..	..	273						
65	65. North Fort Ward	79	17	9	2	3	7	1	1	..	..	..	..	70						
66	66. North Fort Ward	291	101	50	21	10	16	6	4	1	..	..	2	505						
67	67. North Fort Ward	37	10	6	3	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	50						
68	68. North Fort Ward	72	21	7	3	..	4	2	2	..	..	..	..	116						
69	69. North Fort Ward	41	9	8	5	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	64						
70	70. North Fort Ward	14	17	4	3	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	70						
71	71. North Fort Ward	68	37	12	3	3	3	..	1	..	..	..	..	132						
72	72. North Fort Ward	23	7	9	3	3	5	1	..	..	..	..	..	51						
73	73. North Fort Ward	892	354	67	23	11	3	5	1	..	..	..	..	1,256						
74	74. North Fort Ward	131	105	26	13	7	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	280						
75	75. North Fort Ward	147	35	12	1	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	190						
76	76. North Fort Ward	167	48	13	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	233						
77	77. North Fort Ward	51	6	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	58						
78	78. North Fort Ward	74	30	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	93						
79	79. North Fort Ward	171	21	6	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	207						
80	80. North Fort Ward	117	21	4	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	141						
81	81. North Fort Ward	26	5	..	3	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	36						
82	82. North Fort Ward	912	152	121	54	43	55	13	4	2	..	..	..	1,323						
83	83. North Fort Ward	167	21	6	2	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	201						
84	84. North Fort Ward	61	6	3	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	74						
85	85. North Fort Ward	..	..	3	3	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	116						
86	86. North Fort Ward	57	13	7	9	7	7	4	..	..	..	..	..	275						
87	87. North Fort Ward	17	13	6	5	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	106						
88	88. North Fort Ward	67	23	24	9	6	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	112						
89	89. North Fort Ward	77	17	7	6	7	3	2	..	..	..	..	..	162						
90	90. North Fort Ward	7	1	13	5	4	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	63						
91	91. North Fort Ward	117	44	22	12															

No.	Ward.	No. of Buildings.	NUMBER OF BUILDINGS CONTAINING													Total No. of Buildings.
			Up to 20 Persons and under.	21 to 40 Persons.	41 to 60 Persons.	61 to 80 Persons.	81 to 100 Persons.	101 to 150 Persons.	151 to 200 Persons.	201 to 250 Persons.	251 to 300 Persons.	301 to 350 Persons.	351 to 400 Persons.	401 Persons and over.		
24	Central Nazpada--Total ..			62	122	74	25	22	23	4	6	1	..	1	..	463
		1	17	..	12	5	11	11	1	4	1	..	..	..	..	70
		2	21	24	14	5	..	4	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	65
		3	21	24	21	4	5	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	151
		4	17	21	21	3	3	4	1	1	..	..	..	1	..	85
25	Kandiva--Total ..			215	232	124	103	62	119	61	47	15	11	5	6	1,339
		1	291	..	75	25	25	24	16	19	5	5	1	..	..	296
		2	67	27	8	10	5	5	5	5	1	..	..	..	..	141
		3	62	45	74	21	21	24	7	5	5	..	..	..	..	256
		4	25	25	27	..	10	17	9	4	5	1	1	..	6	178
		5	17	5	5	5	5	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	54
		6	42	11	7	13	9	4	5	4	1	..	1	..	..	105
		7	27	12	14	8	7	5	5	2	2	4	..	..	..	85
		8	17	7	5	10	5	13	5	7	1	1	..	..	..	72
	P. R. C. I.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5
	C. I. P.	24	5	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	20
26	Talwar--Total ..			442	151	65	28	27	42	20	16	5	6	2	10	777
		1	71	17	10	..	4	10	5	9	2	5	2	4	..	125
		2	122	25	27	22	10	9	5	5	2	1	..	..	..	222
		3	115	27	27	15	14	21	5	4	1	..	..	..	..	258
	C. I. P.	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	22
27	Wazirpur--Total ..			212	154	81	62	27	27	13	11	5	4	5	11	912
		1	27	14	17	12	2	4	2	2	..	..	..	5	5	64
		2	27	24	14	6	4	4	2	2	..	..	1	..	..	126
		3	6	17	1	5	4	4	2	1	1	..	..	..	1	103
		4	21	41	15	14	5	7	4	5	2	1	..	..	1	222
		5	142	47	22	9	11	11	5	2	2	2	2	1	1	591
	P. R. T.	4	..	..	1	5	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12
	Customs	10	5	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	26
	C. I. P.	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
28	Grand Total for F Ward ..			2,595	816	543	173	95	155	74	62	25	23	17	15	4,069
29	East--Total ..			457	126	65	65	49	57	47	19	14	6	9	8	1,035
		1	5	5	7	5	1	12	7	7	1	2	..	2	1	45
		2	22	7	5	5	4	7	2	2	2	1	1	1	..	65
		3	49	14	15	5	5	7	5	4	6	3	..	..	..	165
		4	7	4	5	5	5	5	1	2	..	..	..	..	1	51
		5	5	5	10	5	5	5	1	1	1	..	..	..	1	34
		6	29	25	12	22	15	22	10	1	1	1	1	1	..	237
		7	17	7	4	5	1	5	1	5	..	..	1	1	..	47
		8	127	28	29	12	5	17	15	2	1	1	1	1	..	235
		9	21	15	10	1	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	118
	C. I. P.	27	4	..	5	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	56
30	South--Total ..			631	182	75	26	13	19	6	7	2	5	2	2	942
		1	124	22	22	5	4	5	4	4	..	..	..	..	..	247
		2	172	12	12	9	4	5	1	1	..	..	..	1	..	254
		3	25	22	11	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	124
		4	115	16	29	5	5	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	198
		5	9	6	7	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	1	..	50
		6	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5
		7	11	1	7	1	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	28
	P. R. T.	19	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	51
31	West--Total ..			1,232	455	173	76	33	50	21	17	9	12	6	5	2,082
		1	25	24	17	12	5	7	4	2	1	..	..	..	..	125
		2	65	14	8	6	2	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	101
		3	92	25	16	16	1	22	13	10	5	..	..	..	..	232
		4	50	35	18	10	4	3	1	3	2	..	..	..	..	129
		5	129	46	13	2	1	4	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	196
		6	112	91	27	3	2	3	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	241
		7	166	22	3	2	2	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	207
		8	71	34	10	5	4	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	133
		9	75	25	7	6	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	120
		10	165	45	35	11	4	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	204
		11	124	25	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	182
	C. I. P.	50	8	4	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	69
	P. R. T.	88	26	11	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	159
	Customs	14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14